2. Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

May 1873

MYSORE PROVINCE,

MAY, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

(J. D. GORDON, ESQ., C. S. I., B. C. S., *Officiating*)

FOR THE

MONTH OF MAY, 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF AG., REV., & COM.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATIONAL.
- MILITARY.

PART—II B, IN ABSTRACT.
- JUDICIAL.
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BANGALORE,

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

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PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 4	*Bangalore Central Jail Contingent Guard.*—Letter from Officiating Judicial Commissioner, requesting the grant of a gratuity to Jamédar Rám Náyik, and recommending that a portion of it be brought on the permanent establishment.	No. 569—19, dated 2nd May 1873.	...	...	1 to 4
5	Letter to Government of India submitting the above for orders.				
6 to 10	*Insubordinate conduct of the Chief and Deputy Jailors, Bangalore Central Jail, towards Dr. Henderson.*—Passing orders on letters from Officiating Judicial Commissioner on the subject.	No. 688—22, dated 9th May 1873.	...	...	5 to 8
11 to 12	*Registration Rules.*—Letter from Inspector General recommending the insertion of a proviso to prevent the levy of a double duty, ordered to be submitted to the Government of India for orders.	No. 689—21, dated 9th May 1873.	...	...	8 to 9
13	Letter to the Government of India submitting the above.				
14 to 33	*Irregular Proceedings of Major Logan in a Criminal case.*—Passing orders on letter from Officiating Judicial Commissioner on the subject.	No. 716—23, dated 12th May 1873.	...	...	10 to 13
34 to 38	*Prisoner Doddarenkatábhóyi.*—His release sanctioned.	No. 731—23, dated 13th May 1873.	...	...	14
39 to 41	*Surrender of persons accused of breach of contract.*—Letter from Ashtagram Commissioner explaining the circumstances under which he refused to enforce certain warrants of the Assistant Magistrate, Wynaad, with orders thereon, ordered to be forwarded to the Madras Government.	No. 952—12, dated 24th May 1873.	...	Nos. 12 to 17 dated 25th April.	15 to 17
42	Letter to Madras Government forwarding the above.				

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
2nd May 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 110—19, dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1873.

I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the officiating Chief Commissioner, copies of the communications marginally noted, on the subject of the grant of gratuity to an old Central Jail servant, who is at present borne on the so called contingent guard of that establishment.

From Supt., Central Jail, No. 188, dated 21st March 1873.
To Supt., Central Jail, No. 4—1, dated 1st April 1873.
From do No. 222, dated 3rd do.

2. From a reference to paras 11 to 15 of Mr. Saunders' letter No. 294 of the 3rd March 1864, which are given marginally for ready reference, the establishment first proposed and subsequently sanctioned is fully detailed, and it will be noticed that no permanent guard beyond the sepoy contingent posted at the main entrance, and which furnishes only a few sentries at different points inside has been entered as permanent; the whole of the Jail Police being entered as contingent only.

11. "With regard to the strength of the establishment which will be necessary for the custody of the prisoners and the maintenance of discipline, I would beg to recommend, in slight modification of the proposals submitted by the Superintendent of Nundidroog, the following scale of establishments for the approval and sanction of the Commissioner."

Permanent Jail Establishment.

	Rs.
European Superintendent of Jail and Work-Shop	150
Head Jailor (European)	100
Deputy „ (Native)	35
English Writer	50
Assistant „	20
Head Mutsaddi...	25
Second „	20
Third „	15
Four Turn-keys at 7 Rs.	28
Matron for female ward	15
Total.....	458

Permanent Hospital Establishment.

First Native Doctor	25
Second „ „	20
Compounder	12
Dresser	12
Total.....	69
Grand Total.....	527

12. "In addition to the above, it will be necessary to provide a permanent jail guard and a contingent guard."

13. "The strength and cost of the permanent jail guard might be fixed by the Military Assistant with reference to the number of sentries which it may be found necessary to provide, but as in the calculation of the average expenditure on the jail per prisoner the cost of the permanent jail guard will necessarily form an important item of charge, it will be advisable to reduce the strength of the guard to the lowest point which may be found consistent with efficiency and the due security of the prisoners."

14. "The strength and cost of the *contingent guard* may be fixed at the same scale which has been authorized in the Panjab and North West Provinces for first class jails, viz.—

1 Jamédar to 50 peons at Rs. 20 each.
1 Daffédar to 25 „ at „ 10 „
1 Peon for every 15 prisoners } at „ 6 „
1 „ „ in-door labor }

15. "As the cost of the above establishment will naturally fluctuate being dependent entirely upon the number of prisoners who may be at any time confined within the jail, I have not followed the plan adopted by Colonel Dobbs in estimating their cost at a fixed rate. The total cost of the contingent guard according to the above scale, which has been laid down upon the presumption that in-door labor, *i. e*, employment within the jail walls and garden, is alone to be permitted, will be considerably less than that laid down by Colonel Dobbs."

3. The arrangement with regard to these men, though not unfair when Mr. Saunders made it, bears very hardly upon them now, and for this view of their case I beg to submit the following reasons:—

1*stly*.—The men who were taken for the Central Jail contingent guard in the first instance, all belonged to permanent establishments previously, and would in due course have been entitled to gratuity or pension if they had not been specially selected for this duty.

2*ndly*.—The rule that neither gratuity nor pension could be given to a man, no matter how long he had served on a contingent establishment, had not been made applicable to employment in this Province at that time.

3*rdly*.—It is scarcely possible, unless crime should suddenly cease in this territory, that the present numbers should fall far below the existing strength, and—

4*thly*.—The service of the bulk of these men has been as continuous as that of any permanent establishment in the Province.

4. I thought it desirable, however, before sending on this letter, to call on Dr. Henderson to give me a statement shewing the average number of prisoners since the opening of the Central Jail, and the strength of the guard which he proposes should be permanent,—his reply is appended, and I am of opinion that the permanent * establishment noted by him is moderate and suitable, and that the strength entered

* 2 Jamédars. 1 Hôblidar.
3 Daffédar. 40 Peons.

in his statement should be considered permanent in the case of all those who have been in continuous employment for three years or who were in permanent employ prior to the opening of the Central Jail.

5. The case of Jamédar Rám Náik which has given rise to this reference is, I consider, a very hard one, and I am certain that Government on learning the particulars will not refuse to shew favorable consideration to a well behaved public servant, who though he is *now* considered as one of a contingent establishment, has really spent 30 years of his life in continuous good service under Government.

6. Dr. Henderson states that Rám Náik has done arduous and honest work for many years as Daffédar and Jamédar.

From Superintendent, Central Jail, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore,
No. 188, dated Bangalore, 21st March 1873.

I have the honor to bring to your notice the case of Rám Náik, a Jamédar of the Central Jail contingent establishment, and to submit for your consideration whether application might be made to obtain for him a gratuity on his being obliged from old age, to give up service.

2. This man has served for thirty years continuously in various jail establishments or upon convict guards, and for the last eight years has been on the Central Jail strength as a Daffédar and Jamédar. He has performed his arduous work honestly and well to the best of his ability, and now being a man of seventy years of age he must give up from old age and growing infirmity. His health is failing and he is not able to find or undertake any other employment.

3. By present rules, he is not entitled to the gratuity which is usually granted to Government servants of inferior grades, because he belonged to a so called contingent service, and it is ruled that men serving in such employ are not so entitled, as they are liable to be discharged at any time, their strength being dependent on the number of prisoners.

4. I beg to refer to the correspondence stated in the margin.

* No. 3317, dated 22nd December 1871, from the Deputy Accountant General, to the Secretary.
No. 2346, dated the 6th October 1871, from ditto to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.
No. 2633, dated 30th November 1871, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
No. 4792—8, dated 28th December 1871, from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Superintendents of Divisions and officers of Jails.
No. 5339—1174, dated 5th February 1872, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.
No. 2387, dated 9th February 1872, from the Judicial Commissioner, to the Superintendent of the Central Jail.

5. I beg to submit that in this correspondence there seems to be an impression that in the jails here there are two services, one permanent and the other contingent; but as regards the Central Jail, there are no permanent peons at all. The whole are contingent; but that only so far; for that term can be applied properly to only a few at the extremity of the roll, who are removed and taken on month by month as required according to the strength of prisoners. But for the whole of the others, the great majority, the term cannot well apply, for it can scarcely happen that they should be discharged. Their service is to all intents and purposes permanent and continuous, as in the case of this man who has served, as stated above, for thirty years without a break.

Also the greater portion of his service was not ever called contingent; up till he came to the Central Jail, the men employed as he was, were called Kandáchár or Talook Police, and their numbers were not liable to vary.

6. I venture to think that in his case the principle does not fully apply, and that there are practical grounds on which to grant him a gratuity.

7. I would also beg to be allowed to allude to the general principle, to submit for consideration whether it might not be permitted that a certain number of the presently called contingent establishment might be placed upon a more permanent footing or designation, in order that they might be able to obtain gra-

tuities at the close of their service, like men in similar employ, as in the Police. Such a privilege gives a much more favorable aspect to the service and adds much to its attractiveness; and the work of a jail is hard, and in its nature it needs men of perhaps better and higher qualifications than in similar spheres of occupation.

8. Considering that a large proportion of the peons and men are to all purposes permanent, and that it is necessary to keep up a certain number for the duties irrespective of changes in the number of prisoners, I would venture to suggest that a number equivalent to two thirds of the whole sanctioned for the jail when full, be placed upon a footing similar to the Police in this matter. They might be called permanent Police guard, while all the rest, amongst whom alone is it possible to make changes and variations, be called the contingent.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, To the Superintendent of the Central Jail, General No. 4, dated 1st April 1873.

The Superintendent's No. 188 of the 21st instant, submitting for consideration the case of Rám **Náik** a Jamédar on the contingent establishment of the Central Jail, and requesting to be informed whether an application for a gratuity on his behalf can be made or not.

States that before moving in the matter the officiating Judicial Commissioner would be glad, with reference to the last para of the above letter, if the Superintendent would furnish him with a memorandum shewing what in his opinion should be the strength of the permanent guard for the Central Jail, also the average number of prisoners and the average strength of the guard since the jail was first opened.

From the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 222, dated 3rd April 1873.

His docket No. 4—1, dated the 1st April 1873.

Has the honor to forward herewith a memorandum shewing the particulars of average strength and proposed guard for the Central Jail as called for in the above.

Memorandum shewing the strength of a permanent guard for the Central Jail, the numbers of which it is proposed should be distinguished from those contingently employed and admitted to the privileges of a gratuity or pension at the end of their services.

Rank.	No.	Remarks.
Jamédar	2	This will not affect present pay nor cause
Hóblidar	1	increased charge beyond the Budget allowance.
Daffédars	3	
Peons	40	

Average number of convicts since the jail was opened 905, average number of guard (peons) 60.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 2nd May 1873.

No. 569.
19 Judl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NANDIDROOG, *2nd May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

Judicial."

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the officiating Chief Commissioner to forward for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a letter from the officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 110—19, dated the 22nd April 1873, requesting sanction as a special case to the grant of a gratuity to one Rám Náik, a Jamédar belonging to the contingent guard of the Bangalore Central Jail, and recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that a portion of the so called contingent guard may be brought on the permanent establishment.

2. The present reference, I am to state, is made owing to the Government of India having ruled (*vide* correspondence marginally noted) that men belonging to any jail contingent guard are ineligible for pension or gratuity under the Civil Pension Code.

From Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2346, dated 6th October 1871.
From Financial Department, No. 2633, dated 20th November 1871.

3. It will be seen from the officiating Judicial Commissioner's letter which accompanies, that beyond a sepoy guard which furnishes a few sentries to guard the entrance to the jail enclosure and a few points within it, no permanent guard was ever entertained at the Central Jail; all the men who were employed for the custody of prisoners having been borne only on the contingent establishment, though in reality they constituted what may well be called the permanent guard.

4. Under these circumstances and as it is very desirable to place at least a portion of the contingent guard on a permanent footing in order that the men may be enabled to participate in the advantages enjoyed by others of their class as regards pension and gratuity, Mr. Gordon begs that the sanction of Government may be accorded to two thirds of the maximum authorized number of police peons, &c., as *marginally shown, being so transferred to the permanent establishment on their present pay with retrospective effect, under the designation of the "Permanent Police Guard."

*2 Jamédars.
1 Hóblidar.
3 Daffédars.
40 Peons.

5. The special circumstances under which the payment of a gratuity is recommended on behalf of Rám Náik are fully explained in the enclosure, and as a very good case has been made out in his favor, Mr. Gordon ventures to recommend the proposal for the sanction of His Excellency in Council.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 9th May 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 125—20, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1873.

I have the honor to enclose in original for the Officiating Chief Commissioner's consideration, the *papers connected with the case of Mr. Cress, Chief Jailor of the Central Jail.

*To be kindly returned.

2. My letter to Dr. Henderson, copy of which is appended to this, will convey to Mr. Gordon, my views regarding the case, and I hope to find that he concurs with me in what I have written on the subject.

3. The point however which necessitates my forwarding the papers for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, is the future disposal of Mr. Cress. Looking to all that has taken place I feel that Mr. Cress cannot again be placed under Dr. Henderson's control; but yet, under the circumstances, it would, I am of opinion, be very harsh to send Mr. Cress adrift after so many years of good service with nothing beyond a gratuity—to pension he is not entitled. I think, therefore, that as he is a good Clerk and Accountant he might be employed for a time in the first ministerial appointment of moderate pay that happens to become available; and when either the Mysore or Shimoga Jailorship falls vacant, he can be sent to take charge of either establishment.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, No. 126—11, dated Bangalore, 24th April 1873.

Having attentively considered the whole of the papers connected with the case of Mr. Cress, Chief Jailor of the Central Jail, I have the honor to inform you that I have decided upon the removal of Mr. Cress from his appointment.

2. It is clear both from what you state and from the corroborative evidence adduced (exclusive of Mr. Brown's statement) that, on the occasion referred to in your first letter, Mr. Cress must have been addressed by you more than once, and that he shewed unwillingness to comply with your order; and I can well believe that such was the case from the unusually unbecoming and highly improper manner in which he spoke of you in your presence when I asked him myself what he had to say in his defence.

3. The case is one which I consider, fully justifies me in removing Mr. Cress from his present post, as subordination to the authorities placed over him, is, if only for example's sake, a most important and essential point to look to in the character and conduct of a Jailor; but Mr. Cress has now been 13 years in the service of the Mysore Government, and though once found fault with when in charge of the Mysore Jail, he has evidently conducted himself most correctly and obediently as a rule, and holds very high testimonials from nearly every officer under whom he has served. I do not think, therefore, that I should be justified in authorizing his summary dismissal: such a proceeding would be harsh in the case of a man who having served for more than 20 years in all the subordinate grades of the army up to Regimental Serjeant Major, has been declared to have borne an "unexceptionable" character by all the Commanding Officers under whom he has served, and has been given excellent testimonials subsequently by Officers of the Civil Department also.

4. I shall communicate with the Chief Commissioner on the subject of future arrangements with regard to Mr. Cress, as without the sanction of the Local Government, I cannot with reference to my views on this case dispose finally of the matter.

5. You will do me the favor to inform Mr. Cress, that he is to consider himself as under suspension pending further instructions, and you will direct him to vacate his quarters in the Central Jail.

6. He will draw one fourth of his salary whilst under suspension, and this, I regret to say, must be a charge against the Jail Budget for the present.

7. With regard to Mr. Brown, it appears to me that the effects of the previous night's entertainment, at which both Mr. Cress and Mr. Brown admit that they were present, had not quite gone off, at any rate in the case of Mr. Brown; and that from a desire to befriend his relative, Mr. Cress, he has adhered to a perverted and incorrect view of the circumstances.

8. His conduct is no doubt deserving of punishment whether his confused contradictory and incorrect statements are the result of having been drunk the night before, or of his wish to befriend Mr. Cress; but, I am of opinion that three months' suspension would be sufficient punishment in his case, and would be a warning to him to be more careful, truthful, and circumspect, in future.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 187—30, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

I have the honor, in continuation of my letter No. 125—20, dated the 24th instant, to transmit, for Mr. Gordon's perusal, certain additional *notes, and an official letter from Doctor Henderson, on the subject of the Chief and Deputy Jailors' recent conduct.

* Demi-official from Doctor Henderson, dated 25th April 1873.
" To " 25th "
" From " 28th "
Official letter No. 288, dated 26th April 1873, from Dr. Henderson.

2. With reference to certain remarks in Doctor Henderson's letter on the subject of no plea for consideration with regard to long service having been put forward, and no contrition having been expressed, I do not think it would be right in me to omit to mention that Doctor Henderson has fallen into error on these points. Mr. Cress in the presence of Doctor Henderson and myself begged me to remember his 30 and odd years of good service, and to shew him some consideration on that account, and on the same occasion, Mr. Cress made an humble apology to Doctor Henderson, begged Doctor Henderson's pardon and supplicated that officer to try him once again, and promised that if one fault was ever found with him hereafter, he would accept his dismissal without a murmur.

3. I do not mention this in extenuation of Mr. Cress' conduct and occasional expressions, which were in many respects almost unpardonable; but with reference to the unqualified and emphatic terms used in Doctor Henderson's letter, I think I am bound to shew that Mr. Cress, was not persistently and invariably contumacious.

4. One thing however is now quite clear, namely, that it would not be for the advantage of the public service to employ either Mr. Cress or Mr. Brown, as Chief and Deputy Jailors of the Central Jail under Doctor Henderson.

5. Mr. Cress has served the Mysore Government for 13 years, and Mr. Brown for 9 years. Mr. Cress would therefore be entitled to a gratuity of about Rs. 1,800, and Mr. Brown to a gratuity of about Rs. 900.

6. If Mr. Gordon concurs with me, I think the most advantageous arrangement in all respects would be to remove them both and give them the gratuity to which their service entitles them.

7. It may be extremely difficult to find suitable employment for these men elsewhere within any reasonable time; their re-employment may however be left an open question on a suitable opportunity occurring.

From the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, No. 288, dated 26th April 1873.

I have the honor to report that I have communicated the orders conveyed by you in your letter No. 126—11, dated the 24th instant, to the Chief and Deputy Jailors.

2. I would however beg that you will permit me most respectfully to say that the grounds mentioned in consideration of their cases and in mitigation of punishment, are not such as they themselves advanced, either in their written statements to me, or before the Court of enquiry; and also I would further beg to be permitted to re-state that I asked for sanction for their *removal* from their offices, in the one case, for neglect of duty, for gross insubordination and disobedience aggravated by previous offences and by *deliberate* false statements in this instance; and in the other, for false evidence deliberately given before a regular and officially constituted Court of enquiry, which, as appeared to me to be a very serious moral offence, as well as a criminal one, left me no choice. In both cases the false statements reflected

upon my own character for consideration, justice and truth. It seemed to me that whatever latitude or consideration might be shewn in dealing with cases of drunkenness, neglect of duty, disobedience, or even insubordination, that in wilful, deliberate and *persistent* falsehood of this nature, there was but one course to pursue. Every opportunity was given to them to clear themselves or to explain their conduct, or to express regret; but, I respectfully submit they brought forward nothing then to affect the charges against them.

3. I do not make these remarks to take exception to your decision, unless so far I would venture to deprecate the either of these men should return to the Central Jail for further employ. I beg to be allowed to state them, because on the first head, had these men offered to me any extenuating circumstances, or expression of contrition * or grounds for leniency, I should not have asked sanction for their entire removal; and on the other head, I would not have it appear that I had taken the step of recommending that men should suffer such severe punishment without very ample cause.

* Mr. Cress' letter to me (which I submitted to you) appeared to me to refer to former events, and to be of a private character.

4. Had this been a matter of jail discipline merely, I should not have presumed to offer further remarks, but as it affects me personally and officially, and as you have said you will submit the case for further orders of the Chief Commissioner, I trust you will not think these unnecessary or unjustified, and that you will be good enough to forward this also to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 688—22, Judl., dated Bangalore, 9th May 1873.

Order Thereon.—Having given careful consideration to the circumstances brought to notice by Offg. the Judicial Commissioner in his letter marginally noted, the Officiating Chief Commissioner shares his opinion that it would be a harsh step summarily to dismiss the Head Jailor, Mr. Cress. The circumstances of the case do not appear to the Officiating Chief Commissioner at all to warrant so severe a punishment. At the same time it would be an abuse of the rules under which gratuities are permitted to grant one to a public servant virtually dismissed for misconduct. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable therefore to comply with the recommendation that Mr. Cress be removed on gratuity, nor would he under any circumstances be prepared to send a Jailor to Mysore or Shimoga on the ground that he was deemed unfitted to exhibit and enforce habits of discipline at Bangalore.

No. 187—30, dated 30th April 1873.

2. Dr. Henderson appears to concede that the extreme penalty he advocates would have been uncalled for had Mr. Cress shewn contrition for his misconduct; but it would seem from the papers, and from what is urged by the Judicial Commissioner in para 2 of his letter, dated 30th ultimo, that Mr. Cress expressed in writing and verbally his apology to Dr. Henderson, and entreated for another trial. The terms of the written apology by Mr. Cress dated 6th April are full, general and indeed abject, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no reason to believe, as Dr. Henderson does, that they are intended to exclude the misconduct for which Mr. Cress is now called to account.

3. The Judicial Commissioner has rightly and justly taken into account, in Mr. Cress' case, previous character and good service, a generally recognized principle in awarding penalty on an offender.

4. Under the circumstances of the case, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that Mr. Cress shall return to his post as Jailor, on his offering to Dr. Henderson a written apology, to be approved by the Judicial Commissioner, for his misconduct, and an assurance of future good conduct. Mr. Cress will also be fined two months' pay. The Judicial Commissioner should himself severely reprimand Mr. Cress, and should warn him that immediate dismissal will follow on any repetition of such misconduct. Mr. Cress must

remember that his simple duty is to give immediate and unhesitating obedience to the orders of Dr. Henderson. He is now allowed another trial, and his future will rest with himself.

5. With regard to Mr. Brown, the case is different. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is equally unable in his case, for the reasons assigned, to grant him a gratuity. Mr. Brown was not on duty, though present, on the occasion when Mr. Cress did not at once obey Dr. Henderson's order, and he is not charged with insubordination. Dr. Henderson proposes to remove him, because before the Court of inquiry he stated what Dr. Henderson pronounces to be untrue. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that it is stated that on the morning of the occurrence, Mr. Brown (not on duty) was still under the effects of the previous night's "entertainment." If this be so, a very accurate recollection of the circumstances can perhaps scarcely be looked for from him. But admitting the probability that he endeavoured also, by his statements, to screen his relative Mr. Cress, something less severe than dismissal would seem to meet the case. Mr. Brown will be fined one month's pay, and will offer a similar apology and receive a like warning with Mr. Cress.

6. In conclusion, it does not appear to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to have been at all necessary, or judicious, to hold, under the circumstances, a formal court of inquiry. It was owing to this proceeding that a matter capable of very easy disposal at the outset was allowed to become complicated.

Mr. Gordon is very sensible of Dr. Henderson's unwearied interest and exertions at the Central Jail; but he is unable in this instance to share his view that the extreme penalty of dismissal is called for, or can be justly resorted to.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 19, dated Bangalore, 19th April 1873.

As it has been represented to this office that, for want of a specific proviso, a double penalty for late attendance and for late presentation is incurred in all cases where a document is not brought for registration within the period prescribed by the Act, I have the honor to request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the additional Registration Rule as per *margin.

*PARA 19, (A).—"When the party or parties required to appear, attend when the document is presented, no penalty should be levied for late attendance under Section 34. But if they appear at any time subsequent to the presentation, any penalty incurred must be levied, the period of delay being reckoned from the date of execution of the document."

2. The object of the Legislature, as stated by the mover of the *Bill, in reducing the penalty from 20 to 10 times the registration fee, in cases of late presentation, is frustrated when the double penalty is levied in cases where all the parties appear at the time of presentation; and it appears to me to be therefore in accordance with the intention of the Act to impose the single penalty in such cases. On the other hand when they delay to appear after presentation and thus hinder the registration of the document, it is only right that the additional penalty should be levied.

PARA 42.—Of Mr. Cockrell's speech. *Vide* Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General in India, dated 24th March 1871, published in Extra Supplement to the Government of *India Gazette*, dated 11th April 1871.

* * *

"The penalty heretofore levied for delay in the presentation of documents "to the Registering Officer through any unavoidable cause, was felt to be "excessive, and had therefore been reduced to one half of the present "amount."

3. I observe that in Bengal the Registration Rule goes further and provides that "when a fine has "already been paid under Section 24, (for delay in presentation) a second fine shall not be levied under "Section 34 (for delay in appearing), nor shall more than one fine be levied on the same document." But this rule, I submit, renders Section 34 a dead letter.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India, (Foreign Department).

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 9th May 1873.

No. 689.
21. Judl.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *9th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Judicial."

SIR,

I am directed to forward for consideration and orders of the Government of India, the marginally noted* letter, from the Inspector General of Registration of Mysore and Coorg. Mr. Hudson, it will be observed, recommends that a proviso may be inserted in the Registration † Rules, in force in this Province, with the object of preventing the levy of a double penalty, under Sections 24 and 34 of the Indian Registration Act No. VIII of 1871.

*No. 19, dated, 19th April 1873.

† Copy forwarded herewith.

2. Mr. Gordon concurs in the Inspector General's recommendation. Section 24 of the Act provides for penalties in cases wherein a document is not presented for registration within certain periods from the date of its execution. Section 34 is directed against delay caused by the non-appearance of all the executing parties, at the time of presentation.

3. As para 19 of the Rules stands at present, there is nothing to prevent the levy by the Registering Officer of penalties both under Sections 24 and 34 in all cases of delay in presentation. This appears to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to be a harsh rule, not contemplated by the Act. The proviso proposed by Mr. Hudson will have the effect of restricting the application of Section 34 to delay caused by non-appearance of all the parties at the time of presentation, and he accordingly recommends that it may be sanctioned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 12*th May* 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 161—23, dated Bangalore, 28th April 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Officiating Chief Commissioner's consideration the enclosed * correspondence in original.

*Letter No.	949,	dated 17th January 1873,	from	Commissioner, Nandidroog.		
Docket	„ 2883—578	„ 24th	„	„	to Surgeon to Mysore Commission.	
„	„ 50	„ 27th	„	„	from do	do do
„	„ 2938—677	„ 2nd	„	„	to Commissioner, Nandidroog.	
„	„ 2982—595	„ 2nd	„	„	to Surgeon to Mysore Commission.	
„	„ 128—	„ 13th	February	„	from do	do do
„	„ 3094—713	„ 17th	„	„	to Commissioner, Nandidroog.	
„	„ 3102—722	„ 17th	„	„	to Surgeon to Mysore Commission.	
„	„ 323 —743	„ 5th	March	„	to Commissioner, Nandidroog	
Letter	„ 1048—	„ 7th	„	„	from do	do
Docket	„ 3448—782	„ 28th	„	„	to do	do
Letter	„ 13—	„ 4th	April	„	from do	do
Docket	„ 68—44	„ 4th	„	„	to do	do
„	„ 39—	„ 16th	„	„	from do	do

To be obligingly returned.

2. Mr. Gordon will doubtless at once remember the case as he has had the proceedings before him previously. I do not therefore think it necessary to call for and enclose them.

3. The position of matters may be briefly noted as follows. In August last, a man named Mudda seriously wounded another individual. He was supposed not to be in his right mind, but Dr. Oswald gave a certificate, six days after the offence was committed, to the effect that he was not insane. He was consequently sent to Major Logan for trial, and that officer acquitted him, on the ground of his having been insane at the time of the offence, though Dr. Oswald's certificate was before him with the record, and notwithstanding that there was no appearance of insanity about the man during the course of the trial, and this Major Logan did without calling for or taking any additional medical evidence.

4. The Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic Asylum objected to the man's retention in that establishment, and as he has never shewn any signs of insanity, and the official visitors have declared him to be perfectly sane, he was released on the 9th instant under Section 433 of Act X of 1872.

5. With reference to the concluding para of Mr. Gordon's docket of the 17th February 1873, Major Logan was in due course called upon for an explanation, and his reply has been recently received, and is enclosed. I am of opinion that the explanation is not satisfactory.

From the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 949, dated Bangalore, 17th January 1873.

As provided in Section 430 of Act X of 1872, I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Local Government, the record of criminal case No. 46 of 1872, of the 3rd Assistant's Court, together with that officer's letter and of its enclosure.

From the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, To the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, No. 1065, dated Camp Yelahanka, 8th January 1873.

Adverting to your letter No. 890, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Local Government, copy of letter No. 71, dated 28th ultimo, received from the Officer in charge of 3rd Assistant's Court, together with its accompanying proceedings in criminal case No. 46 of 1872 on the file the 3rd Assistant's Court.

From the Third Assistant Superintendent, To the Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore District, No. 71, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1872.

With reference to your official memo No. 1145 (without date) forwarding for my information letter No. 890, dated 11th December 1872, from the Superintendent to your address, I have the honor to state that under Section 393 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I have recorded a † finding of acquittal in the case, which also states specially that the accused did commit the act which constituted the offence, and under Section 394 I have the honor further to state that I have ordered the accused to be kept in safe custody in the District Jail or lock-up pending the report of the case for the orders of the Local Government.

† Herewith sent.

The proceedings of the case are again submitted.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 12th May 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, Genl No 2883—578, dated 24th January 1873.

Requests to be informed whether he has accommodation in the Asylum for a male criminal lunatic, who has been acquitted of a charge of voluntarily causing hurt on the ground of insanity

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From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No 50, dated 27th January 1873

Your No 2883—578 of the 24th instant

Has the honor to inform that there is room in the Asylum for the criminal lunatic referred to

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From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, Genl No 2928—677, dated 29th January 1873.

The Commissioner's No 919, dated the 17th instant

Returns the proceedings submitted with the above, and, under Section 430 of Act X of 1872, sanctions the transfer to the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore of Mudda, the lunatic, therein referred to

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From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, Genl No 2932—593, dated 29th January 1873

The Surgeon's No 50, dated the 27th instant

Intimates that he has this day sanctioned the transfer to the Asylum of a lunatic named Mudda from the Nandidroog Division, under Section 430 of Act X of 1872

From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Genl No. 128, dated 13th February 1873

Your No. 2932—593 of the 29th January 1873 sanctioning the transfer to the Lunatic Asylum, of prisoner Mudda.

Has the honor to report that this man has been received into the Asylum; that he is perfectly sane, and was reported by the undersigned to be of sound mind, on the 20th August 1872

Begs to forward for your information copy of his endorsement in this man's case

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From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Killédar of Dodda Ballápura, No 739—599, dated the 20th August 1872.

*Mudda is a man of sound mind, and not at all mad.

* Charged with causing hurt by pricking his cousin with a dagger.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 12th May 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, General No. 3094—716, dated 17th February 1873.

This office No. 2928—677 of the 29th ultimo.

Forwards copy of a docket No. 128 of the 13th instant and of its enclosure, from the Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, reporting that Mudda, the prisoner referred to in the above, is sane, and requests that he will under the provisions of Section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code visit the Asylum with the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, and that he will in consultation with that officer send a report on the state of the prisoner.

2. It should be explained how it happened that the man was declared to be insane in spite of the opinion recorded by Dr. Oswald on the 20th August 1872.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, No. 3102—622, dated 17th February 1873.

With reference to his No. 128, dated 13th instant, forwards copy of a docket addressed to the Commissioner of Nandidroog, requesting that he will visit the Lunatic Asylum with the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and that he will in consultation with that officer submit a report on the state of the prisoner Mudda confined therein.

Docket No. 3094—716, dated 17th February 1873, to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division requesting that he will under the provision of Section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code visit the Lunatic Asylum with the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, and that he will in consultation with that officer submit a report on the state of prisoner Mudda confined in the Lunatic Asylum.

No 3102—622, dated 17th February 1873.

Copy forwarded to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, with reference to his No. 128 of the 13th instant.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 3230—743, dated 5th March 1873.

This office No. 3094—716 dated 17th ultimo.

Referring to the above requests the early submission of the report on the state of lunatic prisoner Mudda now in the Asylum.

From the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1048, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1873.

I have the honor, in reply to your reminder No. 3230—743 of the 5th instant, to state that Major Logan appears to have acquitted the man Mudda and sent him to the Asylum without taking any Medical evidence whatever.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District has been directed to call on Major Logan for an immediate explanation.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner of Nandidroog, No. 3448—872, dated 28th March 1873.

The Commissioner's No. 1048, dated 7th instant.

Referring to the above, requests that the report called for in connection with lunatic Mudda may be submitted at an early date.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 12th May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 13, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1873.

Referring to the correspondence that has passed as per margin, on the subject of the prisoner Mudda, I have the honor to state that delay has occurred in answering your last letter owing to non-receipt of the necessary explanation from Major Logan, and to whom a reminder has been sent.

To Judicial Commissioner, No. 949, dated 17th January 1873.
From do " 2923—677, dated 29th do.
Do do " 3094- 716 of 17th Feb. do.
Do do " 3230—745, dated 5th March do.
To do " 1048, do 7th do.
From do " 3445—782 do 28th do.

2. I, in company with the Civil Surgeon in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, visited the said Mudda on the 31st ultimo, and we are of opinion that he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person. I have the honor to suggest, that as per Section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Local Government may be moved to order the discharge of the said Mudda.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, General No. 68—14, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1873.

The Commissioner's No. 13, dated the 4th instant.

In reply, directs the release of prisoner Mudda, from the Lunatic Asylum, under Section 433 of Act X of 1872, and states that the report required from Major Logan should be peremptorily called for.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 39, dated Bangalore, the 16th April 1873.

This office No 13 of the 4th April 1873.

With reference to the above, has the honor to submit copy of Major Logan's explanation for not having taken the Medical Officer's evidence into consideration in the case of Mudda.

From the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 4, dated 4th April 1873.

With reference to your official memorandum, Judicial No. 1570, dated 12th March 1873, I have the honor to state in reply to the Commissioner's query as contained in his letter (to your address) No. 1154 of 7th idem, that to the best of my recollection and with reference to my proceedings (herewith returned) in the case in question, that I did not consider the Surgeon's memorandum regarding the sanity of Mudda sufficiently explicit; the more so, as I had before me the best evidence I could have, namely, the testimony of the man's relatives, as to the state of his mind at the moment of the commission of the offence. I therefore, and to the best of my ability and judgment, recorded that though Mudda's answers to questions during the trial were perfectly sane, I nevertheless considered from the evidence adduced before me that he was suffering from what is, I believe, technically termed "Melancholia," or in common parlance, an aberration of mind, when he committed the deed, which was on the 14th August 1872, or six days previous to the medical examination.

I beg to offer my apologies for having delayed my reply, but I have been so hard pressed by time in working off arrears left by my predecessor, and by the necessity of holding Court at Virájapéte from the 10th to 15th March, that I have not had sufficient leisure to bestow that attention which I conceive the matter demands.

P. S. I have just received your docket No. 1663, dated 31st March 1873, requesting an early reply to the above.

No. 716—23, DATED 12TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.---The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the case is not of a nature which calls for any orders from him. It can be dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Officiating Judicial Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 13th May 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, **To** the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 226—32, dated Bangalore, 3rd May 1873.

I have the honor to submit, for the favorable consideration of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, copy of a * letter, and of its enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, recommending the remission of a portion of the sentence passed upon prisoner Doddavenkatábhóyi at present confined in the District Jail at Kolár, who is reported to be very old, blind and infirm.

* No. 85, dated 30th April 1873.

2. The prisoner seems a fit object for the grant of such a concession.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 85, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

I have the honor to submit copy of the marginally noted letters, and to recommend that, should you deem it fit, the remainder of the sentence not yet worked out by prisoner Doddavenkatábhóyi, may be remitted, as he is reported to be blind, old and infirm.

No. 180—65 of the 26th April 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár, with enclosure.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 180—65, dated Kolár, 26th April 1873.

I have the honor to submit for favorable consideration and orders the enclosed copy of letter No. 19 of the 25th instant from the 1st Assistant Commissioner, at present in charge of the District Jail at Kolár, recommending the release of prisoner Doddavenkatábhóyi, who was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment for having committed burglary, by the Sessions Judge of the Nandidroog Division. This man, who is now 80 years' of age, has already suffered 11 years, 3 months and 19 days' imprisonment, and is one of the old and infirm convicts who was transferred from the Bangalore Central Jail to the Kolár Jail on the 6th August 1872. The poor man is perfectly blind and has, humanly speaking, but a short time to live. Under these circumstances, and as he has only a little more than two years to complete his full term of incarceration. I beg to recommend that the merciful prerogative of Government, as conveyed in the Government of India Secretary's letter No. 1522 of the 25th August 1870, (received with your circular memorandum No. 1279—272 of the 9th September 1870) may be used in the case of this prisoner, who, in my opinion, is a fit object to receive pardon for the few remaining days of his exhausted life.

From the Second Assistant Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, No. 19, dated Kolár, 25th April 1873.

I have the honor to bring to your favorable consideration that a prisoner named Doddavenkatábhóyi aged 80 years, sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment for burglary by the Sessions Court of this Division, is now undergoing sentence in this District Jail, and who has already passed both in the Central and in this District Jail 11 years, 3 months and 18 days, out of the whole term of sentence awarded; and now request you would be good enough to recommend that the concessions conveyed in Secretary's (Government of India) letter No. 1522, dated 25th August 1870, may be extended to this prisoner, on reason of his very old age, infirmity and blindness.

No. 731—Judl. 23, dated Bangalore, 13th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated in the Officiating Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 226—32, dated the 3rd May 1873, and its enclosures, the Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of and sanctions the remission of the remaining portion of the sentence passed on convict Doddavenkatábhóyi, who is undergoing his imprisonment in the Kolár District Jail.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 24th May 1873.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 61—Judicial 1, dated Mysore, 7th May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 427, Judicial 1, of the 25th ultimo, covering copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th April, on the subject of an application made to me by the Assistant Magistrate in Wynád, for the arrest and surrender of certain persons accused of breach of contract under Act XIII of 1859, and requiring the submission of an explanation of the circumstances under which I refused to enforce the warrants.

2. The law at present regulating the surrender of criminals escaping from British territory into this Province is contained in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 5, Judicial, Foreign Department, dated Fort William, 6th January 1871. Copy of this Notification is herewith forwarded for ready reference.

3. This Notification provides for the arrest of such persons as may be accused of offences which, if committed within this Province, would make them liable to be arrested with or without warrant, and therefore it gives no authority for arresting persons accused only of minor offences for which, according to the procedure in force, arrests with or without warrant should not be made. I am further of opinion that it was the intention of Government that the rules under reference should not be enforced even to this extent which, however, is justified by the wording of rules; for, referring to the advisability of specifically naming the offences to which the rules should apply, the Governor General in Council was of opinion that the "* " powers of the Police to arrest without warrant is sufficiently limited to heinous offences by the Criminal Procedure Code," and it was left to be inferred from this that the operation of the rules in question should be restricted to such offences only. The rules however carry this intention much further by making them applicable also to offences for which arrests can be made *with warrants*.

*Vide letter No —dated 6th January 1871, from Government of India, to Chief Commissioner.

4. I am aware that Act XIII of 1859 provides for the issue of summonses or warrants as may be deemed proper by the Magistrate. But this Act provides only a specific mode of relief against breaches of contract, and there is nothing in it which would justify the inclusion of such breaches of contracts in the category of criminal offences, nor is there any reason to suppose that the Government of India in framing the rules in question were of a different opinion. Moreover, the word offence carries with it some idea of liability to punishment, and the specific enforcement of contracts or the compulsory return of advances received can hardly be viewed as a punishment. It must also be noted that the Government in framing the rules in question had in view the general criminal law as contained in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and not any special law relating to a particular subject, and accordingly the words "with or without warrants" in Rule 1 should be taken as referring to warrant cases and cognizable cases as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. Breaches of contracts, if criminal offences at all, are summons cases under Sections 4 and 148 of this enactment.

5. For the foregoing reasons, I am of opinion that persons accused of committing breaches of contracts in British Territory cannot be arrested within this Province. Even if such arrests can be made under the rules in force, the persons arrested, when they are subjects of this State, should be tried by the Mysore Courts under Rules III and IV.

6. The instructions contained in the letter of the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner, No. 314, dated 10th November 1868, must be taken to be superseded by the subsequent orders contained in the notification above referred to.

7. The matter is no doubt of great importance to the employers of laborers in the Wynád, but it is also one which gravely affects the liberty of the subjects of this State, and therefore demands the patient consideration of every officer employed under it.

8. I shall always be prepared to summon persons accused under Act XIII of 1859, to appear before the Magistrates in Her Majesty's Territories; but if they disobey the summonses served upon them, I do not consider that I should be justified in enforcing their obedience by the issue of warrants.

9. Moreover the employers can always prosecute such persons before the Criminal Courts of this Province, and it is very desirable this should be done when the accused persons are subjects of this State. The remedy by a civil suit is also always open to employers.

10. These are the circumstances under which I declined to execute the warrants of the Assistant Magistrate in Malabar, and I have a strong hope that the Chief Commissioner will consider I was right in doing so. For years we have been acting in the undignified capacity of captors of run-away coolies

from the neighbouring Provinces for a section of the planters, I should say a section of the European planters, for many of them have never been known to have recourse to such a measure as a warrant for the capture of a run-away cooly, and a native never dreams of such a thing. Of course, the Chief Commissioner is aware of the nature of the contracts on the infringement of which these warrants are issued. How on the one side, is an educated man, and on the other, ignorant illiterate coolies. It is a bitter farce to call such things contracts, and I fervently hope we shall no longer be called on to enforce the fulfilment of them criminally.

Foreign Department, Notification, No. 57, Judicial, dated Fort William, the 6th January 1871.

The following rules for facilitating the arrest of criminals escaping from British Territory into Mysore are published for general information.

I. Any person, liable to be tried for an offence committed within the limits of the territories described in Chapter I, Section I, of the Indian Penal Code, may be arrested within the Territories of Mysore, by any officer of Police subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, or other person duly authorized for the purpose, in the same way and under the same conditions, with or without warrant, as if the offence had been committed in the Territories of Mysore.

II. If the person, so arrested, be a British subject, or other than a subject of Mysore, he shall be surrendered for trial to the British authorities.

III. If the person, so arrested, be a subject of the Government of Mysore, he shall either be tried in the Courts in Mysore, or surrendered for trial in British Courts, as may be found most convenient.

IV. Any subject of the Mysore Government liable to be tried for an offence committed beyond the limits of the Mysore Territories may be dealt with by the Mysore Courts in the same manner as if such offence had been committed within the said territories.

No. 951—5, J, dated Bangalore, 24th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to see in the Commissioner's letter any sufficient justification of the course adopted by him. On the legal side of the question, the Commissioner has fallen into two fundamental errors,—firstly, of supposing that the Notification of the Government of India, dated 6th January 1871, is restricted in its application to offences of the class usually termed warrant cases; secondly, of ignoring the penal character of Act XIII of 1859. The words "with or without warrant" in the notification cannot be construed as restrictive. They merely imply that where the arrest would be legal in British Territory, the offender may also be arrested in Mysore, and the Commissioner is aware that, under both the old and new Criminal Procedure Codes, a Magistrate may issue a warrant in any criminal case. Besides, Act XIII of 1859 specially provides for the issue of warrants. In the case in question the warrant was legally issued and ought to have been enforced.

2. The Commissioner, moreover, holding the views he did, ought, as already pointed out, to have explained to the Wynád authorities his reasons for refusing to enforce the warrant, or at any rate to have intimated that he entertained doubts as to the law, and that his views had been stated for the decision of the Chief Commissioner. It was not competent to him to depart abruptly and without assigning any reason from the procedure hitherto in force.

3. From the general tenor of the Commissioner's letter, Mr. Gordon is forced to the conclusion that the Commissioner, in adopting the course he did, was actuated by sympathy with the cooly, whom he regarded as the representative of an oppressed class. Colonel Clerk's generous motives deserve all respect; but an officer of this Administration is bound to conform to the policy and to carry out the order of the Government of India, and the orders in the notification are clear. In the case of the particular warrants from

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
24th May 1873.

Wynád, Mr. Gordon understands that there was not any information before Colonel Clerk leading to the conclusion that they had been applied for on insufficient grounds. If the Commissioner is of opinion that the rules in force on the subject of extradition, coupled with the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, operate oppressively, it is his duty to represent the case, and the Government will give every possible attention to his representations; but if he desires to bring about any change in a law which has been deliberately framed and promulgated, he must adduce clear grounds for such a course. As the case stands at present, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not in a position to make any reference to the Supreme Government or the Government of Madras, with a view to the institution of an enquiry as to the working of Act XIII of 1859. The Commissioner is requested to state the number of warrants under that Act which have been issued in Wynád, and enforced in Mysore during the last two years, mentioning any circumstances of hardship to individuals which have come within his knowledge. The Officiating Chief Commissioner will then give his best attention to Colonel Clerk's views, which are entitled to high consideration.

4. Ordered. that the following letter be despatched to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 952
12. J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *24th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Sir,

Referring to your letter, dated 7th April 1873, No. 554, J, I am directed to forward copies of the marginally noted Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, and to express a hope that the order of the Officiating Chief Commissioner last referred to, may prevent the recurrence of any difficulty connected with the enforcement, in Mysore, of warrants issued in Her Majesty's Territory.

Dated 25th April 1873, No. 431—1.
Dated 24th May 1873, No. 951—J. 5.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 4	*Inám of the Jain Basti Pagoda*—Passing orders on letter from the Survey and Inám Commissioner on the subject.	1st May 1873, No. 556—10.	...	...	1 to 2
5 to 10	*Sannads to Patéls*—An amended form sanctioned.	3rd May 1873, No. 583—12.	..	...	3 to 5
11 to 13	*Duty on Beer*—Passing orders on letter from Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division regarding its levy.	3rd May 1873, No. 584—22.	...	...	6
14 to 23	*Roads in the Hassan District*—Referring papers on the subject to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, to state his views in the subject.	8th May 1873, No. 667—3.	..	...	7 to 17
24 to 25	*Alienation of State lands for the enlargement of two Villages in the Kolár District*—Statement from Nandidroog Commissioner giving the extent required, ordered to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.	12th May 1873. No 715—23.	...	...	18 to 19
26	Letter to Government of India submitting the above.				
27 to 32	*Jódi on Chór Ináms*—Passing orders on letter from Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division regarding its non-collection.	12th May 1873, No. 711—27.	...	...	20 to 22
33 to 35	*Alienation of State lands in the Kadoor District for building purposes*—Statement from Nagar Commissioner giving its extent ordered to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.	13th May 1873, No 729—21.	...	...	23 to 24
36	Letter to Government of India submitting the above.				
37 to 38	*Remission of Assessment*—Passing orders on letter from Ashtagram Commissioner recommending it on behalf of certain ryots who own lands under the Srírámadévara channels	15th May 1873, No. 805—7.	...	...	25
39 to 40	*Assessment of lands below tanks constructed or restored by private enterprise in Settled Talooks.*—Passing orders on letter from Nandidroog Commissioner on the subject.	15th May 1873, No 808—29.	...	...	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
41 to 42	*Alienation of Government Waste lands*—Statements submitted by Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, for the Talooks of Mulabágalu and Kolár, sanctioned.	15th May 1873, No. 822—30.	...	...	27
43 to 47	*Poudrette*—Letter from Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, and other officers, reporting on its value as a manure, ordered to be submitted to the Government of India.	15th May 1873, No. 817—10.	...	...	27 to 30
48	*Letter to Government of India*—Submitting the above.				
49 to 54	*Arrears of Revenue*—Passing orders on letter from Nagar Commissioner regarding the application of the rule for its recovery upon land sold at private auctions and that sold for arrears of assessment.	17th May 1873, No. 766—11.	...	...	31 to 32
55 to 58	*Boundary marks erected in the village of Hindlikoppa*—Passing orders on letter from Nagar Commissioner, on the subject.	19th May 1873, No. 874—13.	...	...	33
59 to 60	*Office Establishment of Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department*—Sanctioning proposal of Chief Engineer to debit the cost of certain portions of it to District Funds and the Cantonment and Town Municipalities of Mysore.	20th May 1873, No. 880—19.	...	...	34
61 to 64	*Survey boundary marks*—Passing orders on the subject of their erection.	19th May 1873, No. 854—5.	...	...	35 to 38
65 to 67	*Un-assessed waste land*—rvey and Settlement Commissioner Surequested to draw up a set of simple rules for the guidance of Revenue Officers in dealing with applications for the same.	19th May 1873, No. 875—17.	...	...	39 to 40
68 to 70	*Boundary dispute between Mysore and the Cuddapah District*—Letter from Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, reporting its settlement with orders thereon, ordered to be forwarded to the Madras Government.	20th May 1873, No. 896—10.	...	...	41 to 43
71	*Letter to Madras Government*—Forwarding the above.				
72 to 73	*Compensation for land made over to the Military Authorities near the Race Course Hospital*—Commissioner, Nandidroog, requested to take measures in communication with the Officer commanding the Division, to recover the amount from the Imperial Government.	21st May 1873, Nos. 905—33.	...	...	44
74 to 75	*Land held by one Bommeppa*—Passing orders on a Memo by Survey and Settlement Commissioner regarding the rates of assessment to be paid for it.	21st May 1873, No. 907—18.	...	...	45 to 46
76 to 79	*Carolina Rice Seed*—Letter from Nandidroog Commissioner, requesting a	22nd May 1873, No. 922—12.	...	...	47 to 48

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
	further supply of 40 lbs., ordered to be submitted to the Government of India for orders.				
80	*Letter to Government of India*—Submitting the above				
81 to 85	*Land held by one Lakkappa*—Passing orders on the subject of the assessment to be paid by him on that portion of it on which he has grown rice.	26th May 1873, No. 958—20.	...	...	49 to 50
86 to 96	*Model farm*—Passing orders on correspondence regarding its establishment.	26th May 1873, No. 957—36.	...	...	51 to 57
97 to 98	*Grant of Coffee land in the Hassan District*—Sanctioned on behalf of Mr. Sanderson, on certain conditions.	27th May 1873, No. 986—21.	...	...	58
99 to 105	*Mahárája's Chatram on the Tripulty Hills*—Guardian to His Highness requested to depute a trustworthy Palace servant experienced in building work to report on the repairs being executed to it	27th May 1873, No. 987—3.	...	...	59 to 60
106 to 107	*Land granted to one Muruqóndra suámi by his late Highness the Mahárája*—Sanad relating to it forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner for report on the points noted.	28th May 1873, No 1027—10.	...	...	61
108 to 109	*Mohatarfa tax*—Letter from Government of India approving of Chief Commissioner's suggestion to postpone its revision recorded	29th May 1873, No. 1094.	...	...	61
110 to 111	*Settlement Reports of Survey Officers*—Passing orders on letter from Nagar Commissioner, enquiring whether his remarks on them were to be forwarded direct to the Chief Commissioner's Office, or through the Survey Commissioner.	31st May 1873, No. 1104—14.	...	...	62
112 to 122	*Revision of assessment in 68 Government Villages in the Nagar Division*—Passing orders on correspondence from Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Nagar Commissioner on the subject.	31st May 1873, No. 1112—25	...	...	63 to 97

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 1st May 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 953, dated Poona, 3rd August 1872.

I have the honor to refer for orders a case brought forward by the Inám Superintendent.

2. An inám of Rs. 3 is held by a certain temple assigned on a named warg assessed at Rs. 12—15—3, of a particular village; but since 1842—3 the warg in question has been waste; no revenue has been paid to Government from that time, and no payment made to the inámdar. The inámdar has thus been out of enjoyment of the cash payment for twenty-nine clear years.

3. It appears to me exceedingly doubtful if in such a case an inám, whether it was a land inám or, as in this instance, a cash inám, should not be considered obsolete.

4. The point of principle requiring to be fixed is what number of years' break in enjoyment should be considered to constitute a bar to the revival of the claim. Of course it must be understood that non-enjoyment resulting from an order from competent authority is not in question.

5. The Mysore Inám Rules are most liberal as regards the recognition of possession however unauthorized. But I can see nothing in the rules which would appear to contemplate the resuscitation of ináms which are not at present "held." If this view is adopted, it will be only necessary to decide what period of non-enjoyment shall be considered to vitiate a claim to be considered a present holder. The time to be fixed should, it appears to me, be in some degree determined by a consideration of the date of the original grant. Ináms of more than 50 years' old, it seems to me, should be allowed a longer period of dispossession without vitiation of the claim, than ináms of less than 50 and more than 30 years; and those of less than 30 years but more than 10 years a longer time than those which date their origin within 10 years, which last should, it seems to me, be utterly barred by the fact of absence of "present holding." I would suggest the following periods for consideration.

Age of Ináms.	Period of non-enjoyment to bar the claim.
Over 50 years.	12 years.
Over 30 years but less than 50 years, granted by competent authority.	6 years.
Over 10 but less than 30 years, granted by competent authority. .	3 years.
Less than 10 years	Present non-enjoyment.

6. In all cases of less than 50 years age when the authority for the grant was not competent and no present holding could be shewn and proved, resuscitation of the inám should, I think, be barred: we have in such cases no legitimate commencement of the inám, and the simple fact of dispossession at present appears to me sufficient.

7. Dispossession in the case of cash ináms, such as those secured on wargs in the Malnád would be proved by the cessation of payments by the wargdar. In land ináms the land having been taken possession of by Government and let to a ryot as ordinary Government land, would clearly constitute absence of possession on the part of the former inámdar.

From the Superintendent of Inám Settlements in Mysore, To the Survey and Inám Commissioner, Poona, No. 165, Camp Dévanahalli, dated—July 1872.

I have the honor to request your instructions on the following points. The Jain Basti of Parasvanátha Dévaru holds an inám of Rs. 3 in Warg No. 17 of the Bagarodi village of the Ságara Taluk. The warg consists of but one field assessed at Rs. 12—15—3, and was resigned in 1842—43 by the wargdar, ever since which it has been waste and the right to the inám dormant. Am I to give a cash order on the treasury in such cases till the survey settlement, or am I to request the Revenue authorities to at once assign the land in the waste warg?

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 1st May 1873.

From the Superintendent of Inám Settlements in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 55, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1872.

No. 953 of 3rd August 1872.

In forwarding the letter marginally noted from the Inám Commissioner, I have the honor to state that I would fully concur in the views therein set forth, and that I believe it has been hitherto customary to allow such ináms to be revived on a warg being again taken up; but I would consider the periods fixed by the Inám Commissioner to be liberal enough.

No. 556.
Rev. 10.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NANDIDROOG, 1st *May* 1873.

To

THE SURVEY AND INAM COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 953 of the 3rd August 1872, on the subject of a certain inám of the Jain Basti or pagoda of Parsvanáthésvara Dêvaru in the Ságara Talook, I am directed by the officiating Chief Commissioner to state as follows.

2. Briefly the case under reference stands thus. The State conferred upon the pagoda in question an endowment which consisted in an interest (equal to about a fourth of the assessment) in a particular site. This site is now uncultivated and has been so for the last 30 years, and it does not appear that during all this period the pagoda trustee has made the slightest effort to procure its cultivation. He has of course ceased to enjoy his inám. Under these circumstances the officiating Chief Commissioner does not consider that the State is under any obligation to provide him with a cash allowance.

3. In the present case as the endowment belongs to a pagoda, the officiating Chief Commissioner does not desire that Rule 13 of the Inám Rules should be strictly applied. The inámdár may be allowed to retain the inám, but it must be limited to the particular site indicated. If he desires to cultivate the land, the amount of the inám should be deducted from the assessment levied from him. Under no circumstances should an endowment in land be converted into a cash allowance, merely because the land in which the endowment is situated is uncultivated.

4. I am directed to add that, on the general question of a scale proposed in paras 4, 5 and 6 of your letter, the officiating Chief Commissioner is not, for the present, prepared to lay down rules, and that each case should be decided on its merits.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 3rd May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 6666—R. 74, dated 21st February 1873.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the *margin, I am directed to communicate the Chief Commissioner's orders on the two questions therein involved, *viz*, (1) the grant of sanads of appointments to Patéls, and (2) the grant to them of remuneration.

*From Commissioner of Ashtagram, No 647—17, dated 13th December 1872.
To do do No. 5448—11, dated 23rd do do
Partly circular to Commissioners of Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions, Nos. 5449—50 and 20—5 do do
From Commissioner of Nagar No. 498—7, dated 14th January 1873.
Do do Nandidroog No. 28, dated 30th do

As regards the 1st question, there can be no objection to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, giving each man who succeeds to a Patélship a *Parvána* or *Irshad* to that effect, and this may be done by them at their own instance.

The question of remuneration, I am to state, is a difficult one in its present stage. The Chief Commissioner was disposed to assign waste lands to Patéls as a temporary measure, remitting the assessment thereon till the settlement of their remuneration by the Survey; but the Survey Commissioner is opposed to the measure, and Colonel Meade fears nothing can be done at present to improve the position of this class in the surveyed talooks.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 147—22, dated Bangalore, 25th April 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the approval of the officiating Chief Commissioner, copy of a *letter noted in the margin, and of its enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division in reference to the grant of sanads to Patéls.

*No. 26, dated 8th April 1873.

2. The corrections noted in red ink in the translation of the sanad have been made by me, as I think it inadvisable to specify particular castes or classes in the sanad which relates to the Police duties of Patéls; for if this was done, some overzealous Patéls might under such circumstances systematically hunt and annoy even respectable or industrious members of those castes or classes.

From the Officiating Commissioner Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 26, dated Bangalore, 8th April 1873.

With reference to the instructions contained in the annexed transcript of a letter No. 6666—74 of the 21st February last, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the address of the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, on the subject of granting sanads, &c., to Patéls, I have the honor to submit for your consideration, and if necessary, for submission to the Chief Commissioner, copy of the Kolár Deputy Commissioner's No. 10—1, with a draft of a Parvána proposed to be given to Patéls.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, General No. 10—1, dated 1st April 1873.

The Commissioner's Circular Memorandum No. 793 of the 5th ultimo.

Has the honor to submit for approval a form of *Parvána* or Sanad to be granted to Patéls, and to request the favor of being furnished with 4,000 printed copies of the form, should it be approved of by the Judicial Commissioner.

2. The cost of printing, &c., may be met from the savings effected in the Kandáchár Police establishment.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 3rd May **1873.**

PARVANA OR SANNAD.

From

Deputy Commissioner, _____ District.

To _____

_____ son of _____ resident of _____ in _____ Hóbli of _____ Talook.

Taking your respectability into consideration you are appointed Patél of _____ Gráma.

Your main duties in Revenue matters are:—

1. To keep in order tanks and nallas, as well as to see to cultivations and collections.
2. To look after the avenue trees on the road side and plant fresh trees if necessary.
3. To look after the jungles on hills and keep them from being destroyed.

In Police matters:—

You should be vigilant, so that no murders, robberies, dacoities, thefts and other heinous crimes are perpetrated within the limits of your village; trace out the offenders; and bring to notice all matters of importance, report at once to the Police Officer of the talook the arrival within the limits of your village, of men who are said to be of bad repute, and have no ostensible means of livelihood, or who are of the thieving castes. You should abide by the rules of the Police.

In revenue matters the Tóti and Nírganti, and in Police the Talvár, shall be your attendants. You should make them perform the Sarkár duties properly, and not employ them on your private business. You should perform your duties in a manner pleasing to the ryots and affording satisfaction to Sarkár.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,
District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 3rd May 1873.

No. 583—Rev. 12, dated Nandidroog, 3rd May 1873.

Order Thereon.—With his letter No. 147—22, dated the 25th ultimo, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner forwards for approval a draft of a sunnad submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District (through the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division) to be granted to Patéls on appointment.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has made a few alterations in the wording of the sunnad referred to, a copy of which in its amended form is herewith forwarded for adoption.

3. Mr. Gordon considers that, in all cases in which a Patéli becomes vacant from any cause, the sunnad held by the last incumbent should be withdrawn, a new one being issued by the Deputy Commissioner to the succeeding Patél: and it appears to him that some additional encouragement might be given to exceptionally deserving members of this class of public servants, by the grant of special parchment sunnads under the Chief Commissioner's signature.

4. In the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion these little marks of distinction, which cost very little, will be productive of much good if judiciously handled, and when in addition to them fair remuneration is given for their services, Patéls in general may become useful and active members of society.

W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 3rd April 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6956—169 of the 28th Febru 1873, conveying the Chief Commissioner's instructions on the subject of bringing the beer brewe ies Mysore under Government control, and to state that the necessary orders have been passed thereon, the adoption of the requisite arrangements.

II. Under the circumstances represented in the accompanying copy of letter No. 3 of the 1st stant, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, I beg to recommend that the propo therein made, *viz.*, the imposition of a duty of two annas a gallon for beer consumed within the Provin and one anna on beer exported, may be adopted with advantage, as the Chief Commissioner has alrea stated, (as intimated in the last para of your letter No. 7385—262 of the 25th March, to the address the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District) that his instructions conveyed in your letter unc reference can be re-considered if necessary in the Revenue Department.

III. I may add that the beer can well bear the rates now proposed, and it will then compete w arrack, toddy, &c, on fairer terms.

From the officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the officiating Commissioner Nandidroog Division, No. 3, dated Bangalore, 1st April 1873.

Adverting to correspondence wherein the Chief Commissioner sanctions a duty of one anna a gal being levied on beer, I have the honor to point out that you originally recommended a duty of two ann whilst the Bench of Justices advocated a duty of four annas a gallon for consumption at the Province, a two annas a gallon for exportation.

II. The Secretary in his letter No. 7385—R. 262 of the 25th March to my address hav remarked that this is a revenue question which should be referred to you, I beg to suggest for your c sideration that the Chief Commissioner be moved to reconsider to question and sanction at least t imposition of a duty of two annas a gallon on beer manufactured for consumption within the Provi and one anna on beer exported. I venture to make this suggestion as I am of opinion that this beer beginning to compete with the sale of arrack and toddy, on which Government realizes a large reven and places arrack vendors at a disadvantage inasmuch as the comparatively untaxed beer promises to consumed by those classes who previous to its introduction were the customers of the arrack shops.

No. 584—Rev. 22, dated Nandidroog, 3rd May 1873.

Order thereon.—With his letter No. 2 of the 3rd ultimo, the officiating Commissioner recomme for sanction a proposal submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District to levy a duty two annas per gallon on beer consumed in the Province, and of one anna on beer exported.

2. The officiating Chief Commissioner resolves to raise the still head duty on all beer brew either for consumption in the Province, or for export, to a uniform rate of two annas per gallon. A redu tion in the duty levied on beer brewed for export is objectionable and may encourage fraud.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

Memo on Roads in the Hassan District, prepared by desire of the Chief Commissioner, Camp Wongúr, dated 22nd December 1871.

From the accompanying plan and list, it may be seen that considerable attention has been given to the subject of communications in this District, and in the last two years 83 miles of road * have been constructed at a small outlay by Government with the aid of the ryots. Only such roads as the people have themselves evinced an interest in, have been constructed by this agency. Mr. Perram, Assistant Engineer at Arakalagúdu, can bear witness to the expeditious and efficient manner in which the ryots have done their work. Whether the same system is applicable to other Districts may be left an open question. It may be, however, mentioned that at my suggestion it has been extended to Coorg, and lately to the Yedatore Taluk of the Mysore District. As a primary step the ryots may be called upon to connect their villages, as they have lately done in many parts of this District with the high roads.

* *vide* list attached.

In order that Government may be in a better position to understand the requirements of this District in respect to roads, those contemplated may be treated as falling under five heads.

1. Roads needed by Government for inter-communication.
2. Malnád roads.
3. Channel roads
4. Forest roads.
5. Railway-feeders.

Lines of Road.—1. Under the first head falls the proposed continuation of the road from Bettadapura, now being made by the Mysore District authorities as far as the boundary of this District, and which joins Hassan in the north with Periyápatna in the south.

2. To save the long detour now necessary *viâ* Nelligeri, direct communication requires to be established with Nágamangala by a road from Shravanabelagula. It would run through a poor, and at present impassable, country, but can be connected by the ryots hereafter by a branch road to Bindiganavale, and afterwards be continued to Huliyúrdurga in the Toomkoor District in the direction of Dévalápura. It may be remarked that both the eastern and western portions of the Nágamangala Taluk are in great need of being opened up

3. The construction of a direct road from Hassan to Halé'ídu is contemplated next year. The ryots have engaged to do the earth-work as far as Kondaji; but Government will have to make the ghát.

4. A road is needed to connect Nuggihalli with Tiptúru or Nonavinakere. The ryots in this District are willing to contribute their quota in labor, but the co-operation of the District authorities of Toomkoor is wanting.

5. The ryots of Arakalagúda are very desirous of continuing the road from Marúru to Beriya in the Yedatore Taluk, and to make one from Arakalagúdu through the rich valley of Hulikal to Konanúru. These works can be put in hand next year or the year after.

Malnád road.—1. Under the second head of Malnád roads, the continuation of the Bisle Ghát road is by far the most important matter for attention. Doubtless it will be costly, but the outlay may readily be met by the re-imposition of a toll, and a bridle road need only be first constructed, and gradually be opened out as funds permit into a cart-road.

2. The construction of the approach to the ghát from Sanivárasante and Wongúr has been put in hand this year as far as Utchangi, and the remaining portion to Wongúr will be completed next year.

3. A small branch road is needed also between Hettúru and Keródi, *viâ* Aigúr, to effect direct communication with Hassan.

4. The Malnád portion of the Bélúru Taluk is in great want of being opened out. A road between Sukravárasante and Gónibídu would connect two marts and benefit three planters, Mr. Stephenson, the heirs of the late Captain Fitzgibbon, and Mr. Sanderson, whose estates are in the neighbourhood. Roads are needed also from Bélúru to Tolal and Siddarahalli and from Bikód or Lakunda on the Bélúru Sakaléspura road to Archalli and Halsúligepéte. Captain Mackenzie has been directed to visit all these places and to form an opinion as to which of these roads should be put in hand first. The aid of the ryots cannot be, unfortunately, obtained, on account of the demands of the revenue survey which is going on in this taluk. The ryots of Manjarábád are however willing to make a road

to connect Uggihalli with Daigunda 5 miles due west, where a great annual fair is held and the work will be put in hand so soon as a survey can be made. It will benefit some of Mr. Sanderson's places and Mr. Wilson's estate at Bairá, ma.

Channel Roads.—1. The want of better communication between the large villages on the channels is a matter demanding attention. The Superintending Engineer of Irrigation expressed his willingness to give every support, as the members of his Department are placed to great inconvenience from their inability to travel from place to place; but beyond the offer of a loan from the funds of other Districts no substantial aid has been tendered. The new road made by the ryots from Rámanáthapura by Chunchinkatte to Yedatore will prove of great benefit to the Department and the public, as it passes through a very rich, and hitherto inaccessible, country for carts. Another road is needed on the north bank of the Kávéri from Basavápatna to Sálagráma in the Yedatore Talook.

2. Narasipura requires to be connected with Kikkéri by a road passing through Mádápura. The road made by the ryots to Hosaholal requires to be carried on to Akkahebbál to join the Narasipura-Mysore road at the mart of Beriya. Also a road from Attikuppa to Madvankódi on the Hemageri channel.

3. A road from Narasipura is needed also to Mandigeri and on to Natenhalli on the channel: also one running along the north of the Srírámadévar channel on to Kunche market beyond Ganni.

4. From the Tendikere Chatram beyond Attikuppa on the Mysore road, a road should be carried to *Bákenkere*, where there is a fine stretch of garden land, and from thence taken on either to *Kalhalh* or to Hosakóte situated respectively on the Kalhalli (Inám) and Kannambádi channels.

5. A road from Dandahalli near the French Rocks road to Kannambádi and on the Hosakóte though a channel road, may be classed also as a Railway-feeder.

6. The number of roads stated to be required may appear excessive, but not, I think, be grudged, when consideration is given to the character of the villages dependent on them and the rich produce raised under the channels for the sale of which better outlets are needed. A grant of Rs. 1,000 yearly from agricultural works for this object would ensure more being done to supply the desideratum: and the aid of the members of the Irrigation Department might be granted towards the preparation of plans and estimates and in the supervision of the work, a great portion of which can be carried out with the aid of the ryots.

Forest Roads.—1. The Conservator of Forests has acknowledged the need of such roads in his report on the forests of this District, and will, it is hoped, provide in his Budget for a grant being made next year for this purpose

2. The first that can be put in hand is that from Arakalagúdu to Hollalgód near the Menasabetta, towards the construction of which the ryots have, unsolicited, promised their aid, and the Superintendent of Coorg has engaged to carry it on beyond the jungle to Sanivárasante in Coorg so that it will form an important feeder to the Bisle Ghát.

3. The next forest road required is from Setthalli to Bartúr through Kannapura to open the Hulkunda-Nágávára tract of jungle and the rich but now inaccessible valley of Bartúr. This jungle can be connected also with Arakalagúdu *viâ* the ferry at Kallahalli, and the large village of Chikka Arakalagúdu

4. A third road is needed beyond Archalli to enable the Department to work the Ane Betta jungles. The present Pályem Belgódu road might be abandoned and Lakkunda connected with Alúru instead.

Railway-feeders.—1. The most important Railway-feeder, the plan and estimate for which might be prepared by the Railway authorities who are at present unemployed, is that from Mandya to Mélkóte. A road is already made, some distance from Mélkóte to the Mysore-Nágamangala road at Jakenhalli. The need of a road to Kannambádi and Hosakóte has been already referred to under the head of channel roads. To make the railway pay, it is of the utmost importance that the fine Attikuppa Talook should be thoroughly opened out.

2. The feasibility or advantage of constructing so many roads may be questioned, but my ability to point to 83 miles of road as the result of two years' progress should go far to remove any doubt that may be entertained. Roads not only alter the appearance of a country but form a new era in its material advancement. New markets are opened up, and even the ryots invest their savings in the purchase of

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

carts. The Local Funds of this District are fortunately sufficiently large to meet such expenditure, and by the adoption of the Chief Commissioner's suggestion that the grass should be allowed to grow on the roads, it is anticipated that the cost of up-keep may be reduced to Rs. 30 per mile.

3. It is hoped that the length of this memo may not be regarded as detracting from its usefulness as a guide. Its bulk admits of being reduced by viewing each class of road noted separately.

Chief Commissioner's Note.

Captain Hill when in camp went over this memo with me and shewed on the rough map the several lines of road referred to. I have no doubt that the proposals have been well considered, and that their adoption would be beneficial to the District generally as well as to the localites more immediately concerned, and the memo will be sent to the Superintendent of the Division for his opinion. Captain Hill might be requested by him to furnish the further information suggested by Secretary in whose remarks I concur.

Ryot-made roads colored dotted red.	Miles.	Estimate.	Cost to Govt.
Chennarávapatna to Nuggihalli	9	1,526	500
Nuggihalli to Hiresáve	8	1,240	492
Chennarávapatna to Shravanabelagula	6	1,143	522
Attikuppa to Mélkóte (under progress)	15	Not prepared.	
Kadaviuhosahalli (on the Coorg frontier) to Basavápatna, *viâ* Rámnáthapura and Konanúr	11	1,118	200
Mallirápatna to Chunchinkatte near Yedatoré	14	3,220	500
Arakalagúdu to Marúr	4	681	200
Sanivárasante to Utchangi and Wongúr (under progress)	2	1,427	562
Arasikere to Tirupati	2	578	311
Attikuppa to Hosaholal	2	Not prepared.	
Total.....	83	10,933	3,287

Contemplated roads dotted in pencil divided into.—	Miles.
I. Roads needed by Government for inter-communication.	
From Bettadapura to the boundary of the District	5
Shravanabelagula to Nagamangala	24
Branch road to Bindiganavale on to Hiresáve	12
Continuation to Huliyúrdurga in the Tumkoor District in the direction of Dévaláipura	
Road from Hassan to Halébídu	16
Nuggihalli to Tipatúru this District	14
Marúr to Beriya in the Yedatore Talook	9
Arakalagúdu to Kónanúr, *viâ* Hulikal...	10
II. Malnád Roads	
Continuation of the Bisle Ghát road	15
Approach to the ghát from Sanivárasanté and Wongúr (under progress)	7
Hettúr to Keródi, *viâ* Aigúr	5
Sukravárasanté to Gómbídu	12
Bélúru to Tolal and Siddarhalli	7
Bilkód or Lakkunda to Archalli and Halsulige Péte	8
Uggihalli to Daigunda	5
III. Channel Roads.	
From Basavápatna to Sálagrám in Yedatore Talook	14
Narasipura to Kikkéri, *viâ* Mádápura	13
Hosaholal to Akkihebbál	4
Attikuppa to Madermkódi on the Hemmageri channel	6
Narasipura to Mandigeri and on to Nateulhalli	11
Road running along the north of the Srírámdévar channel to Kunche	9
From the Pendekere Chatram to Bukenkere and on to Hosakóte or Kalhalli	13

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

IV. Forest Roads.	
From Arakalagúdu to Hadgódu near the Menasabetta	8
From Sethalli to Barúr, *viâ* Kannapura	12
Alúru to Lakkunda and to the Forest beyond Archalli	13
V. Railway-Feeders.	
Road from Mélkóte to Mandya, in this District	6
Dámódahalli on the French Rocks road to Kannambádi	10
Imperial Roads colored blue.	
Mysore-Shimoga road	
Bangalore-Mangalore road	
Hassan-Chikkamagalúru road	
Bánávára-Bellúru road to Bádu	
Hassan-Mysore road, *viâ* Narasipura	
Plough Tax Roads made by Government colored burnt sienna.	
Hassan to Arsikere	24
Dudda beyond Hassan to Tipatúr	14
Hassan to Arakalagúdu	15
Arakalagúdu to Rámnáthapura	11
Narasipura to Arakalagúdu	14
Arakalagúdu to Sakaléspura, *viâ* Kodlipéte	29
Aihalli to Wongúr	13
Banavási to Keródi	12
Keródi to Yeslúr	5
Kattayi to Sukravársante (not finished)	19
Branch road to Alúr	3
Chennarayapatna to Narasipura	11
Attikuppa to Nágamangala	24
Bellúru to Mudigere	20
Mudigere to Ammahal near Sakaléspura	18
Jakanhalli to Mélkóte	4
Total.....	234

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, General No. 830—278, P. W. D., dated 14th March 1873.

Your docket No. 4866—3 of the 5th January 1872.

Forwards in original a revised memo of roads, with plan, proposed to be constructed in the Hassan District and copy of Captain Hill's No. 1453 of the 21st ultimo and of its enclosures.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1453, dated Hassan, 21st February 1873.

Adverting to your docket No 921 of the 21st January 1872, and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, D. P. W.'s docket No. 4866—3 of the 5th idem, directing the submission of a memo shewing the roads which it is proposed to construct in this District, and the order in which they should be undertaken, I have the honor to submit a revised list of the roads in question shewing the steps already taken towards obtaining the expected co-operation of the ryots, and the preparation of the requisite plans and estimates : also a map of the District on a larger plan in which these roads are entered.

2. The list of roads may look on paper formidable to one unacquainted with the country, but in reality they are well advanced and could all be completed in a year or two, were, as suggested in my memo of the 22nd December 1871, the Channel Officers to aid in laying out channel roads, the Forest Officers to aid in laying out forest roads, a special officer employed for the Malnád roads, and the Assistant Engineer to take up the roads of inter-communication.

3. Copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer, Hémávati Division, is attached, giving his views, also one from the Conservator of Forests. The elaborate system of procedure lately laid down for the preparation of estimates, though well adapted for the lines of inter-communication and the Malnád roads entered first on the list, and which ought to be disposed of by the estimates being prepared talook by ta-

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

took as suggested in the accompanying copy of docket addressed to the Assistant Engineer is, I submit, not fully applicable to the class of road which it is proposed to undertake for the special benefit of these Departments. Major Chrystie, who inspected the Chunchinakatte road, and Major Johnson and Captain van Someren, who have gone over several of the ryot-made roads lately, will bear me out in this. The only thing wanted is the order, a little money for bad places from Government, and the work is done

4. I hope only that the services of an Engineer and an Assistant Surveyor will shortly be granted for the Malnád roads, as they really require engineering, and take more time than the Assistant Engineer and my District Surveyor can devote to them. The opening out of the Malnád portion of the Bélúru Talook is most desirable, but the lines of communications most needed for the talook are, as explained in the list, difficult to determine. The planters also are very pressing for a road to Daigunda either from Hembál or Uggihalli and for the construction of the Bisle Ghát. As the Chief Commissioner noticed, the bridging of the Bélúru-Mudagere road is much required, and I may remark a much heavier cart traffic now passes along it than on the main feeder to the Bánd Ghát from Chikkanagaláru.

5. I do not however wish when leaving the District to fetter my successor by determining the roads which should be put in hand first, as many circumstances may occur which would warrant one road being taken up before another: for instance while we have been talking, the ryots have been at work. They have since I drew up the memo for the Chief Commissioner's information, done the best part of the Basavápatna-Sálagrám road, the first section of the Hassan-Halébídu road, the Keródi-Hattúr road, *viâ* Agúr (Mr Jupp's), the Chennaráyapatna-Régúru road, the 2nd section of the Utchengí road, and altogether unsolicited, made a new road for pilgrims from Kónanúr in the Arakalagúdu Talook towards Saniyársante in Coorg, past the Mahomedan shrine at Handinagi, opening out a rich forest near Abbúr. Mr. Rigg who has been posted to the District after an absence of some years, states that the change which has taken place in respect to communications is remarkable, and the number of carts which the ryots have lately bought is a true sign of the practical efforts made for the development of the country. These roads are not only useful as arteries, but from branch roads to villages being made from each, as has been in the current year with particular success in the Narasipura and Arakalagúdu Talooks, they admit of nearly every village being linked on to the general system, and, when avenue trees are added, will alter the whole face of the country.

From the Executive Engineer, Hémávati Division, To the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, No. 49, dated 21th January 1872.

In acknowledging your letter No. 10 of the 22nd instant enclosing memo and sketch map shewing proposed roads in the Hassan District, I have the honor in reply to your request to offer the following suggestions regarding channel roads.

2. I desire to give you my views irrespective of the suggestions contained in your memo, because having had three years' experience in travelling from one point to another on the channels in my Division, I can the better suggest improvements to interchain important points together.

Srírámadévara North Channel.

3. Enclosed I forward a correct tracing of the plan that I am from time to time improving in my office. I refer you first to the North Channel of the Srírámadévara dam, where a road from the head sluice to Chennaráyapatna would be of immense value, and more especially during the progress of the work intended for the extension of the channel (see line mark A). A very fair road has been made by your orders from the dam joining the Hassan-Narasipura road, to leave this road on the left touching Bhágavalli-Hóvahalli (the first where a large aqueduct will shortly be constructed) Bichanhalli, Kumbanahalli, Katchanahalli, &c., to Chennaráyapatna, and I may observe that the first portion requires no outlay and no drains. I drove from the dam to Bhágavalli four miles without any inconvenience whatever. It had been made by simply removing the loose stones scattered about.

Srírámadévara South Channel.

4. A road from the dam to Narasipura shortens the present road on the other side by a mile. The Chief Commissioner on his recent inspection of the Srírámadévara dam was much inconvenienced through the want of a road to the south side of the river (see line B).

Narasipura to Mandigere.

5. A road leaving the Narasipura-Yedatore road about 3 miles from Narasipura on to Mandigere This line of country is very inaccessible for carts (see line C). It might then be continued on to Kikkéri (see line D), and I think this route would be an improvement on your proposed line marked O on your plan, because from the correspondence on the matter of the Madápúr channels I may venture to observe that they will not again be utilized should the North Channel extension project be carried out.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

6. The present road from Narasipura to Yedatore is very convenient, as it runs between the t rivers; but the want of a few short roads to a few points on the chann on either side would prove of great benefit to our Department. Fr Beriya to Akkihebbál and on to Hémageri (see E. F.) Then from Ber to Sálagrám (line C) and from Hosagra to Mirle (line H): the last line is I am sure greatly need being one of the chief depôts for collecting the grain grown under the channels in the vicinity.

Beriya to Akkihebbál, Hémageri, Beriya to Sálagrám and Mirle.

7. I may now leave the Hémávati river channels; and beginning at the Kristnaráj dam, I wo observe that the road which you have completed speaks for itself (m cated by a red line marked K) *viz.*, from Rámnáthpúr *viâ* Chunchan katte to Yedatore. This road is and will be a great boon to the ry on the Kattepúr channel, and its importance may be estimated from the fact that the revenue recei by Government under the Kattepúr and Rámasamudram amounts to Rs. 28,100, and this road runn parallel and close to the above channels will explain its value.

Rámnáthpúr-Chunchan katte to Yedatoré.

8. The road suggested by you (marked L L) is, as I should also propose, from Basavápatna Sálagrám, and would be an important road for opening up the princi points of the Rámnáthpúr channel.

Basavápatna to Sálagrám.

9. The accompanying plan is a part tracing of a very carefully got up plan which I am gradua perfecting in my office, from actual surveys. The whole length from Kristnaráj anicut to Yedatore h been reduced from working plans. You may therefore depend upon its being accurate so far as t channels and area of cultivation are concerned.

10. In conclusion, I wish to offer my opinion on the importance of these channel roads and t desirability of having them traced out at the earliest opportunity. There can be no doubt of their i portance; such roads would afford not only an easier mode of transit for gram and other produce, but t contemplated improvements of the channels and inspection visits by officers of the Department would considerably facilitated. The Superintending Engineer of Irrigation has expressed a desire to have spection lodges at various points of the channels, but mainly at the head works of each; these with t proposed roads would be the means of producing the best possible results.

The memo and sketch plan (*sic*) is herewith returned.

From the Assistant Conservator, Hassan Range, To the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, G. No. 46—9, dated 31st July 1872.

In reply to your letter No. 166 of the 29th June, has the honor to forward for information extr from Conservator's docket No. 859 on the subject.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan District, No. 859, G. dated 22nd July 1872.

Your docket No. 76 of the 17th instant, forwarding docket No. 166 of the 29th ultimo from Dep Superintendent, regarding proposed forest road through Gópigadda Thaggu and other forests.

In reply, requests you to inform the Deputy Superintendent that the Conservator is ready to aid the making of these roads, but as almost all the forests applied for in that vicinity have been refus the whole money expenditure should not fairly be thrown on this Department. The road nevertheless will be useful to us, and I am prepared to ask the Chief Commissioner's sanction for a payment fr the Forest Budget of Rs. 1,000 at once, but at the same time I doubt if the road will be permanen useful, unless it is carefully traced from the beginning. It will be of little use to run a road over t easy parts of the country leaving the difficult parts alone.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Assistant Engineer, Hassan Range, No. 817 D. P. W., dated 13th February 1873.

As many references, particularly those taken notice of by Major Chrystie, are pending in his offi and as there appears no certainty of their being disposed of at an early date as needed for their entry the District Fund Budget, has the honor to suggest that at least ten days in each month be devoted him for the purpose, during which days Mr. Prior will be placed entirely at his disposal and be direct to get up the requisite data beforehand. There are besides a number of new lines of road all over t District to be inspected by him with Mr. Prior according to the new rules, which, if certain days in t month were fixed for his attending to them, might be disposed of talook by talook commencing wi Mánjarabád and working east. Should he concur in this view, requests he will fix the dates in ea month.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

List showing the steps taken towards making roads in the Hassan District referred to in the Memorandum prepared by re of the Chief Commissioner.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Need of Work.	Steps taken.	Remarks.
Arakalagúdu.	Rámanáthpura-Bettadapura road. A.	The Mysore District authorities have long ago finished their portion of the road, and the want of a link in the communication should be supplied at once.	Fresh plan and estimate under preparation. *Vide* Department Public Works Secretary's No. 2223 of the 25th November 1872 on Major Chrystie's report.	Provision duly made in next year's Budget submitted for sanction.
Nágamangala and Hemmaráyapatna.	Shravanabelagula and Nágamangala road with branch road, *viâ* Bindiganavale to Hiresáve. B.	Much needed as a line of communication direct to Hassan, and to open out the country round the large and important village of Bindiganavale.	Papers have been referred to the District Surveyor, in view to his going over the line of road selected by the Amildar prior to the approval of the Assistant Engineer and preparation of the requisite plan and estimate.	
Nágamangala.	Nágamangala-Huliyúrdurga road, *viâ* Dyávalápura. Ms. F. 9 4 in the Nágamangala Taluk. about 12 .. in the Tyamkoor Dist. 21 4 D.	The country to the east of Nágamangala is richer than one would suppose, but is now difficult of access from want of a road, which could be easily made.	Amildar's estimate Rs. 7,057. The ryots have given Mutchalikás to execute earth work. The papers have been referred to the District Surveyor, in view to his inspection of it with the Assistant Engineer prior to the preparation of the requisite estimate and plan.	
Hassan & Bélúru.	Hassan-Halébídu road. C.	As a road had to be made to Sálagame, a large village in a rich country on the one side, and to Adagúr, another important village on the other, it is better to furnish direct communication between Hassan and Halebídu than to take the road as suggested by Major Puckle round by Madihalli. The road is much used by carts bringing in firewood, &c., into Hassan.	The Hassan portion of the road has been completed during the current year. The Bélúru portion is deferred till next year. The ryots have given Mutchalikas to execute earth work. The District Surveyor has been directed to inspect the ghát which requires to be laid out in communication with the Assistant Engineer.	
Chennarávapatna and Tipatúru.	Nuggihalli-Tipatúru road. M. F. 9 7 Chennarávapatna Taluk. 7 ... Turvékere Taluk. 16 7 E.	The trade of the Chennarávapatna Taluk is drawn towards the great mart of Tipatúru and an impulse to it will be given by the construction of a road which is needed to the north.	The Amildar of Chennarávapatna has framed an estimate for Rs. 2,543 for opening out 9 miles and 7 furlongs of road in his taluk, and the ryots have given Mutchalikás to execute earth-work. A reference has been made to the Toomkoor Deputy Superintendent for the co-operation of the ryots in the construction of the portion of the road in his District, and on an answer being received the District Surveyor will be directed to inspect the line of road with the Assistant Engineer.	Answer received, *vide* No. 95 of the 25th January 1873, stating that Rs. 350 for tracing the portion of the road in his District has been provided in the District Fund Budget for 1873—74.
Arakalagúdu.	Marúr-Beriya road ... F.	Will afford direct communication between Arakalagúdu and Mysore. The ryots are very eager for its construction, and it will be most beneficial in opening out the country.	Referred to District Surveyor, who has been directed to go over the line of road selected by the Amildar, in view to the approval of the Assistant Engineer being obtained prior to the making of a trace and preparation of the requisite plan and estimate.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

Class.	Talook.	Name of Work.	Need of Work.	Steps taken.
Lines of Roads for Inter-communication—*Continued.*	Arakalagúdu. ...	Arakalagúdu-Konanúru road, *viâ* Hulikal. F.	Road much needed to open up the rich garden land country and to afford direct communication between Arakalagúdu and Fraserpéte. The trade at Kónanúru has greatly increased since roads have been made.	The rough sketch and estimate prepared by the Amildar have been referred to the District Surveyor, in view to preparation of proper estimate and plan after personal inspection with the Assistant Engineer. The ryots have given Mutchalikás to execute earth-work.
	Manjarábád. ...	Bisle Ghát road ... G.	A ghát much required for the traffic to Canara from Arakalagúdu and the Yelusávirasime of Coorg, besides the southern Hóblis of Manjarábád	The construction of a bullock track has been approved of from the head of the ghát, and will be put in hand so soon as a competent Engineer can be spared. In the meantime might be laid out to Patla at the head of the ghát as traced by Mr Stace.
	Do.	Utchangi-Wongúru road G I.	The main feeder from Arakalagúdu and Coorg to the Bisle Ghát.	The ryots' portion of the work completed. Plan and estimate under preparation in the Department Public Works for the Government portion. *Vide* Assistant Secretary's No. 2123 of the 23rd December 1872, on Major Chrystie's report
	Do.	Hettúru-Keródi road *viâ* Aigúru G II.	A small branch road much advocated by Mr. Jupp, and the ryots being very eager for it even allowed to construct it as a village branch road	The ryots' portion of the work completed, the Government share in the way of bridges and embankment deferred, pending the District Surveyor's inspection with the Assistant Engineer.
Malnád Roads.	Bélúru. 1	Sukravárasante-Gónibídu road, H.	One remark applies to all these roads. The Malnád of Bélúru requires greatly to be opened up, but how to do it is a vexed question. Each party wishes the road taken in the direction which will suit them most: and though all cannot be constructed, there is much to be said in favor of each. No. 1 will be of use to the planters being much favored by Messrs. Sanderson, Stephenson and Fitzgibbon. No. 2 is most useful to Mr. Charlesworth's estate, and for the convenience of the authorities. No. 3 is the line of trade. No. 4 has been approved of by Captain Mackenzie and will suit Arékalh villages, but it is doubtful whether it should be carried on to Gonibídu, Hadige or Halsulgepéte. The road would be of convenience to Mr. King's estate at Hadige and Sigehalli. No. 5 will open up the rich rice land on the left bank of the Hémávati.	Amildar's estimate and Mutchalikás have been referred to the District Surveyor for inspection with the Amildar first. It requires to be explained that the ryots of the Bélúru Talook are so greatly impoverished from the fall in prices and the operations of the Revenue Survey that their co-operation in making new roads through a difficult country cannot well be obtained. As much cannot be learnt from the survey map, the only plan to understand these roads rightly is to get the District Surveyor to make a rough plan and estimate of each and then for the Deputy Commissioner to go over them all with the Assistant Engineer. He has completed already plans for Nos. 1 and 3, and if the appointment of an Assistant Surveyor is sanctioned will be able to attend to the rest. It is a pity that owing to the differences of opinion as to the respective importance of these roads their construction should not have been taken up for six years, though once some had been sanctioned in the Budget.
		2 Bélúru-Gónibídu road, *viâ* Tolal. I.		
		3 Gónibídu-Bikód road. K.		
		4 Lakkunda-Archalli road & continuation to Hadigo Gónibídu or Halsulgepéte. K II.		
		5 Sakaléspura-Gónibídu road. K III.		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th May 1873.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Need of Work.	Steps taken.	Remarks.
Manjarábád. L. LII.	Vuggihalli-Daigunda road Hambal-Daigunda and Kammermatt road.	This part of Manjarábád requires much to be opened up.	Line of road laid out by Mr Prior has been disapproved of by the Assistant Engineer, and the Mysore Planters' Association have suggested a line of road starting from Hambal. both might be done as both are needed.	
Manjarábád and Bélúru.	Bridging Bélúru-Mudageri road.	The traffic on this road is greater than the main feeder to the Bisle Ghát from Chikkamagalúru A bridge is needed at the stream at Singápúr, another at Kanapura and a third over the stream near Mudageri : all of them are impassable for days together during the monsoon and are troublesome to cross at all times especially the stream at Kanapura.	Steps deferred as the Assistant Engineer has enough of bridge work already on hand but the requisite estimates and plans may be commenced in about a year.	The Chief Commissioner saw and admitted the urgent need of these bridges.
Arakalagúdu and Yadatore. N.	Basavépatna-Sálagráma road.	This road is much approved by the Irrigation Department, and opens out a rich channel country.	Six miles of road in the Arakalagúdu Talook have been completed by the ryots, and the Government portion of the work in the way of bridges remain to be done. *Vide* Department Public Works Secretary's No. 2343 of the 10th December 1872.	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore has promised also to get the work done in his District.
Narasipura and Attikuppa O.	Narasipura-Kikkéri road, *viâ* Midápura.	Do.	Estimate prepared for six miles of road in the Narasipura Talook, and Mutchalikás taken from the ryots. The Attikuppa Amildar has been directed to expedite his report on the portion of the road lying in his talook.	
Attikuppa. P.	Hosaholal-Akkihebbál road to join the Narasipura Mysore road at the mart of Beriya.	Do.	As the Amildar is new to the talook, the line of road has not yet been determined upon.	
Q.	Attikuppa—Madavina Kódi road on the Hémagiri channel.	Do.	Do.	
QII.	Damadahalli-Kammanbidi road and continuation to Hosakote.	Do	Do.	
Narasipura and Attikuppa. R.	Narasipura-Mudageri road and continuation to Nalbandahalli.	This road is much approved by the Irrigation Department, and opens out a rich channel country.	Narasipura Amildar has submitted an estimate for Rs. 1,500 for 5 miles of road in his talook, together with ryots Mutchalikás. The Attikuppa Amildar has been directed to expedite his report also for a road from Mandigeri to Kinkéri.	

Class.	Talook.	Name of Work.	Need of Work.	Steps taken.
Channel Roads.—*Continued.*	Narasipura. **RII.**	Along the North channel of Srivámadévara channel on to Kuncho market beyond Ganni.	This road is much approved by the Irrigation Department, and opens out a rich channel country.	Amildar's estimate Rs. 964; ryots' Mutchalikás taken and work has been commenced by them.
	Attikuppa ... **S.**	Tendekere Chairam, Búkankere road, and thence taken on either to Kalhalli or Hosakóte.	Do	Amildar's estimate from Tendekere to Búkankere.. 1,600 From Búkankere to Kalhalli ... ... 1,880 From Búkankere to Hosakóte ... . 2,400 The ryots' Mutchalikás taken.
Forest Roads.	Arakalagúdu and Coorg. **T.**	Arakalagúdu-Holalgúdu road and continuation to Sanivárasante.	Holalgúdu is a large market on the border of the Menesabetta jungle conveniently situated for trade with Coorg. The road *viâ* Mallipatna from Arakalagúdu runs to Kodlipéte, while this road goes direct to Sanivársante. It will be of benefit also to the Forest Department, as the District draws its supply of good timber from the portion of the jungle in Coorg The ryots are very eager for the order to commence their portion of the work, which can be put in hand next year.	Estimate and plan have been prepared by the District Surveyor who has been required to alter the portion in Coorg as pointed out by Major Chrystie, *vide* Department Public Works, Secretary's No. 2320 of the 7th December 1872.
	Mahárájanadurga... **U.**	Settahalli-Bhartúru road, *viâ* Kamapura to open the Hulkunda-Nágávára tract of jungles.	Will open the rich and at present inaccessible Bhartúru valley and the jungles around.	Rough sketch and estimate prepared, and the ryots given Mutchalikás to co-operate. The Conservator of Forests has promised assistance by a grant of Rs. 1,000 as the road is of the utmost importance to his Department. only he requires the preparation of plan and estimate which appears scarcely needed if Mr. Jellicoe who knows surveying lays out the road and attends to its construction.
	Arakalagúdu and Mahárájanadurga... **UI.**	Arakalagúdu-Bhartúru jungle road, *viâ* the ferry at Kalhalli and the large village of Chikka Arakalagúdu.	Needed by the Forest Department and to open out the rich Bhartúru valley.	The ryots have promised to co-operate and have commenced the portion in Arakalagúdu.
	Bélúru ... ... **V.**	A road beyond Arehalli to work the Anébetta jungles.		Report returned to the Amildar for further information after inspection by the District Surveyor.
	Bélúru and Mahárájanadurga ... **VII**	Lakkunda-Alúru road, *viâ* Arehalli.		Estimate Rs. 2,400. The ryots have given Mutchalikás to execute earth work.
Railway Feeders.	Mandya and Attikuppa .. **W.**	Mandya-Mélkóte road.	May be deferred as the Railway is not sanctioned.	The Amildar has been again directed to expedite his report.

Memo	Taluk	Name of Work	Need of Work	Steps taken	Remarks
Additional Roads, not included in original.	Arakalgudu X	Komanuru Samvasanta road as far as Coorg frontier	New pallum road to Hoondrigepem out the valuable forest of Alkunu		
	Channarayapatna Y	Channarayapatna Bagur road	Opens up the rich Channarayapatna valley and is a nearer road to Arasikere	The ryots have done 1099 Rs earth work this year out of the estimate of Rs 2176 The District Surveyor has been directed to report on the Government portion of work after inspection	
	Maharajanadurga Z	Alkunu German road	Suggested by Captain Mackenzie	The Assistant in submitting new estimate of Rs 2 1 0, points out the construction of the road must undertaken after two or three years	

No 667—Rev Dated Bangalore, 8th May 1873

Order Thereon—The above papers regarding roads in the Hassan District are forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division with a request that he will state his views on the subject, and what measures are in contemplation towards the carrying out of Captain Hill's proposals or generally towards improving communications in the Hassan District

The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to confine his reply to the road, termed "Ryots' Road" and the Department Public Works will deal with suggestions regarding all other roads

H W Wellesley,
Offg Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No R. ..4, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1873.

With reference to Clause D of your Circular No. 4 of the 30th July 1872, I have the honor to submit for sanction two statements shewing the alienation of State lands proposed to be made for the enlargement of the Chikka Iglúr village in the Málúru and Dvaraganahalli in the Góribidanúru Talooks.

2. The circumstances under which the present application is made are noted in the statements.

3. The Deputy Commissioner has ascertained and reported that there are no waste lands available for the purpose.

4. The Kanarese proceedings connected with each case are also submitted.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 715.
23. R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *12th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of your letter No. 570, dated 4th July 1872, I have the honor by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the enclosed two statements shewing the alienation of State lands proposed to be made for the enlargement of the Chikka Iglúru village in the Málúru Talook, and Dvaraganahalli in the Góribidanúru Talook in the Kolár District of the Nandidroog Division.

2. The village of Chikka Iglúru in the Málúru Talook is at present overcrowded, and as there is no waste land available for its extension, the grant of the land applied for, particularized in the * margin, may be sanctioned for the construction of houses thereon of ten ryots who have purchased it from its former holder, and have tendered their resignation to it for the purpose.

* Extent.			Assessment.		
A.	G.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	26	14	2	14	10

3. The houses of 12 ryots in the Chenna Bairanahalli village in the Góribidanúru Talook have been recently inundated by the overflow of the Pennér river, and as no land is available in that village, the land now applied for in the Dvaraganahalli village, as per particulars noted in the † margin, may be granted for the construction of their houses. This land was resigned by its holder last year, and it is now at the disposal of the Government.

† Extent.			Former Assessment.		
A.	G.	Yds.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	0	112	1	11	10

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Statement shewing the alienation of Government land to be made in the Kolár District.

General Number. / District Register Number.	Talook, Hóbli, and Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of the grant.	Land. Description.	Land. Extent.	Assessment.	The number of reserved or unreserved trees standing on the land together with buildings already existing.	Value of the land, &c	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
	Chikka Iglúru, Kudiyanúru Hóbli Málúru Talook.	To Hamégauda, Hiramanna, &c., in all ten ryots of Chikka Iglúru Village.	3 By gift or grant. A. To a public body. The grant is for the extension of the village of Chikka Iglúru, which is at present over crowded The 10 ryots to whom the land is recommended to be granted have purchased the same from the owner, and intend building their houses thereon. There is no banjar or waste land available.	Dry No. 128, called Voni "Hola"	A. G. Y. 1 26 14	2 11 10	*Nil*	... ...	Bounded on the east by No. 239, a passage into the village. On the west by No 127, the field of one Kari Nanja. On the north by No. 129, another passage into the village. On the south by No. 181, the land on which the present village stands.	
	Dvaraganahalli, Tondébhávi Hóbli, Góribidanúru Talook.	Land No. 117 to the ryots of Chenna Bairanahalli village, *viz.*, 1 Vuppa Lunga 2 do Dása. 3 Bédar Dása. 4 Konda. 5 Venkatiga and 6 Banga. Land No. 118 to the ryots of the same village. 1 Yedagai Pápiya. 2 Kadariga. 3 Durga. 4 Latchmiga. 5 Mudur ga. and 6 Tippa.	3 By gift or grant. A. To a public body. The grant is for the construction of houses in the Dvaraganahalli village, for the ryots named in the 4th column of the statement whose houses in the Chennábairanahalli village have been recently inundated by the overflow of the Penn'r river in the Góribidanúru Talook. The land could not be granted in the latter village as there is no place there.	Land irrigated by a nulla No. 117 called Chaulahola.	0 31 46	..	*Nil.*	... ...	On the east the Shinbóg inám No. 156. On the west Batáyi land No 119, on the north No 168, Channel and No. 118 Batáyi land and on the south No 116 Batáyi land	
				Do. No. 118.	(a) 1 6 66	(a) 1 11 10	*Nil.*	.. ...	On the east No. 108 Channel, on the west No 52 Param Pók (uncultivable land) on the north by No. 119 Batáyi land and on the south No. 117 Batáyi bangar land.	

Talavi Bangar land.

(a) This assessment was for the year 1870—71, but the land has since been relinquished & fetched the paltry sum of 4 annas from Batiyi cultivation during the year 1871—72.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th May 1873.

From the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of **Mysore**, Rev. No. 102, dated Bangalore, 31st August 1872.

Has the honor to forward the Stal Inámi account for the year 1870—71.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, **Nandidroog** Division, General No. 3346—R. 77, dated 14th September 1872.

Your docket No. 102, dated 31st August 1872, submitting Stal Inámti account, Class XI, No. 4, for the year 1870—71.

Invites attention to page 3 of the above account, and the columns under the head of jódi, and observes that out of the total demand of jódi of Rs. 12,350—0—11, Rs. 1,681—8—8 have not been realized, but mentioned under the head of "not collected."

There seems to be hardly any order or practice sanctioning the remission of jódi upon noted chór ináms.

Requests explanation on this subject, and the authority for the remission.

From the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 131, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1872.

In reply to your docket No. 3346—R. 77 of the 14th—17th ultimo, calling for explanation regarding the sum of Rs 1,681—8—8 shewn under the head "not collected" in the Stal Inámti account Class XI, No. 4, for 1870—71, I have the honor to submit the following particulars for the Chief Commissioner's information.

2. The sum referred to is not the amount remitted, but money that has long since remained uncollected, and which has been shewn in the accounts under this heading. The reasons for the non-collection are those assigned in the District reports, copies of which were forwarded with this office docket No. 48, dated 7th July 1871, to your address.

3 It seems to me scarcely necessary or advisable for the Revenue authorities to take steps in this matter at present, as the Chief Commissioner, in Secretary's letter No. 3209—R. 77, dated 26th September 1871, has directed the Inám Department to make all necessary enquiries regarding these uncollected jódi balances, as, whatever that Department considers it correct to levy, will be recovered as soon as the usual instructions are received.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, General No. 5122—R. 112, dated Bangalore, 7th December 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 131 of the 22nd October 1872, submitting explanation regarding certain sums shewn under the head "not collected" in the Stal Inámti account, Class XI, No. 4, for 1870—71, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to convey the following remarks.

2. The authority quoted by you in para 3 of the above letter for not collecting the amount of jódi, pointed out in this office letter No. 3209—77 of the 26th September 1871, on chór or stal ináms is not applicable to the case under reference. In the Chief Commissioner's orders therein conveyed permission was given to the Inám Commissioner to make the necessary enquiries with regard to the uncollected jódi upon jári and not upon chór ináms. The amount of uncollected jódi therein referred to, is the arrear upon jári ináms as reported by you in your docket forwarding the Rúbkári No. 6, dated 7th July 1871.

3. The balance of jódi upon the stal or chór ináms, was not shewn in the previous chór inám returns sent up to 1869—70, and it was inferred that the jódi upon them was wholly collected. The chór inámti returns for 1870—71 exhibited for the first time the arrear amounting to Rs. 1,681—5—8, upon which explanation was called for in this office No. 3346—77, dated 14th September 1872. If this amount was not collected in the previous years, the Chief Commissioner considers that either the returns of 1869—70 were altogether wrong, or you have now for the first time omitted to recover that which has hitherto been always realized.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12*th May* 1873.

4. I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish full explanation on these points, and to quote the orders for the non-collection of the jódi on this description of ináms, and should there be none, the arrear should be recovered and brought to the Government credit.

5. As the statement of chór ináms for 1871—72 has not as yet been received, you are requested to expedite its transmission.

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 241, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5122—R. 112 of the 7th December 1872, conveying the Chief Commissioner's remarks, and calling for further explanation with regard to the sum of Rs. 1,681-8-8 shewn under the head "not collected" in the Stal Inámti account, class XI, No. 4, for the year 1870-71, and I beg to submit the following particulars for Colonel Meade's consideration

2. With regard to para 3 of your letter, in which it is observed that the sum above alluded to was for the first time shewn as "uncollected," I beg to explain that, under the practice which was observed up to the year 1869-70, the total demand was entered in the return in question under the head "collected," the amount actually collected being shewn in the Ardhamányem account, Class II. No.6, as it was understood that the statements of jári and stal máms were to shew the full amounts of jódi due thereon, whilst the Ardhamányem return only the sums actually collected against the demand.

3. This system was of necessity changed under instructions conveyed in your Kanarese Rúbkári No. 29 of the 12th March 1870, received under cover of your Circular No. 6097—27 of the same date, in which it was ordered that the sums exhibited in the Jári and Stal mám accounts should correspond with those entered in the Ardhamányem return. Hence it became necessary to distinguish the amount actually collected from that "uncollected."

4. In the case of the Toomkoor District, it will be observed that a sum of Rs. 223-7-4 was shewn in the return for 1868-69 and Rs. 230-3-3 in that for 1867-68 under the head "uncollected." Similar entries are to be found in the returns for previous years

5. From the foregoing explanation it will be perceived that the cause of the discrepancy noticed, is due to a modification of the form of the Ardhamányem return introduced in March 1870, and it will moreover be observed that the accounts of 1869-70 are not, as noted by the Chief Commissioner, incorrect with regard to these entries

6. With reference to para 2, I beg to state that the practice which hitherto obtained in collecting and crediting in the account the amount of jódi received on account of stal as well as jari inámti was just the same, as both these classes of inám come under the operations of the inam settlement, and it was therefore considered that the orders in the case of jári mámti were equally applicable.

7. The stal mámti account for 1871-72 called for in the last para is ready; but its submission is delayed owing to the necessity of comparing the figures with those of the Ardhamányem return of the Toomkoor District which has been returned for correction.

No. 711—Rev. 27, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With his letter No. 241 of the 24th March last, the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division submits further information on the subject of certain sums shewn under the head "not collected" in the Stal Inámti account, Class XI, No. 4, for 1870-71.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the authority for not collecting the arrear of jódi on chór ináms, called for in para 2 of this office letter No. 5122—112, dated 7th December 1872, has not been forwarded by the Commissioner, and it is therefore to be inferred that the arrear has been allowed to accrue by mere sufferance on the part of the local Revenue Officers. The explanation given in para 2 of the Commissioner's letter is far from being intelligible. The chór mámti register should at once shew the full demand of jódi upon ináms, the amount collected, and the balance due.

3. The entries in the * margin show the amount of jódi upon chór ináms in the Nandidroog Division, which has not been collected without any authority. The State has thereby suffered a loss of Rs.† 48,749 from 1844, in which year these ináms were brought to book for the first time with the amount of the jódi charged upon them.

* Bangalore	2,356	15	8
Kolár	2,892	4	4
Toomkoor	8,782	5	7
Total..	14,031	9	7

† Uncollected Jodi.

Bangalore	45	12	7
Kolár	1,332	6	2
Toomkoor	303	5	11
Total	1,681	8	8

× 29 = 48,749

4. Para 5 of the Commissioner's letter explains what led to the detection of the non-collection of jódi upon chór ináms, but not the authority and the circumstances under which its collection was suspended.

5. As it may occasion distress and irritation if the holders of these ináms are now called upon to pay the arrear from 1844, the full amount of jódi upon each inám should be collected only for 1872-73 and credited to Government.

6. After the ináms are enfranchised and the defect of their validity remedied, there will, as observed by the Commissioner in para 6 of his letter under review, be no distinction between jári and chór ináms; but the non-collection of the jódi on chór ináms forming the subject of consideration, occurred under the old state of things when these distinctions were in force.

7. If the chór inámti accounts are not received for the unsettled talooks at the close of the year, it becomes too late to check them and apply the required corrections.

8. In conclusion, the Commissioner is requested to make some effort to trace the parties who are responsible for the palpable irregularities which have occurred, causing great loss to Government.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9—R. 4, dated Camp Kallahatti, 5th April 1873.

In forwarding herewith an application for the grant of an assessed land in the Kadoor Taluck for building purposes, I have the honor to observe that the ryots in question applied for the same, and before permission could be given they built on the land, on the ground of the former site being unhealthy, which the Amildar of the taluck states is a true ground of complaint. The land measures 34,440 square yards, and is assessed at Rs. 1—14—3, and the ryots only require 432 square yards, and promise to pay the full assessment. The number does not appear to be included within the village site, and though unassessed land is stated to be available; the ryots have already built houses on the new site.

Under these circumstances the application is forwarded for sanction.

Statement shewing the alienation of State land made in the Kadoor Taluck of the Kadoor District in the Nagar Division

General Number. / District Register Number.	Hobli and Village.	To whom granted.	Name of the grant.	Land. Description of land.	Land. Extent.	Assessment.	The number of reserved and unreserved trees standing on the land together with buildings already existing.	Value of the land, &c.	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
					A G. Y.					
	Kalhalli village in Hiriyuru Magani of the Kadoor Taluck.	1. Jaiga. 2. Vira. 3. Gorava. 4. Hanuma. 5. Kariya. 6. Dasa. 7. Sanna Malla.	The applicants applied for a portion of the land No 31, for building their houses thereon, on condition of paying the full assessment on it, as the present site proved unhealthy; but it appears from the subsequent report of the Amildar that they have already constructed their houses	Dry land.	7 4 7 6	1 14 3	There are no trees on this land, nor any buildings, except those erected by the applicants.	... ...	On the east by Rekanasta land No 30, west by Parvatkar Timma's dry field No 20, north by Shanbhog Rangappa's dry field No 29, and on the south by Sankana Ganga's dry field No 32.	

ORDER THEREON.---**Ordered,** that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 13th May 1873.

No. 729.
24. Rev.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 13*th May* 1873

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
CALCUTTA.

"Revenue."

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of letter No. 570 of the 4th July 1872, I have the honor by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, an application for the grant of a piece of Government * land for building purposes to seven ryots of the Kalhalli village in the Kadoor Taluk of the Kadoor District.

*No. 31, measuring 7*a*, 4*g*, 76*yds*, assessed at Rs. 1—14—3.

2. The Commissioner of the Nagar Division reports that the Kalhalli village referred to having proved unhealthy, the ryots applied for the land in question, and built their houses on a portion of it before permission was given to their doing so.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the assessment of Rs. 1-14-3 on the land may be struck off.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 15th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 33—R. 6, dated Mysore, 19th April 1873.

Adverting to your Feriad Memo No. 452, dated 29th October 1870, forwarding for disposal a petition from the ryots of Gollikere, on the subject of the assessment on their gardens below the Srírámadévara channels, I have the honor to submit for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the marginally noted correspondence in original, from which it will be observed that the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, strongly supported by the Executive Engineer, Hémávati Division, advocates the desirability of granting a temporary remission of assessment on 35 gardens below the Srírámadévara channels, with a view to enable the owners thereof to restore them, as far as possible, to their former condition by special exertions.

No. 11 of 17th August 1871, from Hassan.
No. 718 of 9th October 1871, from Hassan.
No. 868 of 2[illegible] November 1871, from Hassan.
No. 581 of 15th October 1872, from the Executive Engineer, Hémávati Division.
No. 883 of 21st October 1872, to Hassan.
No. 1425 of 21st February 1873, from Hassan.
No. 1297 of the 11th March 1873, to Hassan.
No. 19 of 7th April 1873, from Hassan.

2. It will be seen from Mr. Olander's letter No. 581 of the 15th October 1872, that the above gardens have suffered considerably during the time that the Srírámadévara anicut was out of order, and that the owners thereof are entitled to some compensation for the loss they have sustained.

3. Under these circumstances, I respectfully beg to recommend that the assessment on the gardens alluded to for the ensuing three years amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 779-10-9 may, as a special case, be remitted.

No. 805—R. 7, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

Order thereon.—In his letter No. 33—6 of the 19th April 1873, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division recommends that the assessment on 35 gardens below the Srírámadévara channels in the Narasipura Taluk for the ensuing three years, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 779-10-9, be remitted as a special case.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the flaw in the proposal is that the remission is asked for *prospectively* and for rather a long term. At the same time it is admitted that the lands have suffered damage owing to the breaching of a Government channel, and some compensation should be granted, but not for so long a period as three years.

3. Under the circumstances represented, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions, as entirely a special case, the remission of the rates* proposed for 1872—73 and 1873—74. The full rates should be levied in the third year.

Channel or Hanta under which the gardens are situated.	Extent.	Assessment.		Saya.			
		Average rate per acre.	Assessment now derived.	Deduction for the first year 1872—73		Deduction for the 2nd year 1873—74	
				Average rate per acre.	Amount.	Average rate per acre.	Amount.
	A. G. P.						
South channel	23 8 29	6 0 0	139 4 7	1 8 0	34 13 2	3 0 0	69 10 6
North channel Malagi Mudradhanta	15 18 20	6 0 0	92 11 9	1 8 0	23 2 11	3 0 0	46 5 11
Begamahalihanta	11 31 54	3 8 0	41 4 0	0 12 0	10 5 0	1 12 0	20 10 0
Kudikana kole hanta	5 19 115	6 0 0	32 17 10	1 8 0	8 4 0	3 0 0	16 7 10
Hirabelagodahanta	12 13 4	6 0 0	73 15 4	1 8 0	18 7 8	3 0 0	36 15 7
Márshettihallihanta	20 19 60	5 8 0	113 2 0	1 6 0	28 4 6	2 12 0	56 8 11
Sómedévarpura	5 12 9	8 0 0	26 6 11	2 0 0	6 9 8	4 0 0	13 3 5

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 15th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 245, R, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's early instructions on the subject of assessing the lands situated below the tanks constructed or restored by private enterprize in the settled talooks.

2. On a reference made from this office as to the course to be adopted in the levy of assessment on tanks rented at discretionary rates in the Toomkoor District, the Chief Commissioner was pleased to observe, as intimated in your letter No. 2128—54, R. of the 20th July last, that they fall under the special provision contained in para 3 of the Circular No. 227 of the 31st March 1863, and that when the new settlement is introduced, the conditions of para 2 of the same circular should be made applicable to such cases.

3. The provisions of para 2 of the said circular are very favorable to the ryots and make it incumbent on the settlement officer to fix a rate low enough to secure him extra profit.

4. For instance, there are 29 tanks in the Toomkoor Talook, of which 5 were formerly rented out at the highest dry rate, and the rest at discretionary rates. The total assessment on all these 29 tanks at the dry rates fixed by the Survey Department would be Rs. 944—3—9, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 1,184—10—8, as compared with the present revenue which amounts to Rs. 2,128—14—5.

5. The total amount of kudáyem fixed on these lands during the survey and settlement was Rs. 2,894—12—0, which, less $\frac{1}{4}$th being authorized reduction, gives Rs. 2,171—1—0, exhibiting a net increase of Rs. 12—2—7, over the revenue hitherto realized.

6. As the total assessment on the 24 tanks *rented at discretionary rates* would be Rs. 749—14—2 if calculated at the highest survey dry rate, or Rs 1,583—9—0, if at wet rate less $\frac{1}{3}$, I request the favor of instructions as to whether under the terms of para 2 of the circular of 1863, I am to fix the highest dry rate on these 24 tanks as being the most favorable to the ryots or the survey wet rate less $\frac{1}{3}$.

7. The revision of rates will prove a gain to some and a loss to others if the wet rate is adopted. The 5 tanks given at the highest dry rate cannot well be interfered with.

No. 808.—29, R, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to Nandidroog Commissioner's letter No. 245 of the 24th March last, requesting instructions on the subject of assessing the lands situated below the tanks constructed or restored by private enterprise, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that, where the tanks have been rented out at special rates of assessment under para 3 of Circular No. 227 of the 31st March 1863, the assessment should stand until the advent of the survey, after which, the remission should be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wet assessment fixed by the Survey Commissioner. On future revisions the assessment charged, may vary, but the rate of remission will continue unaltered as long as the condition of the up-keep of the tank is duly fulfilled.

2. In the case of the five tanks rented on dry assessment, the Officiating Chief Commissioner requests the submission of a special report as to the rate of assessment actually realized, and how this would compare with the dry survey rate, and also as to the terms heretofore held out to the ryots, and whether any agreement as to the duration of existing rates was made.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 15th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R, 26, dated Bangalore, 7th May 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's sanction, two statements shewing the alienations of Government waste lands proposed to be made in the Talooks of Mulabágalu and Kolár.

2. The application for the piece of ground in the Mulabágalu Talook was made by the Director of Public Instruction direct to the Secretary, but was referred for disposal, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District (*Vide* Secretary's Docket No. 5291—100 of 18th December last to the address of the Director of Public Instruction.)

3. The proceedings connected with each case are herein enclosed.

No. 822—30, Rev., dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the alienation of the land referred to in the statements received with the above in the Mulabágalu and Kolár Talooks for the purpose stated.

The proceedings connected with the cases in question, are herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on special duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, General No. 1—1, A, dated 4th April 1873.

Your docket of 2nd April 1873, No. 8—2.

States that poudrette has been successfully used by him for fertilizing crops of sorgho, maize, and sunflower, and also has been applied to all garden crops except potatoes and beet.

2. The poudrette, after ripening 6 months, was mixed with other farm yard manure in the proportion of 1 of poudrette to 3 of other sorts and then spread on the land.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 18, G, dated Bangalore, 25th April 1873.

With reference to your Circular No. 3365—66 of the 17th September 1872, I have the honor to state that the several Deputy Commissioners and the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, who were requested to carry out experiments systematically for ascertaining the value of poudrette as a manure, report as follows:—

2. The Bangalore Deputy Commissioner sends in a memorandum drawn up by Dr. Henderson, shewing the results of experiments made by him in the Central Jail garden at Bangalore, for the last six or seven years. Dr. Henderson is of opinion that, with the precautions noted in para 3 of this office letter No. 87, R of 17th August 1871, poudrette may be utilized as manure and applied to any crop or soil.

3. In the Kolár District where the experiments were carried out in the jail garden at Kolár under the superintendence of the Jail officer, it has been found that as manure poudrette is best utilized when it is in a highly decomposed state, and its admixture with ordinary manure is considered highly desirable to neutralize its powerful action on ploughed ground. The views of Mr. Krishnaiengar are approximately the same as those expressed by Dr. Henderson, the crops to which this manure is best suited are stated to be, 1st sugar-cane, 2nd vegetable-plants and 3rd fruit-trees.

4. In the Toomkoor District the experiment was tried in the jail garden at Toomkoor with the most satisfactory results, and poudrette has proved the best manure procurable, but in the absence of public latrines and other arrangements, the experiments could not, the Deputy Commissioner reports, be extended to talook head quarters. Mr. Narasimaiengar adds that the ryots are quite alive to the value of this manure as they most carefully collect and utilize it in the cultivation of their fields.

5. No action has been taken in the matter by the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, as the right to remove dung and all refuse matters is leased out to contractors. Dr. Orr, however, reports that the value of poudrette as a manure is now fully recognized by the ryots of the neighbourhood, and more particularly by the classes who cultivate European vegetables in the vicinity of the station, and it is eagerly sought after by all these, and realizes a high price.

6. The views of Colonel Pearse on the subject have already been expressed in para 6 of his communication No 87 Revenue of 17th August 1872 to your address.

7. Copy of Dr. Henderson's memorandum received through the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is appended.

8. In conclusion I have to remark that poudrette, as a rule, can best be obtained in a jail. In towns human excreta, &c., is daily carted away to manure heaps where it ultimately finds its way into ryot's fields. Most, if not all, of the gardener or Tiglar-caste about Bangalore carefully economize the contents of their privies to be used periodically as manure. This manure is not altogether of the nature of poudrette, but practically it is put to the same purpose.

Memorandum regarding use of Poudrette in Bangalore Central Jail Garden.

Poudrette has been used as the principal manure in the Central Jail garden for 6 or 7 years, and it has been found well adapted for all crops and vegetables there raised.

This is a very wide list embracing many kinds European and native as under :—Rági, ballar, gram, arrow-root and oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, peas, beans, beet-roots, onions, radishes, cauliflowers, lettuces, parsnips, celery, parsley, asparagus, cucumbers, pumpkins, knolkhol, spinage, brinjals, bendékáyi, baji, and many kinds of country vegetables.

All have grown very fairly, but among the best have been potatoes, beetroots, carrots, turnips and radishes and arrowroot, while peas and beans have not done so well. This would seem to shew that the poudrette was more useful in such plants as contain sugar and starch, than in those of more nitrogenous nature. This is not what at first sight might be expected, but perhaps it may be explained by the more vitalising effect upon these crops which the phosphates of the poudrette have in conjunction with carbonic acid of the vegetable manure with which it is always mixed.

I would beg to repeat in part the remarks which I formerly made upon this subject.

"I have no special knowledge on the subject of the best method of applying the poudrette or as to what soils and crops it is most suitable, but there are I think three points which it is necessary to attend to in its use.

I. Not to apply it too soon or fresh.

II. To add to it or mix with it some decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves, straw, or saw-dust.

III. To secure that it shall receive a good supply of water by rains or by artificial means.

The first point is common to all manures, but it needs *more* to be attended to here because of the quantity of gases deleterious to vegetation given off from poudrette, if used too early.

The second point is of importance, peculiar to the poudrette inasmuch as without a due admixture of vegetable matter to furnish a due proportion of carbonic acid, the phosphates, in which poudrette is rich, are not utilized.

The third point of plentiful watering is needful for due solution of the matters contained, and to present them in a form in which they can be absorbed by the plants.

With these precautions or measures duly regarded I think that poudrette may be applied to any crop or any soil ; attention being also given if necessary to any special want in the soil itself, such as sand, ashes or lime.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, **15th** *May* **1873.**

Report upon the use of Poudrette as a manure in the Jail Garden at Mercara.

A plot of ground 259×90 feet was dressed with 1,100 lbs. of poudrette being nearly ½ a lb. to the square foot, in this 137½ lbs. of seed potatoes were sown and produced 815 lbs. 12 oz. of potatoes which were not very fine, and I do not consider the result of the experiment by any means satisfactory.

I regret to say that no potatoes were sown in ground unmanured, or treated with other manures, the instructions to experiment with poudrette having arrived after the planting of this crop, so that the comparative value of poudrette cannot be ascertained in this case.

Queensland maize however was treated so as to afford some means of judging of the comparative value of poudrette.

Plot.	Area.	Manure.	lbs.	Seed.	Produce.	
				Quantity sown.	Grain.	Straw.
I.	61 × 25	Poudrette.	3,000	3 lbs.	319 lbs.	457 lbs.
II.	22 × 60	Cattle manure.	1,000	1 lb.	4 2 „	92 lbs.

Here we see that taking equal areas, quantity sown, and manure employed, the ground treated with poudrette yielded 253·17 per cent of grain and 165·57 per cent of straw more than that treated with cattle manure.

The quantity of sorgho seed received was very small, and the whole of it was treated with poudrette with the following result.—

Plot.	Area.	Manure.	lbs.	Seed.	Produce.	
				Quantity sown.	Grain.	Straw.
I.	41 × 22.	Poudrette.	1,500	1 lb.	20 lbs.	252 lbs.

I will do my best in future to see that the experiment as to the comparative value of poudrette is systematically carried out.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 15th May 1873.

No. 817.
10.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *15th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE, SIMLA.

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter No. 3362—68, dated the 17th September last, reporting, in reply to your No. 7—282, dated the 6th July 1872, that no experiments for ascertaining the value of poudrette as a manure were ever made by any of the Municipal Committees in Mysore, and that it has been only partially used as a fertilizer in some of the jail gardens but on no system to admit of the results being noted, I have the honor by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to submit for the information of the Government of India, copies of the * marginally noted letters since received on the subject, and to state as follows:—

* From Commissioner, Nandidroog, No. 18, dated 25th April 1873.
From Colonel Beddam, No. 1—1, dated 4th April 1873.
Memo by Doctor Andrews, Superintendent, Mercara Jail.

2. On receipt of the orders of Government referred to, the Chief Commissioner issued the necessary instructions for experiments with poudrette being made in the several jail gardens and by the principal Municipalities in this Province and Coorg, but from unavoidable causes they have been carried out only to a very limited extent in jails while Municipalities are hardly in a position to do anything in the matter.

3. It will be seen from the Nandidroog Commissioner's letter and its enclosure, that poudrette has been used as a manure for several years past in the Bangalore Central Jail with very satisfactory results, and from all that the Officiating Chief Commissioner has been able to gather from the reports of the officers consulted, it would appear that its value is known and appreciated, not only by the gardeners in and about Bangalore, but by the agricultural classes in general.

4. As yet, the experiment has only had a fair trial in the Mercara (Coorg) Jail, where, according to the Jail Superintendent's memo which accompanies, a certain quantity of Queensland maize manured with poudrette yielded 253·17 per cent of grain and 165·57 per cent of straw in excess of the yield from a similar quantity of seed raised with cattle manure.

5. Mr. Gordon would add in conclusion that sufficient time has not been allowed for a fair and scientific trial of the experiment, and he desires me to state that a further report on the subject shall be submitted to Government in due course.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 589—Revenue 160, dated Camp Tarikere, 18th March 1873.

Referring to para 4 of your letter No. 6795—Revenue 68, dated the 27th February last, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of a *Circular to the Districts, and a †docket to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, on the subject of the recovery of the arrears of kandáyem from purchasers of lands at sales for the satisfaction of civil decrees and Government arrears.

*Circular No. 415, dated 6th November 1872.
†Docket No. 649, dated 13th March 1872.

As regards para 5 I beg to refer you to my letter No. 558—151, dated the 20th February last, in reply to your Circular No. 4348—34, dated the 4th November last, and to state that no final instructions have yet been received on the subject of the calculation of the Local Fund cess in Káyemgutta villages on the average rental thereof for the last five years.

From the Superintendent of the Nagar Division. To the Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga District, Circular No. 415, dated Shimoga, 6th November 1871.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the party from whom kandáyem for lands sold in satisfaction of the decrees of the courts should be recovered, I have the honor to state that as under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, the right, title and interest of the owner in the land are sold, or in other words, the sale takes place subject to all encumbrances on the land, the purchaser of such land should be held responsible for any kandáyem that may be due to Government, and I request that in such cases measures may be taken to recover it from him.

From the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, To the Superintendent, Nagar Division, No. 570, dated 29th February 1872.

Your Circular letter No 415, dated 6th November last, directing that kandáyem for lands sold in satisfaction of the decrees of the courts should be recovered from the purchaser.

Requests instructions as to whether the above course is applicable to cases in which lands and houses are sold for the recovery of the arrears of the land kandáyem or mohatarfa due to Government and in fact to all sales by order of Government.

From the Superintendent, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, No. 649, dated 13th March 1872.

Your No. 570, dated the 29th February 1872.

In reply, has the honor to state, that the instructions issued in this office No. 415, dated the 6th December 1871, apply to cases, in which kandáyem lands and houses, are put up to sale in satisfaction of Government demand, whether land revenue or mohatarfa.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioners of Divisions, Circular No. 234—Rev. 2, dated Bangalore, 18th April 1873.

With advertence to the correspondence noted in the margin*, on the subject of the levy of the local fund cess in Káyemgutta and Mahal Jódi villages, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state as follows:—

*Circular No. 4348—34, dated 4th November 1872, to the Commissioners of Divisions.
No. 155, dated 3rd December 1872, from Commissioner, Nundidroog Division.
No. 629—101, dated 9th December 1872, from Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
No. 558—151, dated 20th February 1873, from Commissioner, Nagar Division.

2. The question involved in the correspondence under reference is, whether the local fund cess in Káyemgutta and Mahal Jódi villages, should be levied on the full amount of the rent paid by the ryots or on the fixed assessment paid to Government.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 17th May 1873.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that in villages of the class referred to, the local cess should be levied on the rents actually paid by the ryots.

4. With reference to the letters noted above in the margin, I am directed to request that to enable the Chief Commissioner to pass final orders, you will be good enough to submit an estimate shewing the difference of the revenue involved in levying the cess upon the gutta or rent paid by the holders of the Káyemgutta villages, and the revenue derived from the ryots during the last five or ten years.

No 766—11, R, dated 17th May, 1873

Order thereon—With this letter, the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar submits copies of correspondence between the late Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, regarding the application of the rule for recovery of arrears of revenue upon land purchased at private auctions, to the collection from the purchaser of the balance of the assessment upon land sold for arrears, should the sale proceeds fall short of the arrear due upon it.

2. Major Hay fell into an error when in his letter to the Deputy Superintendent dated 13th March 1872, No. 649, he laid down that the purchaser of kandáyem lands and houses sold *in satisfaction of a Government demand* is liable for any portion of the demand which may be unsatisfied by the sale. Such is clearly not the case when land is sold in satisfaction of the decree of a Civil Court in a suit between private individuals, it is an understood thing, and * has already been laid down, that the purchaser is liable for the Government assessment and for any arrears which may be due upon it; but when it is sold to satisfy *Government demands* on account of assessment, &c., then the case is altogether different. The purchaser then is *not* liable for the arrears, if the land does not fetch the full amount of them. Major Hay's letter referred to should therefore be cancelled.

* *Vide* Sir Mark Cubbon's order printed at page 25 of "the Collection of Circular Orders to Civil Courts."

3. As regards the levy of the local fund cess in Káyemgutta villages, the Commissioner is referred to this office letter No. 234—2, R, of the 18th ultimo, containing full instructions in the matter.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th May 1873.

From the Officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 363—52, F, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 26th October 1872.

I have the honor to submit for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner, the following circumstances:—

When the Revenue Survey of Hindlikoppa village in the Anantapura Talook was in progress, the ryots of the village undertook to construct 28 of the 39 boundary marks of the village, the remaining 11 were put up through the Revenue Survey agency.

2. The Measurer of the Department charged for the whole 39 marks and appropriated to his own use the cost of the 28 marks, obtaining the money in the usual way from the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Survey Party.

3. Instructions have been issued to recover from the Hindlikoppa ryots Rs. 41—7—10, on account of the whole boundary marks, and the ryots refuse to pay for the 28 marks which they constructed themselves.

4. It appears that the Measurer is now out of employment and the Survey Department have stated that they cannot do any thing in the matter.

5. The proceedings of the enquiry are herewith submitted, and orders are solicited as to whether the sum may be written off the accounts, or who should be held responsible for the sum.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Nagar Division, Genl. No. 4151—17, F, dated 8th November 1872.

The Superintendent's letter, No. 363—52 of the 26th ultimo.

With reference to the above, has the honor to request that the Superintendent will be good enough to obtain and transmit the "Band Patrika" reported to have been submitted to the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the measurer's arzi of 26th May 1871, forming a portion of the record, received with the docket under acknowledgment.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 572 - 156, R, dated 4th March 1873.

Your docket No. 4151—17, F, dated 8th November last.

Forwards the "Band Mozúri Patrika" of the village of Hindlikoppa, Anantapura Talook (to be returned).

No. 874—13, Rev., dated Bangalore, 19th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that Measurers being irresponsible subordinates holding temporary appointments, payments to ryots for the construction of bánds, should be made if possible before the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, or the Deputy Commissioner, or their Assistants. On no account should the amount be paid by an officer of lower rank than an Amildar.

2. The ryots should not be required to pay the item "peons' charges" which can be saved, if the supervision of the erection of these marks is entrusted to the Patéls of the village.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes the recovery of Rs. 14—14—6, from the ryots, and directs that the rest may be written off to profit and loss account.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th May 1873.

To the Chief Commissioner, for orders.

The 10th May 1873.

In the late revision of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary (proposition statement connected with which went up to Government of India, last November, and is now under re-reference to Calcutta,) Colonel Meade drew up a scale of office to be charged separately against District Funds and Municipalities.

As shewn in the attached memo the monthly charges for these offices are Rs. 182 and Rs. 46 respectively.

Provision has been duly made for the former in the printed District Funds Budget for current official year; but special sanction of the Chief Commissioner is required to allow of the amounts provided being utilized.

No provision has as yet been made for the office costing Rs. 46 to be met from Municipalities.

The Deputy Accountant General in compliance with our request sends a list of 10 Municipalities against which the charge might be made rateably; but I agree with Major Chrystie in thinking that, with the exceptions of the Cantonment and Pété of Bangalore and the Town of Mysore, they are too small to levy any such charge upon. I would therefore beg to support his proposal that the following scale be adopted.

	Rs
Cantonment of Bangalore	21 per mensem.
Pété do	11
Town of Mysore	14
Total Rs ..	46

If approved by the Chief Commissioner, orders on the subject will have to be passed in the General Department.

No. 880—3, P. W. D., DATED 20TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above Memo the Chief Engineer solicits sanction as follows

(1.) Special sanction to allow of the amount, *viz*, Rs. 182 per mensem, the cost of the revised office establishment, specified in the margin, approved by the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, to be charged against the District Fund Budget in which due provision has been made, being utilized.

Establishment chargeable to the District Fund Budget.	Rs
1 Clerk	40
1 Draughtsman	50
(or 1 do on 30 and 1 on 20)	
1 Copyist	20
1 do and Record-keeper	20
2 Peons at 6	12
Personal allowance to Record-keeper ...	40
Total.....	182

(2.) To the sum of Rs. 46 per mensem, on account of Public Works Secretary's office establishment, as per margin, being charged rateably against the following Municipalities, but for which no provision has as yet been made.

Establishment chargeable to Municipalities.	Rs.
1 Clerk and Draughtsman	40
1 Peon...	6
Total.....	46

	Rs.
Cantonment of Bangalore ..	21
Pété	11
Town of Mysore	14
Total....	46

(3.) The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the above proposals, and directs that the necessary provision be made in the Budgets of the Municipalities referred to, to meet the charge.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 7400—179, R, dated Bangalore, 26th March 1873.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward for your further consideration, an original *memorandum No. 336 of the 7th instant, and its enclosures, received from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, on the subject of the agency through which boundary marks are erected.

* To be obligingly returned.

2. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in Colonel Anderson's observations, for there can be no question that the employment of outside contractors in this matter involves a very serious loss to the ryots, who have ultimately to pay for these marks. Colonel Meade has always understood, however, that this was the system advocated by and actually generally in force under the survey, and he has had many complaints against the practice.

3. The best system would, Colonel Meade considers, be either to require the Patél of each village to arrange for the erection of the "bánds" on the lands of his village, or to let the talook authorities arrange for the employment of local contractors for villages or groups of villages for the purpose; and I am desired to request that you will be good enough to state your views on this suggestion.

4. The payment to outsiders of the heavy cost of these "bánds" cannot but tell with much hardship on the ryots.

Memorandum No. 336 of the 7th March 1873.

If the ryots could be induced to erect the boundary marks themselves within a few days after the measurement, much trouble would be saved to the survey, and much ultimate expense to the cultivators. But all experience shews that the ryots will not, except in very rare cases, erect their own marks within any reasonable time, if at all.

2. The next resource is to get some leading man in a village to undertake a contract which he executes through those of the ryots of the village whom he can get to work and any available men from adjacent villages. This plan has the advantage that all the money expended goes back into the village, part to the headman or contractor and part to the cultivators or laborers themselves.

3. The third resource, and in every way, in my opinion, the most objectionable, is the employment of outside contractors who bring some outside labor and supplement that with local labor; such outside contractors always demand higher rates than local petty contractors of the kind mentioned in the preceding para, which higher rates, of course, increase the payments ultimately required from the cultivators and a very much larger portion of the original expenditure goes entirely out of the village or talooks.

4. In consequence of constant complaints about the boundary marks, some years back, the civil authorities in Berar directed that the survey should entirely abstain from troubling the ryots in any way about the erection of boundary marks and resort exclusively to large contractors who would in the main import labor. In the interests of the people themselves, I protested most strongly against this plan, but in vain. Contractors for whole talooks were obtained at the lowest rates obtainable which run up to Rs. one per "bánd" and several lakhs of rupees, even up to five, I believe, were paid in a single season for marks and ultimately recovered from the cultivators. The civil authorities naturally somewhat shrunk from this result, we could only say, it is your system not ours carried out in opposition to our advice, all we can do is to take the lowest contractor you can find and this we shall be only too happy to do. The alternative is to put pressure on the village officers and insist on the ryots putting up the marks for a moderate fair rate, which, considering the labor necessary, would there have been 4 to 5 annas a "bánd" at the very outside; this proposal was rejected. Berar was said to be a free country and no one was to be pressed to do anything distasteful to him.

5. When Sir R. Temple was Resident, he took the matter up and told me that he considered that in a work so greatly for the advantage of the people their aid was fairly to be demanded, and that he should insist upon every village putting up its own boundary marks without any payment, and he himself informed a large number of Patéls that instant dismissal would follow any slackness in any village which

would be considered to be practical proof of inefficiency on their part. I begged him to allow a fair moderate rate of payment with which his plan, if carried through, would certainly be the best and most merciful to the people in the end But payment in any degree he wouldnot admit

6 This plan worked faintly for a very few weeks, in fact it was hardly introduced when Sir R Temple being transferred from the residency it fell through completely, and the civil authorities again insisted upon outside contractors who have put up the marks to this day at a terrible expense to the people But the answer to this always is they are rich and can afford it This answer certainly will not apply to the people of Mysore as a rule.

7 The plan of outside contractors is popular with all officials both of the survey and otherwise, the European officers are saved trouble, and the native subordinates both of the survey and the talook also especially approve of it, where huge sums of money are paid away some portion filters through the whole native official body The ryot also approves too for the time as he is saved all trouble, when the day of refunding comes the case is different, and he may be placed in very difficult circumstances and even be compelled to part with a portion of his agricultural stock to meet the demand

8 So objectionable and destructive do I consider the use of outside contractors to be that this year I have absolutely forbidden them everywhere in all surveys under me, except as the very last resort and after Assistant Superintendent in charge of the measuring operations has obtained the special sanction of the Superintendent of the Survey

9. The most material plan to the people is that detailed in para 4 above, in no way can the influence of the District authorities be used to the greater benefit of the people for the time being than in using their influence to the very utmost to get the people to work themselves at their marks, to appoint headmen or so called contractors from among themselves, to arrange for the distribution of labor at wages, and to work at fair and moderate rates It may be safely said that one day's wages at the full current anywhere should fairly cover one "bund" if the people will work themselves, and allowing for all fair contingencies the rate should not exceed one and one-third of a day's wages in cash If the boundary marks could be erected at this rate and with the labor of the people themselves, so far from their erection being a burden and a tax on the people, the very expenditure on this account would be an absolute benefit to them extra labor would be called forth for this special object and the extra wage thus obtained and flowing into the pockets of the people themselves would most materially add to their capital available for agricultural operations

10 With regard to Colonel Pearse's proposal I am sure that every survey officer in charge of measuring operations would hail its adoption with the greatest pleasure if he did not consider what would be the ultimate result the further impoverishment of an already poor people The erection of the boundary marks has always constituted the most troublesome part of the survey work, in connection with which the greatest number of complaints directly or indirectly arise, and complaints of a form the investigation of which is most troublesome and unsatisfactory. Still, for the reasons given above I should be very sorry to see the system of contractors generally recognized and adopted, for although it would save us great trouble, the effects on the people could not fail in my opinion to be disastrous

11 If however it is thought advisable to try the adoption of Colonel Pearse's plan in any small group of villages in his own Division I would suggest that he be requested to undertake the arrangement for it, and also the responsibility for the result which would, I fear, certainly follow when the time for collecting the money came

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From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 22, R, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873

I I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter to my address, General No 7400, Revenue 179, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding for further consideration, an original memorandum (herewith returned) No 336 of the 7th March from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore on the subject of the agency through which boundary marks are to be erected, and in reply beg to submit the following remarks

II. Colonel Anderson in his memorandum above referred to describes three modes by which "bunds" can be erected, *viz*, (1) by the ryots themselves (2) by *local* contractors (3) by outside contractors

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th May 1873.

III. No. 3 mode is strongly condemned by Colonel Anderson, and as his opinion is concurred in by the Chief Commissioner, it will be needless for me to enlarge upon the objections that occur against employing a foreign agency.

IV. At first sight No. 1 mode would appear to be the most preferable and Sir R. Temple's improvement thereon by insisting upon villagers putting up their "Bánds" gratis, seems peculiarly suited to meet what is wanted, inasmuch as though pressure would have to be applied in the first instance, still the ryots would be saved in their pockets in the long run, and the work be speedily done. Further, I apprehend that under such a system the present mode of making advances in the first instance and then subsequently recovering the same from the ryots, with all its attendant difficulties and abuses, would be discontinued. Still, as pointed out by Colonel Anderson, "all experience shews that the ryots will not, except in very rare cases, erect their own marks within any reasonable time, if at all." It is true that by pressure, fine and so on the ryots might be made to erect their own "Bánds" within the period required, but then this procedure would be hardly consonant with justice, or the true interests of the ryots if they should themselves come forward and request that other agency, to be paid for by them, might be employed. Besides, overzealous or dishonest measures and village and talook officials might so work upon a system which required each ryot to erect so many "Bánds" within a fixed time, as to place the ryot completely at their mercy, to be fleeced or fined as best suited their purposes. If the erection of "Bánds" in each village was of periodical recurrence, it might be advisable to face this difficulty and gradually eliminate the abuses; but Bánds have only once to be erected and consequently we have to meet what may be termed an emergency and which when once met will not occur again. To meet this emergency by pressed labor will not only I think be extremely distasteful to the ryots, but will lead to much petty tyranny and end in the ryot being, as much if not more, out of pocket than by either of the other alternative methods.

V. In para 3 of your letter now under acknowledgment, I am called upon to express my views upon the Chief Commissioner's suggestion of either requiring "the Patél of each village to arrange for the erection of the "Bánds" on the lands of his village, or to let the talook authorities arrange for the employment of *local* contractors for villages or groups of villages for that purpose." Entertaining the opinion expressed in paras 3 and 4 of this letter I can only state that the latter alternative of Colonel Meade's suggestion appears to me to be the best suited for the object in view. The Amildar should use his influence to get a respectable and influential resident of the village; and who more or less often will be the Patél, to undertake the contract at a reasonable rate per Bánd. Even if necessary the Survey Department might have the giving of the contract. This local contractor should be given to understand that he is to expect no assistance from Government officials as to the supply of labor, and that he shall be bound to find it himself; and if he is a good paymaster, he will find no difficulty in this respect, either from his own or adjacent villages. In fact the local contractor must pay regularly or he will get no labor at all, and thus forfeit his contract. In cases where local contractors failed to come forward, I think, it would indicate something wrong in the measurer, or Shánbhóg &c., who were trying to put difficulties in the way for purposes of their own, and in such instances there should be immediate local enquiry and the real cause of failure to get a local contractor ascertained. I may add that the method above indicated has been worked recently with success in the Bangalore District.

VI. It may not be out of place to mention here that a measurer requires persons to attend upon him to carry his instruments, flag, chain, broom, chunam pot, &c. This assistance has to be given gratuitously by the ryots and is not only distasteful to them, but is the fruitful source of constant complaints necessitating troublesome enquiry and with very unsatisfactory results. To have the power to demand, and it may be said to exact, this personal attendance and assistance naturally enhances the position and power of measurers and as naturally discomfits and lowers the ryot. The natural tendency of natives in such relative positions, I need hardly dilate upon. In lieu of this arrangement, I would strongly advocate that each measurer should have attached to him the necessary "hangámi" establishment, to hold the flag, measure with the chain, to assist in "nimtan" and so on. Such an establishment would soon get expert in their duty and being servants of the measurer would readily attend to his orders; whereas now the measurers are ever working with new men; the measurer would get through more work in the day and the cost to be incurred in consequence could not be much, and would be easily ascertained after a few months. I have reason to believe that this suggestion would be a great relief to the ryots and would be hailed by them with the greatest satisfaction. The measurer would not then be viewed in the same light as he is now, and further, I think, this proposed change would not only be more appropriate than the present system; but tend to make the preliminaries of Survey operations more popular than they are at present.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th May 1873.

No. 854, REVENUE 5, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The discussion in the foregoing papers relates to the merits and demerits of the different agencies available for the erection of the Survey boundary marks (Bánds) and originated in the Nandidroog Commissioner's letter No. 185 of the 10th January 1873, wherein he advocates the adoption of the contract system as best calculated to combine early completion of the work with the least possible oppression of the ryots.

2. The erection of these marks has always constituted a part of the work of the Survey and Settlement Department which is responsible for their durability and for their being in accordance with the standard laid down. Under these circumstances Mr. Gordon is of opinion that it lies with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to make the best arrangements he can in each case, with a due regard to economy and the prevention of any oppression of the ryots. This principle, which is the only sound one, is practically that which is now followed; for Colonel Anderson states with reference to the system of outside contractors in his memo No. 336, dated 7th March 1873, (the views expressed in which have Mr. Gordon's concurrence), that he has "absolutely forbidden" it this year in all the surveys under him. At the same time the Officiating Chief Commissioner deems it right and necessary in the interests of the ryots that whatever be the system that is pursued, a sketch of the same should be submitted for his information and approval, and in carrying it into effect, the District Officers will be urged to assist the Survey Commissioner's efforts in every way in influencing the ryots and in the prevention of oppression.

Ordered, that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner whose attention will be invited to the remarks made by Mr. Ricketts in his letter No. 22 of the 30th April regarding the measurers habitually exacting the gratuitous services of ryots in carrying their instruments, &c.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 19th May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6800—210, R, dated 28th February 1873.

In forwarding the marginal extract from the letters of the Deputy Superintendents of * Shimoga and † Chitaldroog received with the Nagar Division Superintendent's letter No. 499—155 of 10th January 1873, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to request that you will be good enough to draw up general rules for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts laying down therein the course for dividing, demarcating, and assessing portions of land applied for for cultivation or other purposes, from unassessed waste land, a block survey of which was conducted at the general survey operations of the village.

* Para 7.—When applications are received for cultivation, unassessed waste lands, it appears to the Deputy Superintendent that such land can be sometimes given out, the Survey Department is written to, with a view to fix the assessment upon such land. The same course is followed whenever it appears that any particular assessed land should be reserved from any particular reasons and the amount struck off the Akárb and.

† Para 4.—If applications are received for unassessed waste lands, the Survey Department is written to, for fixing the assessment, and when that is done, the lands are let out.

2 Directions once issued would, I am to add, obviate delay and the necessity of frequent references.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 587, dated camp Kumpta, 24th April 1873

With reference to your letter No. 6800—210 of the 28th February last, requesting me to draw up rules for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in giving out for cultivation unassessed waste lands, I beg to state that all the land which was likely to be required for cultivation was measured off into moderate sized survey fields and assessed at the time of the survey, and I do not think that in any District the extension of cultivation has been so great as to absorb these lands and render resort to the unassessed lands which are generally of very indifferent quality necessary.

2. Applications for unassessed waste lands doubtless come in ; but these are very often, I fear from, or prompted by, persons of influence who hope to obtain these lands upon much more favorable terms than those regularly assessed by the survey at the time of the original settlement.

3. The District Officers have no data for assessing these lands and the survey have, in all cases therefore the assessment of these lands when required for cultivation should be effected by the Survey Department.

4. The following procedure will meet every want I think and is mainly in fact that which is now in force.

5. When unassessed waste land is applied for, the District Officer should send in a statement shewing the area applied for, the survey number in which situated, and how that number was recorded in the settlement register, the survey number adjacent to the land applied for, whether any trees are on the land and of what kind and value, the amount for which the grazing of the land in question sold for in each of the previous three years, the extent and survey number of assessed waste land available for cultivation in the village, the extent of other unassessed grazing land in the village, and the reason for the particular piece of land applied for being required if other assessed waste is available, and finally if any objection to the land applied for being assessed and given out for cultivation is apparent.

6. On receipts of this return the Superintendent of Survey can see if reasonable cause exists for acceding to the application. If it is agreed to, he gives orders for breaking up the survey number in which the land applied for is situated into two or more survey number fixes the assessment, which he can generally do on recorded data in his office, and then returns the papers with directions that the newly created field or fields shall have its occupancy right, at the rate per acre fixed, put up to auction at the time the District Officer visits the taluk for the purpose of examining and making up the annual returns and accounts.

7 The above mode of procedure is practically very much that in use now, and obviates all difficulty.

8. The object of returning the rate of sale of grazing for the previous three years is because the annual grazing of waste lands often, when cultivation has much extended, fetches a large sum than the survey assessment of the same land, and the object of the final sale of occupancy is to pre-

clude after charges of jobbery in giving out the land. It is impossible to be too careful in requirin full information regarding such applications as suppression of truth in regard to them is commo and result in a very troublesome class of cases.

9. The person on whose application the land is divided up and assessed should be liable to be called on to deposit the sum necessary to cover the erection of the boundary marks to prevent them falling as a charge upon Government which would be the case if finally no one bid for the land in question.

No. 875—R. 17, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In a letter from this office dated 28th February 1873, No 6800—210, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was requested to draw up a set of rules for the guidance of District Officers in dealing with applications for unassessed waste land for cultivation and other purposes.

2. Colonel Anderson, in reply, describes a course of procedure, which, it appears, does not materially differ from that now in force. Under this system, the District Officer will be required in all cases of applications for unassessed waste, to furnish a statement giving full particulars of the land applied for to the Survey Superintendent in order that the latter may be in a position to decide whether the application should be acceded to or not, and in the former case, to determine the assessment thereon.

No. 587, dated 21th April 1873

3. In the opinion of Mr. Gordon such a system is incompatible with the true position of a Settlement Department with reference to the Revenue authorities. In all probability it would entail the permanent location of a settlement party in each District, and even supposing such a measure not to be necessary, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's proposal implies that the Settlement Department will be made a permanent institution in the province, a step which, so far as Mr. Gordon is aware, has never been contemplated.

4. It may be hoped that applications for *unassessed* land will not in settled Districts be of frequent occurrence at least for the next few years: but as cultivation progresses demands for such land will necessarily increase in number. The Survey and Settlement Department will after a certain time be a thing of the past, and the duty of assessing lands will of necessity fall on the District authorities. It therefore seems advisable that the Revenue officers should be gradually educated to work which must inevitably fall upon them sooner or later, and that they should have an accurate knowledge of the principles which guide the Settlement Department in assessing land in order that the work of the two Departments may be in harmony. The Officiating Chief Commissioner will therefore be obliged if Colonel Anderson will draw up a set of simple rules calculated to meet the requirements of this case.

H. W. WELLESLEY
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 26, G, dated Bangalore, 7th May 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 6217—1308 of 17th February last giving cover to copies of correspondence on the subject of the settlement of the boundary dispute between the border villages of Mysore and the Madanapalli Talook of the Cuddapah District, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter No. 147—48 of the 22nd April 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, with copy of its enclosure which contains the decision arrived at by the officers deputed for the settlement of that portion of the boundary which had been left unadjusted owing to a difference of opinion expressed by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Storr in their conference in the first instance.

2. Mr. Krishnaiengar in reporting the final settlement of the dispute in question, recommends Mr. Mahomed Ali for an honorarium for his approved services in this duty, but being doubtful as to the procedure to be adopted in such cases, I referred the matter to Colonel Pearse for his opinion, and he has made the following remarks:—

"I am aware that Mr. Mahomed Ali worked very hard in this matter, and I think some substantial acknowledgment of his services may legitimately be asked for, though I am not aware of any precedent for the request."

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 147—48, dated Kolár, 22nd April 1873

In obedience to the orders of Government conveyed in your official memorandum No. 625 of the 17th February 1873, regarding the settlement of the boundary dispute between the villages of Sonnakal in Mysore and Avalapalli of Cuddapah, I have the honor to inform you that accompanied by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Mahomed Ali, I proceeded to the disputed spot on the 10th instant, and there met Mr Gribble, the Sub-Collector of Cuddapah. After inspecting the place, we held a meeting in Mr. Gribble's camp at Malapád and decided this very long standing dispute to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

2. The decision arrived at by us is contained in the enclosed copy of a document, from which it will be observed that the village of Sonnakal of Mysore has been determined to be bounded by the hills called Nátakasálagatta and Nágasettibodu and that the Avalapalli village of the British Territory is to touch the base of these hills, and further that the Nallagatta stream is to be taken as the natural boundary of the two Territories until a certain point, when the line will run direct to Yerramaráyagundlu, about which point there is no dispute. By this arrangement, the disputed portion falls almost equally to the British and the Mysore Governments.

3. I take this opportunity of bringing to the prominent notice of Government the special services rendered by Mr. Mahomed Ali, who was deputed to settle all the boundary disputes between this District and Cuddapah *vide* my docket No 794—320 of the 23rd August 1870 The boundary line extended over about 35 miles between the Talooks of Gúmanáyakanapálya, Sidlaghatta and Sríniváspura in this and Kadari and Madanapalli Talooks in the Cuddapah Districts. This is a malarious tract of country, partly covered with thick jungles and mountains and Mr. Mahomed Ali had to contend against many difficulties in the settlement of these disputes, as our records were deficient and defective, and it was impossible to obtain reliable information from any other source. Notwithstanding all these difficulties Mr. Mahomed Ali had managed with much ability and tact to secure to the Mysore Government a very large area of the disputed tract, as out of 95,056 acres in dispute, the extent that has been decided in favor of Mysore Government is 62,600 acres and that in favor of Her Majesty's Government is 32,456 acres It was only for the settlement of two intricate cases that I had to go to the spot to meet Major Stuart and Mr. Gribble, and the credit of this favorable settlement is therefore due to Mr. Mahomed Ali who had undertaken the discharge of this arduous duty at the risk of much personal convenience and comfort and without any extra cost to Government. The period for which Mr. Mahomed Ali was occupied in this duty was nearly three months, and I think that the work of demarcating the Salem frontier, which though it already cost this Government Rs. 933—0—0, is still incomplete, is not half as difficult and arduous as the one under reference, and I therefore beg to recommend that Mr. Mahomed Ali may be granted an honorarium of such amount as the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to fix. I may also add that Mr. Gompertz of the Madras Government was lately granted an honorarium in consideration of similar services rendered in the settlement of dispute between the Bellary District and the Gudibanda Talook of this District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 20th May 1873.

The Officers appointed by the British and Mysore Governments to decide the boundary dispute between the villages of Sonnakal and Avalapalli met on the disputed spot on the morning of the 10th of April. After inspecting the spot, a meeting was held in Malapád in the camp of Madanapalli Sub-Collector.

Present.

B. Krishnaiengar, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Kolár.
J. D. B. Gribble, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Cuddapah.
Mahomed Ali Sáhib, Assistant Commissioner of Kolár.

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(1). The former proceedings, reports and correspondence were read. From these it appeared clear that no reliance can be placed upon the contradictory statements of the ryots of the different villages regarding the position of the "Shásanams" and the "Madagu guttas."

(2). It was agreed to accept the argument of Mr. Mahomed Ali Sáhib that as in the description of the British Government fields 6 and 67, two Mysore boundary marks were mentioned as lying to the west of those fields, that those fields shall be considered as contiguous to the Mysore Territory.

But as in the Paimáyish accounts, the Mysore boundaries are mentioned by name, and as there can be no dispute about the position of these hills, it must be assumed that if the British Territory is contiguous to the Mysore Territory, that it is contiguous to the hills Nátakasálagutta and Nágasetti Bodu.

(3). Accordingly the officers appointed to decide the question agree to leave out of the argument the boundaries of the fields 6 and 67, and decide that the two above mentioned hills are the boundary marks of Mysore. *But* as it is admitted on all sides that these hills form a part of Mysore, it is unfair to speak only of the tops of them or of any other part in particular, but it must be assumed that the hills belong to the Mysore Government entirely.

(4). Accordingly it is decided that the Mysore Territory of the village of Sonnakal shall be bounded by those above mentioned hills, and that the British Territory of the village of Avalapalli shall touch the base of the hills, and shall march adjoining and touching the Mysore boundary in the following line.

Namely;—a stone shall be fixed at the base of the hill called *Nátakasálagutta and a line drawn from thence to a stone fixed at the base of the †Nágasetti Bodu, from thence the line shall run to a stone placed at ‡Kardagutta on the north side of the Nallagutta stream. The stream shall then be taken as the natural boundary of the two territories until the point Z, whence the line will run direct to the Yerramangalagundlu, about which point there is no dispute.

*W.
†X.
‡Y.

(5.) The Thasildar of Madanapalli and the Amildar of Srínivásapura are directed to see that flags are placed in accordance with the last paragraphs as a guide to the demarcation department for the erection of stones. The Thasildar of Madanapalli and the Amildar of Srínivásapura will also make a joint report in duplicate to the Officers appointed by the respective Governments.

Dated the tenth day of April in A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy three at Malapád in the Madanapalli Taluk.

No. 895—32, Rev., dated Bangalore, 20th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With this letter the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division forwards copy of Mr. Krishnaiengar's letter No. 147—48, dated 22nd ultimo, and of its annexure, reporting the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Cuddapah village of Malapád and the Mysore village of Sonnakal, and recommending the grant of an honorarium in recognition of Mr. Mahomed Ali's special services in the settlement of this and the other boundary disputes between the Cuddapah and the Kolár Districts.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is willing to ratify the decision arrived at by Messrs. Krishnaiengar and Gribble in the disputed boundary case in question, and intimation will be duly given to the Madras Government.

3. As regards the honorarium recommended by Mr. Krishnaiengar, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, while readily acknowledging Mr. Mahomed Ali's activity and useful services in the settlement of these cases, is unable to grant any officer an honorarium for the performance of duty which falls to him in the ordinary course.

4. Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Government of Madras, No 896---10. dated 20th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

10. Rev.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *20th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 110, dated 28th January 1873. intimating that Mr. Gribble, Officiating Divisional Officer of the Cuddapah District had been desired to meet the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár for the settlement of that portion of the boundary between Cuddapah and Mysore. which had been left unadjusted in the recent conference between the officers of both Governments. I am directed to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Madras, a copy of the proceedings of this Government. dated 17th instant. embodying the decision arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár and Mr. Gribble, which the Officiating Chief Commissioner is willing to ratify.

2 I am to request that the Officiating Chief Commissioner may be informed whether His Excellency in Council is willing to adopt the proposed settlement of the dispute.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissi
of Mysore, No. R, 28, dated Bangalore, 1st May 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 36—1, dated 2nd ultimo, regar the high rate of compensation proposed to be paid for the land made over to the Military author near the Race Course Hospital, and to solicit the favor of your submitting the following circumsta for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration and final orders.

1st. The rate of compensation offered by the Deputy Commissioner in the first instance was 35 per kúdu and Rs. 52—8 per acre; and that demanded by the ryots was Rs. 50 per kúdu or Rs per acre. Owing to this difference the provisions of Act VI of 1857 were applied already in their s to the present case. A panchâyet was convened accordingly and the rates awarded by them are thos which compensation has been computed, *viz.* Rs. 68 per acre of land of the 1st description and Rs. 60 per acre of the 2nd description. These rates having been considered to be the lowest possible, Deputy Commissioner accepted the same.

2nd. The purchase of the land in question for the sum specified in the statement has been s tioned already by the Madras Government as intimated in your docket No. 5535—R. 106 of the January 1873.

3rd. In several instances of late, of which two recent ones are quoted in the margin* for ready ference, rates even higher than those under notice, namely, Rs. 75 100 per acre were allowed and sanctioned by the Chief Commissie In another recent case where certain lands were taken up by the M cipality for roads and other public purposes, the ryots were unwil to accept even Rs. 100 per acre for wet and Rs. 75 per acre for land.

1. Land taken up for a small hôti near Dharmámbudhi Tank, *vide* P. W. Secretary's Letter No. 2388, dated 18th December 1872.
2. Land taken up for agricultural purposes near the Lál Bágh, *vide* No. 5503—120, dated 21st December 1872.

2. I beg to add that land in the vicinity of Bangalore is highly prized; and that the proposed c pensation rates or in my opinion not above the average, and are less than those which a private p chase would have to pay for similar lands.

No. 905—33. R, dated Bangalore, 21st May 1873.

* * *

Order thereon.—In this office letter No. 36, R. 1, dated 2nd April 1873, to t address of the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, exception was tak to the high rate of compensation proposed to be paid for the land made over to t Military authorities near the Race Course Hospital in the vicinity of Bangalore.

2. The Officiating Commissioner now writes strongly in favor of the rates which states are the lowest possible, and also cites recent prec
R. No. 25, dated 1st May 1873. dents in which even higher rates have been allowed compensation. Under these circumstances the Officiati Chief Commissioner will not withhold his sanction to the payment of compensation at t rates proposed in Commissioner's letter No. 231 of the 18th March 1873.

3. The Officiating Commissioner is requested to take the requisite measures in co munication with the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore for the r covery of the compensation money from the Imperial Government.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secreta

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st May 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Mysore, No. 399, Camp Kunapgar, dated 18th March 1873.

Memorandum.

In this case it appears that a certain tract of land called a Manavárti Kával, in or attached to the Káyemgutta village of Bimmasangala in the Bangalore Talook, containing 8¾ Krishnaráj kandis or 7¾ after deducting unculturable, was granted to a certain Bommappa, Kómatiga, by the Superintendent of the Division in 1835, on the payment of an ultimate fixed assessment of Rs. 63-13-8 and on the terms that he should cultivate this land and raise dry crops.

2. The equivalent of the 7¾ kandís of culturable land is according to the conversion table published in the *Mysore Gazette* on 3rd June 1871 acres 102, whereas the land now claimed under the above grant is as follows :—

	Acres.	Survey Assessment
Dry crop	182·14	222- 8-0
Rice land	1·18	2-12-0
Garden land	4·25	32-12-0
	188·17	258-0-0

all of which is claimed under the above grant of 7¾ kandís equal to 102 acres of dry crop land at a permanent assessment of Rs. 63-13-8 or Rs. 194-2-4 less than the survey assessment of the land claimed, which moreover is by all the rice and garden and by 80 acres of the dry crop land in excess of the equivalent of the original grant.

3. The first point is how far is the original order on the Darkhást a grant of the land in question on a fixed permanent assessment not subject to revision It seems that the grantee in his Darkhást had applied for the land in the ordinary mode offering to pay "a fair assessment;" that the land was granted to him on a "káyem kandáyem" or fixed assessment to be paid annually in opposition, I presume, to an assessment such as frequently existed on kávals of a fluctuating character. The very use of the term "kandáyem" appears to me to preclude the idea that this land was granted on a permanent unrevisable assessment. The admission of this claim would, it appears to me, form a precedent for many other claims to preclusion of the rights of revision based on the orders passed on simple Darkhást or application for the occupancy of lands.

4. The only point which may be brought forward in support of the permanency of the assessment of Rs. 63-13-8 is that the land was granted to the holder of the adjacent or including káyemgutta village, and it might be supposed upon similar terms to that village; but the absence of any words in the order on the application to favor this view, the absence of the words "káyemgutta" and the substitution of "káyem kandáyem" appear to me to be fatal to a claim to enjoy this land as "káyemgutta" or on a fixed assessment unaffected by the survey revision. Moreover there does not appear to be any motive for making such a grant.

5. If however the claim to hold on fixed assessment is considered tenable, this claim cannot extend beyond the equivalent extent of the original order, 7¾ Krishnaráj kandis of culturable land equal to 102 acres, and for this I would allot the best survey numbers containing the best dry crop land in the claimant's possession.

6. This case being one of some importance as a precedent, I beg that I may be favored with the orders of the Chief Commissioner on it.

No. 907—Rev. 18, dated 21st May 1873.

Order thereon.—In his memo No. 399, dated 18th March 1873, the Settlement Commissioner goes fully and clearly into the particulars of this case which came before the Survey Superintendent during the general revision of the rates in the Bangalore Talook.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 21st May 1873.

2. It appears that the present holder of a Mánavárti Kával attached to the Káyemgutta village of Binnamangala in the Bangalore Talook, which had been granted to one Bommappa, Kómatiga, by the Superintendent of the Division in 1835, claims exemption under the terms of his pattá from revision of the rates fixed on the land at the time of the original grant.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in the view of the case taken by Colonel Anderson, for the following reasons.

Firstly.—The pattá in question, which was issued under the signature of the then Superintendent, if construed from the stand-point of the claimant, is an invalid document as it was not granted by an authority competent to confer ináms.

Secondly.—Even taking the validity of the pattá for granted, Mr. Gordon fails to perceive any thing in its terms which would indicate any intention of, or *reason* for conferring the land in question on exceptionally favorable terms in perpetuity. On the contrary, it is evident that the then Superintendent was making the best terms for Government that he could, in dealing with an ordinary application for land. The only expression in the pattá which in any degree favors the construction that the claimant would put upon it, is the word "Káyem"; but taken along with the context, this word appears to Mr. Gordon to be only used in contradistinction to the *progressive* assessment on which the land had been previously granted. Had the intention been otherwise, the word "Kandáyem" would not have been employed in the pattá.

4. For these reasons, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is clearly of opinion, that the claim of the present holder of the Manavárti Kával is inadmissible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 22nd May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 30, dated Bangalore, 16th May 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 7217--66 of 17th March 1873, I have the honor to append for the Chief Commissioner's information, copy of Mr. Garrett's letter and of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 111 of 6th instant, bringing to notice that the 15¾ seers of the Carolina paddy seed, sent to the former officer for experimental cultivation, contained 7½ seers of husks, and consequently asking for a further supply for that officer.

2. I request the favor of being supplied with an additional 12 or 20 seers, to be supplied to Mr. Garrett, as it will be advantageous to have the experiment conducted on as large a scale as possible, when entrusted to a competent person like Mr. Garrett.

3. I beg to add that instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners to recall the seed, if possible, to be subsequently returned with the rubbish removed, and to report the percentage of such husk or rubbish.

4. The husks received from Mr. Garrett are forwarded, with the observation that much distrust will be engendered and total failure result, if experimental seed is not carefully selected.

From J. P. Garrett, Esq., To the Amildar of Bangalore, dated 1st May 1873.

I have to report that there were 7½ seers or 3 lbs. of husks amongst the Carolina paddy seed you sent to me to experiment with. Consequently, I have only 8¼ seers or 14 lbs. 12 oz of good seed. This I will sow, and in due time send you a report of the result as well as the system of cultivation &c., pursued.

I must remark, however, that 8¼ seers is a very small quantity of seed to experiment with, and shall be glad if you can send me 12 more seers of *good* seed.

I send the husks for your inspection.

I need hardly state that, if 50 per cent of the seed supplied to the ryots is nothing but husks, the reports as to the yield of Carolina paddy will be any thing but favorable. I would therefore suggest that some responsible person may be deputed to examine the seed previous to issue.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 111, dated 6th May 1873.

Commissioner's Circular docket No. 21, dated 10th April 1873.

Has the honor to forward for information, an original letter from Mr. Garrett, to the Amildar of Bangalore, stating that the portion of Carolina paddy seed, which was sent to him, contained a large quantity of husks, and requesting to be furnished with 12 more seers of the seed. As the Carolina paddy seeds received with the above have been distributed, the Deputy Commissioner requests to be supplied with an additional quantity of 12 seers, as applied for by Mr. Garrett, if available.

2. The husks received from Mr. Garrett are forwarded.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 22nd May 1873.

No. 921—34, Revenue, dated 21st May 1873.

Order thereon.—Four barrels containing 502 lbs of Carolina rice seed were received in March last for experimental cultivation. The seed has already been distributed and Mr. Ricketts' request, that a further supply of the seed may be furnished to Mr. Garrett, cannot therefore at present be complied with; but as it is considered desirable that Mr. Garrett should have the opportunity of experimenting with the seed on a large a scale as possible, the Government of India will be requested, if possible, to cause a further supply of 20 seers of seed to be supplied for the purpose.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 922—12, dated the 22nd May 1873, be submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg Secretary.

No. 922
12, Rev.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office
Bangalore, 22*nd May* 1873

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,
Simla

Sir,

Under * instructions from the Government of India, the Cotton Commissioner of Bombay forwarded for experimental cultivation in this Province four barrels containing 502lbs of Carolina rice seed in March last, all of which has been distributed in Mysore and Coorg.

* Resolution No. 2—84, dated 6th March 1873, in the Agricultural Department.

2. The Officiating Commissioner of the †Nandidroog Division now brings to notice that out of a small quantity of the seed furnished to Mr Garrett, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press nearly one half was found to consist of husks, and he therefore requests that a further supply may be issued. As none is in store, and it is desirable that Mr. Garrett should be allowed the opportunity of experimenting with the seed on as large a scale as possible, I am to solicit the favor of being furnished with 20 seers or 40lbs of the seed, if this quantity can be conveniently spared.

† Letter No. 30, dated 16th May 1873.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

No. 68, dated Honnáli Talook, 6th February 1873.

Memorandum as requested by the Survey Commissioner in Yádi No. 12 of the 3rd January 1873.

1. An individual named Lakkappa of the village of Yemiganúru, Hosadurga Talook, is occupant of survey No. 65, of that village.

2. In survey No. 66, which was given at the survey for free grazing, for which purpose it is still used, contains an old tank, the bund of which, according to the Amildar's account, is about 309 yards long, and about 11 yards wide; the bund of the tank in question is breached in two places, and the occupant of No. 65, finding the water, which escaped through these gaps, injured his fields, executed some repairs in earth work at a cost of about 50 Rs. with the object, in the first instance, of preventing the injurious flow of water through his field No. 65. The repairs in question however had the effect of storing water sufficient for irrigational purposes, and Lakkappa, the occupant of survey No. 65, accordingly grew rice on 3 acres 29 guntas of his field, which formerly was wholly dry crop.

3. The question now to be settled is whether Lakkappa not having obtained permission to effect the repairs in question should be assessed at Tari rates, or whether the Irrigation Department should be referred to as to the advisability of letting Lakkappa use the tank at all.

No. 269 of 1873, Survey Commissioner's Office, North Canara District, Honawur, dated 21st February 1873.

This case is referred to the Chief Commissioner for orders, as it forms a kind of precedent.

2. There can be no doubt about the right to levy a water rate, first, because the cultivator did not obtain permission to execute the repairs, if it is looked upon as a case of a repaired disused tank, and secondly, if not an entirely obsolete tank Government have a right to water supplied from it.

3. I hesitate however to give orders for the levy of water rate, as the Irrigation Department may not approve of the old tank having been repaired at all, and the levy of water rate may be considered a condonation of the offence, if there is any considered to have been committed.

Memorandum by the Superintending Engineer, dated 26th April 1873.

The enclosed memorandum and papers were forwarded by the Survey Commissioner for the orders of the Chief Commissioner and were sent by me to the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog Tank District, for report. His report is forwarded herewith. He states the tank has a drainage of 213 acres, and has a capacity of 35,000 c. yds. including the area already irrigated, 3½ acres. Mr. Bayly (para 5) says there are 3 or 4 acres more that might be irrigated if there was sufficient water. 7½ acres of land would not require the storage of more than 75,000 cubic yards of water, which 3 inches running off 243 acres would more than supply. It therefore appears to me that the tank should be made capable of storing 75,000 cubic yards of water or that if handed over to the ryot that he should pay what may be considered the proper revenue demand on 7½ acres of wet land.

I beg to bring to notice how highly objectionable and dangerous it is that ryots should be permitted to meddle with works of this kind without permission obtained in the first instance. The insecure manner in which the work was carried out is explained in Mr. Bayly's letter. No arrangements were made for the escape of any surplus. The breach of a small work of this sort was certainly not likely to hurt a tank like the Sáhkere, but in some of our small series it might have ruined a whole chain.

From the Assistant Engineer, Chitaldroog Tank District, To the Executive Engineer, Tank Division, No. 358, Camp Yemiganúru, 15th April 1873.

Executive Engineer's No. 294 of 14th March 1873, forwarding Superintending Engineer's memorandum No. 545 of 11th March calling for a report on a Katte repaired by one Lakkappa at Hiri Yemiganúru, Hosadurga Taluk.

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1. I have the honor to inform that I have this day inspected and surveyed the above Katte, and to forward a plan of the bund, contours, and drainage basin.

2. With reference to para 11 of the Superintending Engineer's Memo, I have to report that little of any more land could be added to the drainage area, as the adjacent valleys are occupied by kattes already.

(2.) The capacity of the tank is 35,000 cubic yards or sufficient for about 3½ acres of rice. The drainage area is 243 acres. The Katte was repaired three years ago by Lakkappa, at a cost of; I think, not more than Rs. 15 worth of gram. He made an arrangement with some salt-makers to close the breach and make the salt heaps at the principal breach, which they had done; the Katte breached again however last October by the water going over the bund, as there was no kódi.

(3.) Lakkappa says he grew two crops of sálbhatta on the 3½ acres shewn on the plan as wet land and that he watered each crop only once, when the rain failed; and that one watering exhausted the supply, he intends to again repair the Katte, and plant cocoanut trees below it: the field is not cultivated at present.

(4.) The Katte could be put in a condition of perfect safety by this Department for about Rs. 120 The present slopes are very flat (*vide* cross section), and no stone work would be required either for the bund or kódi, except a line of stones to mark the crest of the latter. I think however that it would be more advisable to hand the Katte over to Lakkappa to repair at his own cost if he likes, and at the same time increase the assessment of the irrigable land below it as an equivalent of the value of the old work in the bund

(5.) There is a little (say 3 or 4 acres) more land below the Katte which might be irrigated if there was sufficient water.

(6.) Súlkere Tank, is immediately below the construction of this Katte, can hardly be said to affect the supply to it.

3. I cannot attempt any explanation of the fact that the Chitaldroog ryots frequently go to much trouble and expense to dig wells and build kattes for themselves, while they shew great reluctance to use the water from Government tanks even when brought to their fields without any cost to them.

No. 958—20, Revenue, dated 26th May 1873.

Order Thereon.—The land belonging to the ryot Lakkappa, referred to in Colonel Anderson's memorandum No. 269 of the 21st February 1873, is situated in a surveyed village, and the terms of the survey guarantee are therefore applicable to it; but the guarantee does not contain any provision to the effect that the permission of the authorities should be obtained before a work of irrigation can be commenced.

2. No general orders on this subject appear to have been issued; but it is evident from Major Johnson's memorandum that irrigation works will often be seriously imperilled if the ryots are allowed to construct insecure tanks without any check.

3. In the present instance, considering that the ryot was compelled to undertake the repairs in order to prevent injury to his field, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Lakkappa to hold the land on the dry assessment fixed by the Survey, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That he strengthens the bund and erects a Kódi or waste weir for the escape of surplus water in the manner pointed out by the Irrigation Engineer, in order to secure the safety of the tanks and of the lands below them.

2nd. That he pays for the land forming the waterspread of the tank in field No. 66 at the rates borne by the adjoining land, it having been left unassessed by the Survey.

4. Mr. Gordon directs that in future the sanction of the District Officer be invariably obtained before a ryot undertakes the construction or repair of a tank or other irrigation work. The District Officer should be careful to communicate in all doubtful cases with the Officers of the Irrigation Department before according sanction.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Agricultural Department, No. 3117—63, dated 5th September 1872.

In continuation of my letter No. 1674—33, dated 2nd July last, on the subject of agricultural reform, and with reference to your reply No. 359, dated 7th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that after a careful personal examination of the several sites proposed for the establishment of a model farm in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, Mr. Robertson condemned one and all of them as being unsuited for the purpose, and recommended the location of the farm on a specially fitted plot of land within the environs of the station, which he considered the only site that possessed all the advantages necessary to ensure success.

2. This plot of land is of extensive area, and contains excellent soil both for wet and dry cultivation, and its proximity to the markets and the centre of population undoubtedly makes it specially adapted for the object in view; but it is already fully occupied and paying a high rate of assessment to Government, and its selection for the proposed purpose will necessarily be a costly affair, as not merely would the revenue now derived from it be lost, but compensation to the present occupiers, to the average amount probably of about Rs. 100 an acre, would have to be paid.

3. Mr. Robertson has suggested that about 100 acres of this land, 60 dry and 40 wet, shall be taken up for the farm, that the requisite buildings on a moderate scale shall be erected on it, and that a good practical man, whom it would be necessary to obtain from Home, shall be placed in charge.

4. He recommends that the farm shall be one for both instruction and experiment; that its object shall be (1) the preparation of well trained and instructed young men for the charge of District farms hereafter; and (2) the production of the best grain crops indigenous and imported on high farming principles, and the rearing of a few cattle, sheep, and poultry of the best description.

5. The Chief Commissioner has personally inspected the proposed site, and has no doubt of its perfect fitness for the desired purpose; and, having had the advantage of hearing his views on the subject from Mr. Robertson, he is quite disposed to concur in the objects proposed by him as those to the attainment of which the experiment should be directed.

6. The first point that has to be dealt with is the settlement of the terms on which the land can be secured, and looking at the rapidly increasing value of good land in the immediate neighbourhood of Bangalore, the Superintendent of the Division has urged the advisability of taking up at once 200 acres of the plot under advertence, as there can be little doubt that, if the experiment succeeds, the area of the farm will have to be extended to that limit.

7. The Chief Commissioner concurs in this opinion, and has directed the preparation of a plan of the ground, to include that area, and the institution of enquiries as to the cost at which it can be secured. Any portion not immediately required for the farm can be let out from year to year at the present rates of assessment, so that, beyond the amount of compensation, the taking up of the larger area will not involve any loss to Government. It should be added that there will be no difficulty in disposing of any portion of the land, at any time hereafter, at the full price Government may now have to pay for it.

8. When the terms on which the land can be secured are fixed, the sanction of the Government will be solicited to the requisite steps being taken with that object and to start the scheme.

9. The Chief Commissioner would propose that the whole of the preliminary outlay, including the cost of the land and buildings, and of the Superintendent's expenses from Home, and future salary for a term of three years, shall be borne by Government, all other expenses being defrayed from local funds. The sums paid by Government, with the exception of the Superintendent's salary, should be regarded as the capital account of the concern, which should be ultimately repaid if it succeeds.

10. Had the fine site originally proposed for this project been found suited for the purpose, it would have started under far more favorable conditions, as regards outlay, than will be practicable under the scheme sketched in the foregoing remarks; but the Chief Commissioner has no reason to doubt that Mr. Robertson's objections to that site are well founded, and he is perfectly satisfied that the one selected by him is in all other respects infinitely superior and thoroughly unexceptionable.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 405, Agriculture and Horticulture. dated Simla, the 19th September 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 3117—63, dated the 5th instant, regarding the proposed establishment of a model farm in the vicinity of Bangalore, and to state that the Governor General in Council awaits the submission of definite proposals on the subject.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 427, Agriculture and Horticulture, dated Simla, the 17th October 1872.

In continuation of this office letter No. 405, dated the 19th ultimo, I am directed to request that in submitting definite proposals for the establishment of a model farm in the vicinity of Bangalore, you will be good enough to inform the Government of India whether the proprietors of the land selected by Mr. Robertson are willing to part with their property, or whether it is intended to take the land on the ground of public policy.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, No. 4222—94, R, dated Bangalore, 28th October 1872.

This office letter No. 3125—71, dated the 5th September 1872, on the subject of taking up land for the proposed experimental Government Farm.

In submitting the report called for in the above, requests that the Superintendent will be good enough to state if the proprietors of the lands referred to are willing to part with their land or not.

From the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 145, R, dated Bangalore, 16th November 1872.

With reference to your letter No. 3125—71, R, of 5th September last, and the subsequent communications marginally noted, on the subject of the experimental Government farm proposed to be established near Akkitimmanahalli and Uppárahalli of Bangalore Talook, I have the honor to state for the Chief Commissioner's information that the District Surveyor has been set to work to make a correct survey of the lands pointed out by Mr. Robertson, shewing the tenures over the whole surface; and as soon as ever he has finished his work, I will submit a report and propositions giving full particulars.

From Secretary, No. 3362—84, R, of 30th September 1872.
Do. No. 4222—94, R, of 28th October 1872.

2. I beg to add that having myself spoken to many of those concerned, I believe there is not the least unwillingness on the part of the ryots to give up the land required, provided the compensation is sufficient according to present ideas.

From the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 164, R, dated Bangalore, 9th December 1872.

In reply to your docket No. 5023—108 of the 2nd instant, on the subject of transmitting additional information on the project of an experimental farm, I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that I went over the boundary on the 6th instant with Mr. Kemp, the District Surveyor, as far as it has been defined and mapped up to the present time by him.

2. A good deal has been done; but Mr. Kemp, having informed me that he has been doing the work only during leisure time, as he was not aware that it was urgent, I have now instructed him to push on with it as speedily as possible; and he promises to let me have the survey of the whole valley, in about 20 or 25 days.

3. I will ascertain all additional particulars, and will report fully as soon as the Survey map is before me.

4. I have instructed Mr. Kemp to color his map differently under three separate general heading

I. Kandáyem-paying lands.
II. Inám holdings.
III. Service ináms

5. It appears to me, that this arrangement will facilitate the disposal of all matters in connection with the lands, which it will be found necessary or advisable to take up.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 221, R, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 164 of 9th December last, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration full particulars in connection with the land required for an experimental Government Farm.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

2. The details of the compensation statement refer exclusively to that portion of the Sunnakallu valley which Colonel Meade did me the favor to point out as being in his opinion the preferable site for the Farm.

3. The block for which compensation has been fixed is noted as No. 2 in the map which accompanies this letter, and comprises nearly one third of the rich valley above the Sunnakallu Tank, and which was referred to by me in the following terms in my letter of the 20th August last, No. 89, Revenue.

"It then occurred to me that the Akkitimmanahalli and Uppárahalli lands were exactly such as Mr. "Robertson was in search of, and which would be certain to meet with his approval, and I took him all "over them; he at once expressed himself satisfied. He said that in all respects, namely, soil both for "wet and dry cultivation, position, proximity to the market and centre of population, and indeed from all "points of view, nothing could be better, and strongly recommended that a farm of about 100 acres, 60 "dry and 40 wet, should be started there, if it should be ultimately decided to establish one near "Bangalore."

"Mr. Robertson's suggestion is (and I fully concur in his views) that the farm should be one both "of instruction and experiment, that it should have for its scope the production of the best grain crops "indigenous and imported, carefully looked after on high-farming principles, and that a few cattle, sheep "and poultry of the best description should be reared on it; also that a good practical man should be in "charge; who would instruct those under him very carefully; but that no District Farms should be started "until there were well-trained, well-instructed men available, to take charge of them, and if the Head "Quarters Farm should prove a success, the District farms can then be started one by one."

4. I believe the site now proposed to be in every respect the most suitable which, it is possible, for the Government to obtain; the land is so rich that it has been extensively cultivated with vegetables for many years past, and water can be obtained at no great depth in any part of it, and is invariably good.

5. The amount which will have to be paid as compensation seems large; but it has to be remembered that Government is taking up rather more than 200 acres of the finest land in the immediate vicinity of Bangalore, which has been for many years highly manured and well cared for, and which can be sold without difficulty at any moment for about the same money. I look upon it in fact as only sinking a small amount of capital, not as outlay that cannot be recouped.

6 There is a slight discrepancy between the surveyor's plan and the extent put down in the compensation statement, as regards the extent noted; but this is due, I believe, to a small piece on the edge of the Sunnakallu tank not having been entered and numbered by Mr. Kemp.

7. The compensation statement may be summarized as marginally noted, and it may be observed that the wells for irrigation, which will all be most valuable to Government, are noted at about one fifth of the whole amount.

Land compensation	17,502	10	0
Houses and Buildings	1,045	0	0
Wells	5,698	0	0
Trees	1,598	8	0
Total Rs.... ..	25,844	2	0

RATES.

Dry-Land ..	65 Rs. per acre	Dry Inám ...	97	8	0
Wet Land...	75 „	Wet.. ...	112	8	0
Garden ...	100 „	Garden ...	150	0	0

8. It has been thought desirable to take up about 200 acres; as if the experiment should prove a success that extent will be required, and the mere presence of the farm on that spot, will in all probability raise the price of land in the vicinity.

9. The experiment can be commenced with 100 acres, and the rest of the land can be given out on annual lease to cultivators, and in this way, I have no doubt but that Government will obtain good interest for the money sunk.

10. It has been thought advisable not to attempt giving the inámdar's land in exchange; they would not take any waste land now available in the neighbourhood of Bangalore as compensation for their holdings in this rich valley. I have therefore noted all inám land at one and a half the rate for kandáyem land.

11. I have not been able to have the map colored exactly as I wished; the coloring to shew the distinction between dry, garden and wet land interfered with my intention to shew kandáyem, inám and mányem land by separate colors also.

12. I believe that the people will make no difficulty about parting with the land, provided they are allowed to cultivate until Government takes up the land, and are paid down the compensation money at once, on being ousted, and also provided they are either allowed to reap any crop that is down, or are compensated for it.

13. If it is decided to have a farm, I would recommend some young men being sent at once to Mr. Robertson for instruction. There are at present some with him from all parts of the Madras Presidency studying high-farming.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

Statement shewing the probable amount of compensation to be paid to the owners on account of land

Names of Villages.	Total extent of land required to be taken up by the Government.						PARTICULARS OF HOLDINGS.	Amount of compensation on account of land											
								Dry.						Wet.					
	Extent in Acreage.			Amount of Survey Assessment.				Extent in Acreage.			Rate per Acre.		Amount.			Extent in Acreage.		Rate per Acre.		Amount.	
	A.	G.	Sq	Rs.	A.	P.		A.	G.	Sq	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A. P.
Amipura.	80	27	0	139	12	0	Kandáyem Lands... ...	11	21	0	65	0	749	2	0	6	13	75	0	474	6
							Inám Lands	48	28	0	97	8	4,748	4	0	1	16	112	8	157	8
							Do granted to Dévasthánams	3	20	0	97	8	341	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Service Ináms	5	18	0	97	8	531	6	0	3	2	112	8	343	2
							Total.....	69	7	0	0	0	6,370	0	0	10	31	..	...	975	0
Dodda Bélukáne	92	26	0	329	12	0	Kandáyem Lands... ...	24	2	0	65	0	1,563	4	0	29	9	75	0	2,191	14
							Waste Lands	8	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Inám Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	112	8	140	10
							Do granted to Dévasthánams	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	112	8	149	1
							Service Inám	1	39	0	97	8	192	9	0	4	37	112	8	554	1
							Total.. ...	34	1	0	0	0	1,755	13	0	36	29	...	...	3,035	10
Agraháru Timmasandra.	26	0	0	148	0	0	Kandáyem Lands	2	15	0	65	0	154	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Waste Lands	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	0	..	..	..	...	...	...
							Inám Lands	1	26	0	97	8	160	14	0	..	..	..	...	...	...
							Service Inám	4	7	0	97	8	407	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Total.....	8	36	0	0	0	722	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mávalli.	3	38	0	5	0	0	Inám Lands	3	38	0	97	8	385	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	203	11	0	622	8	0	Kandáyem Lands... ...	37	38	0	65	0	2,466	12	0	35	22	75	0	2,666	4
							Waste Lands	8	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Inám Lands	54	12	0	97	8	5,294	4	0	2	26	112	8	298	2
							Do granted to Dévasthánams	3	20	0	97	8	341	4	0	1	13	112	8	149	1
							Service Inám	11	24	0	97	8	1,131	0	0	7	39	112	8	897	3
							Grand Total.....	116	2	0	0	0	9,233	4	0	47	20	...	..	4,010	10

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

posed to be taken up in the Bangalore Taluk, for the formation of a Government Model Farm.

Compensation.

of Lands.

Garden.						Total.						On account of Buildings.	On account of Wells.	On account of Trees.	On account of some other miscellaneous improvements made by the owners.	Total amount of compensation.
tent Acreage.		Rate per Acre.		Amount.			Extent in Acreage.		Amount.							
L.	G.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	G.	Rs	A.	P.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	34	1,223	8	0	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	1,223 8 0
0	29	150	0	108	12	0	50	33	5,014	8	0	... ...	203 0	40 0	...	5,257 8 0
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	20	341	1	0	198 0	12 0	32 0	...	583 1 0
...	..	...	...	...	...	.	8	20	874	8	0	60 0	50 0	8 0	...	992 8 0
0	29	...	...	108	12	...	80	27	7,453	12	0	258 0	265 0	80 0	...	8,056 12 0
16	6	100	0	1,615	0	0	69	17	5,370	2	0	180 0	3,085 0	584 0	...	9,219 2 0
0	24	...	...	...	...	..	8	24	...	...	..	56 0	350 0	80 0	...	486 0 0
5	6	150	0	772	8	0	6	16	913	2	0	53 0	700 0	100 0	...	1,766 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	149	1	0	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	149 1 0
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	36	746	10	0	... ...	... ...	... ..	...	746 10 0
21	36	...	...	2,387	8	0	92	26	7 178	15	0	289 0	4,135 0	764 0	...	12,366 15 0
16	2	100	0	1,605	0	0	18	17	1,759	6	0	423 0	1,048 0	634 8	..	3,864 14 0
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0	28	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ..	...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	160	14	0	. .	... ...	... ...	...	160 14 0
1	2	150	0	157	8	0	5	9	564	9	0	75 0	250 0	120 0	..	1,009 9 0
17	4	...	...	1,762	8	0	26	0	2,481	13	0	498 0	1,298 0	754 8	...	5,035 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	385	2	0	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	385 2 0
32	8	100	0	3,220	0	0	105	28	8,355	0	0	603 0	4,133 0	1,218 8	...	14,307 8 0
0	24	...	...	...	...	..	9	12	...	...	..	56 0	350 0	80 0	...	486 0 0
5	35	150	0	881	4	0	62	33	6,473	10	0	53 0	903 0	140 0	...	7,569 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	490	5	0	198 0	12 0	32 0	...	732 5 0
1	2	150	0	157	8	0	20	25	2,185	11	0	135 0	300 0	128 0	...	2,748 11 0
39	29	...	...	4,258	12	0	203	11	17,502	10	0	1,015 0	5,698 0	1,598 8	...	25,844 2 0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 26th May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Governme Farm, Sydapett, General No. 7188, Revenue 174, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

With reference to the subject of the proposed establishment of a model farm in Bangalore, I a directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward for your perusal extracts (paras 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 1 from a letter No. 221, dated the 7th instant, from the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, and observe that the proposed site near the Lál Bágh, that you went over with Colonel Pearse, appea to be in all respects suitable and sufficient.

2. The proposed farm, as you are aware, is intended not only for the experimental raising of gr indigenous and imported grain crops on high-farming principles, and the rearing of a few cattle, she and poultry, but also as a place of instruction for the training of a few young men in agricultural ma ters for the charge of District farms hereafter.

3. Colonel Meade has desired me to ask you if you will be so good as to give him some practic hints so that the farm may be started properly, and, if you are able to aid him in securing the servic of some practical agriculturalist for the office of Superintendent, that you will kindly inform what wou be the probable expense.

From the Superintendent, Government Farms, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissione of Mysore, No. 297, dated Sydapett, dated 26th April 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7188—R. 174, dated 18th Mar 1873, and regret that I was unable to reply on an earlier date. I shall feel much interest in a agricultural educational work about to begin in Mysore, and will be glad, when I can assist in t work in any way.

It affords me pleasure to learn that the site for the Bangalore Farm near the Lal Bágh is considere to be a satisfactory one. It is, I think, a *very* suitable one. Amongst the many advantages possesse by this land, not the least, is its *fitness for use at once*; indeed this is of great importance, as the diff culty of controlling expenditure is great, when improvements of a *permanent* character and the ordinar work of the farm are proceeded with at *the same time*.

It would, in my opinion, be much the best plan to determine, at once, what *permanent* work is t be done on the estate, and to complete this, before commencing with ordinary farm work. If this done, and the farm is started at once on a proper footing, the annual expenditure can be fixed with certain limits.

The permanent work to be done needs to be well considered before being commenced with. Gover ment farms, besides their legitimate work, must be depôts for stock, machinery, seeds, &c.; that Bangalore is, I believe, to be a central farm, and, as such, must be provided with *special* accommodation

While anxious to advise economy in expenditure on permanent works, I should be sorry to advis economy that can be practised only at the expense of efficiency. There should, of course, be no mor buildings than is really necessary to meet the wants of the undertaking you are about to launch, bu it is, certainly, better to err on the side of a little too much accommodation than not to provid sufficient.

The plan or arrangement of the buildings must be such that, should there, at any time, be a necessity for erecting other buildings—a very probable contingency with all Government Farms—thes additional erections will work in with the general harmony of the arrangement.

The *relative uses* of the buildings must not be lost sight of, when placing them, as much labor an inconvenience is frequently caused from a neglect of this simple precaution.

The buildings should be constructed of some durable material. In this country, with its extreme of drought and moisture, white ants, &c., it is a serious error to use in the construction of *permanen* erections, materials which are not of a durable character, and that will require to be replaced at th end of every second or third year. Repairs are costly, and they interfere with the progress of far work, and greatly complicate the farm accounting. Unfortunately, when I constructed the Madra

model farm buildings, only 2 or 3 years ago, I used cheap materials, and this I have often had cause to regret, as the repairs are so frequent and troublesome, that it would be much less costly and certainly far more satisfactory to pay interest on a much larger sum expended in providing *really* permanent buildings.

I would very strongly suggest that the work to be undertaken should be experimental and educational, and that, for the present, you should avoid model, or commercial farming. Of course, all farming is commercial in the sense that profit is the object sought after; but the profit that will result from the working of a Government farm, unless, indeed, it is a mere commercial farm, can never be exhibited as so many pounds, or rupees; any other description of Government farm can only pay in the sense that *all* education pays. If we can level up the agriculture of a backward district to a level with the agriculture of our best districts, if we can make famines less frequent, lessen the necessity for the frequent large remissions in assessment, utilize capital now lying idle, give regular and remunerative employment to the agricultural laborer, and reduce the severity and frequency of epidemics amongst farm stock; the few thousand rupees per annum spent will have yielded a return *far* in excess of the percentage that would satisfy the most avaricious of money lenders.

Education in agriculture will make the rising race of cultivators more enterprising, more willing to leave the beaten paths of tradition, and to listen to the teachings of science.

Few ryots utilize properly the resources at their command. As their fathers did, so do they. But the present exhausting system of cultivation practised by them cannot continue for ever; the opening of the Suez Canal, the greater facilities now given for conveyance of agricultural produce to distant markets, or to the coast for export to other countries, will bring the end much more speedily than when the agricultural produce of a district was chiefly consumed within its own limits.

Model or example farms are *slow* in producing results; indeed, such farms are altogether unfitted to meet the exigencies of Indian agriculture, and they certainly can have little effect on the practice of the *present* generation of cultivators. They are useful only when the agricultural practice of a country has reached a certain standard of excellence, a standard, I need scarcely add, very far above the level of the agricultural practice of *this* country.

I regret that at the present moment I do not know any one possessed of the necessary qualifications whose service you could secure to fill the office of Superintendent of the Mysore Farms. But I would strongly advise that an application should be addressed to the Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England. I know no one more likely to assist you in the matter. But whoever you get, I would strongly suggest that he should be a graduate of a recognized Agricultural College, be able to lecture and to give instruction in agriculture. For a really good man, the terms of an Assistant Conservator of Forest should be offered. It is very improbable that such a man as you need will be obtained on less favorable terms.

No. 957, Rev. 36, dated 26th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner considers that, for the present, the purchases of the proposed site near Bangalore and the other measures necessary for the establishment of a model farm must be deferred. The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division will however ascertain from the ryots occupying the site the lowest rates at which they will part with it, and take an agreement from them in writing, in order that should the Government hereafter decide to purchase the land, there may be no uncertainty regarding its price.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th May 1873.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 14, dated 2nd May 1873.

Submits for the signature of the Chief Commissioner, a coffee pattá in duplicate, prepared in the name of R. C. Sanderson, Esq., for a portion of a coffee land known as the Buchi Hittalu in the Manjarábád Talook.

2. The vernacular proceedings with an English memo accompany.

No. 986—21, Rev., dated Bangalore, 27th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With his docket No. 14 of the 2nd instant, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District submits for the Chief Commissioner's signature a coffee pattá in duplicate, prepared in the name of R. C. Sanderson, Esq., for a coffee land known as Buchi Hittalu, measuring *a.* 7, *r.* 2, *p.* 36, *yds.* 27, in the Manjarábád Talook.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that Colonel Meade's attention was called to the fact that several coffee planters had not acted up to the clause in their pattás which obliges them to plant within a period of five years a minimum number of trees per acre. Colonel Meade therefore ordered that a report as to the extent to which coffee land had been planted out should be submitted, and pending this report that no more land should be given out for coffee.

[*] Circular No. 5335—33, dated 21st January 1871.
Letter No. 341—86, dated 13th October 1871, from the Superintendent of Nagar Division.
Letter No. 3635—43, dated 20th October 1871, to the do do do
Letter No. 474, dated 19th December 1871, from the do do do
Letter No. 1864—51, dated 5th January 1872, to the do do do

3. Subsequently, grants of coffee land were made in the cases of Major-General Ottley,† and Major Beresford,‡ on their agreeing in writing to abide by the conditions that may be hereafter fixed for similar grants generally.

† To Superintendent of Ashtagram Division, No. 4960—220, dated 13th January 1872.
‡ To Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, No 4368—139, dated 5th November 1872.

4. Mr. Gordon sanctions the grant of the land applied for by Mr. Sanderson in the present instance, provided Mr. Sanderson agrees in writing to the same terms as were agreed to by Major-General Ottley and Major Beresford.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th May 1873.

From the Acting Collector of North Arcot, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 507, Palmanair, 21st August 1872.

One Bálakrishna Dás, has agreed to take up on contract the reconstruction of the Mahárája of Mysore's choultry at Upper Triputty, and I have accordingly issued the necessary instructions to the Chendragiry Tásildár to have an agreement executed by him.

2. The estimate for rebuilding the choultry provides for the work to be brick in chunam, but the contractor suggests that if rubble stone in chunam, and well plastered outside, be used instead, the building will be very strong, and also more durable. Besides this he will be in a position to finish the work much earlier than he will if he has to use brick in chunam; for, the bricks will all have to be made on the Hill, and, as it is now very rainy there, the bricks cannot be made for at least six months.

3. Under these circumstances I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you approve of the proposal of the contractor. This contractor was formerly an Engineer on the Madras Railway, and has testimonials of character and qualifications given him by the Chief and other Engineer's on the line. He also executed for the Railway Company several masonry works on contract, which from his certificates appear to have been well and durably executed.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Acting Collector of North Arcot, G. No. 3,169, P. W. D. 14, dated Bangalore, 9th September 1872.

In reply to your letter No. 507 of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that he concurs in the proposal that rubble stone in chunam may be used, instead of brick in chunam, for the reconstruction of His Highness the Mahárája's chatram on Triputty Hill.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Collector of North Arcot, No. 6469—28, P. W. D., dated Camp Hirésávi, 7th February 1873.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward for your information the accompanying translation of a report from the Head Péshkar of His Highness the Mahárája's chatram at Upper Triputty, bringing to notice certain points in connection with the progress of the repairs of the chatram that are being carried out, and to observe that some of the points stated are probably exaggerated, though others again appear to call for enquiry, which Colonel Meade solicits the favor of your causing to be made, and the result intimated.

From the Head Péshkar of the Mahárája's Triputty Chatram, No. 64, dated 20th January 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 21, calling for a report as to the progress made in the construction of the Chatram on the Upper Triputty, the Head Péshkar states, that the foundations of the outer walls on the north and west, and those of the closets, have been filled in with brick in clay, and the walls raised to the height of ½ a yard; that the bricks and clay used are those taken from the old walls.

From the parapet wall only being constructed, it would appear that the contractor does not intend to deepen the well as provided for in the estimate.

From the Acting Collector of North Arcot, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 332, Camp Wandewash, 15th April 1873.

Adverting to your letter No. 6469—28, dated 7th February 1873, I have the honor to forward herewith the explanation in orginal received from the contractor of the dome of thousand pillars and Mahárája's choultry in Upper Triputty, together with copies of testimonials sent by him.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 27th May 1873.

Explanation offered by Bálakrishna Dás, Contractor of the Triputty Chatram, dated 30th March 1873.

States that his object in utilizing old bricks in the construction of the Triputty chatram is that they are stronger and more durable than new ones, and the clay on the hills is adhesive. He further adds that the well is now full, and that he will execute the necessary repairs as soon as the water in it subsides a little. He concludes by soliciting the nomination of some professional man to inspect and report on the work he has executed, which was unfairly represented by the Head Péshkar.

No. 987—3, Rev. dated Bangalore, 27th May 1873.

Order thereon.—From the foregoing papers it appears to the Officiating Chief Commissioner that there are grounds for fearing that the contractor entrusted with the re-construction of the Mahárája's chatram on the Triputty Hills, is not fulfilling the conditions of his contract. He admits, it would appear, that he is using old bricks instead of the rubble and stone which he agreed to use. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that an enquiry is urgently called for, and as Mr. Gordon believes that some of the Palace servants at Mysore are admirably adapted for such a duty and will naturally be interested in its performance, he resolves to request that Colonel Malleson will be so good as to depute a trustworthy man experienced in building work to proceed to Triputty and report on the condition of affairs.

2. If the person so deputed be sent to the Chief Commissioner's Office, he will be duly posted as to the special points on which enquiry is wanted.

3. The Triputty Hill cannot, Mr. Gordon believes, be visited except by Hindús above the grade of pariah.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 29th May 1873.

From the District Judge of Coimbatore, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 107, dated Coimbatore, 17th May 1873.

With reference to the *Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated the 7th instant, No. 714, I have the honor to forward to you a Sannad relating to some land in the Talakádu Talook within the Mysore territories.

* Printed copy enclosed.

The Sannad in question was forwarded to this Court by the Sub-Magistrate of Colligal as a portion of the property belonging to one Murugéndra Swámi, who died intestate at Chickaroyapooram, a hamlet attached to Tagarapooram in the said Talook.

No. 1027—Rev. 10, dated 28th May 1873.

Order Thereon.—The *Sannad received with the above, granted by His late Highness, the Mahárája of Mysore, endowing the Gurusánta-swámi shrine on Prabuswámi Betta in the Kunthúr village of the Talakádu Talook, with land assessed at 3 pagodas for the due performance of the customary worship in the temple, is forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.

*Dated 12th March 1822.

2. On an examination of the Jári Inámti accounts for the year 1855, it is observed that the shrine in question was also endowed under a previous grant with inám land assessed at 12 pagodas with a similar object in view. The attention of the Commissioner is drawn to these facts, and he is requested to submit an early report, explaining how far the conditions of the grant are being fulfilled.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Revenue, No. 78, R, dated Simla, the 17th May 1873.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 6309—185, R, dated 8th February 1873, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council approves of your suggestion to postpone, for the present, the proposed revision of the Mohatarfa tax in Mysore.

No. 1094—Revenue 23, dated 29th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered to be recorded.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 62, Rev. 19, dated 15th May 1873.

In forwarding herewith in original (to be obligingly returned) a docket from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, has the honor to request to be favored with the Chief Commissioner's instructions whether the remarks of the Commissioner on the reports of Survey Officers regarding the settlement of talooks are to be forwarded direct to the Secretary, or sent to the Survey Commissioner through the Superintendent of Survey, for ultimate transmission to the Chief Commissioner. The undersigned believes that, in the Bombay Presidency, settlement reports are sent to Government through the Revenue Commissioners, with whom the Commissioners of Divisions in Mysore rank.

GENERAL No. 1104—REVENUE 14, DATED 31ST MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With his letter No. 62—19 of the 15th instant, the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits an original docket from Colonel Anderson, and enquires whether his remarks on the settlement reports of Survey Officers are to be forwarded by him direct to this office, or sent to the Survey Commissioner through the Superintendent of his Department for ultimate transmission to the Chief Commissioner.

2. Having regard to the fact that the Commissioner of the Division and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are authorities who have no official relationship, the strictly formal course in the matter would, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, be for the Survey Commissioner to submit his final report to the Chief Commissioner, who would then send it to the Commissioner of the Division for criticism and opinion. But this plan involves some disadvantages from which the course now adopted by the Survey Commissioner is free.

3. According to the latter plan the proposals of the Survey Superintendent are referred for opinion to the Divisional Commissioner by the Survey Commissioner direct. Thus time is economized: the views of the Revenue Officers are placed before the Settlement Officers *during* the work of the settlement, and *before* a final decision on assessment has been come to by the Survey Commissioner, who will thus have the opportunity afforded him of replying to the criticisms of the Revenue Officers. After all sides of the question at issue have in this manner been fully discussed, the papers are submitted to this office, when the Chief Commissioner finds all the available materials ready to hand for forming his judgment.

4. The present course of procedure which appears to the Officiating Chief Commissioner to have all these advantages to recommend, it does not call for a change, and it would be very much more satisfactory to Mr. Gordon, to see Revenue Officers take more interest in the real work of the settlement so as to secure harmonious co-operation between themselves and the Officers of the Survey Department. The question now raised by Colonel Eliott is one of mere form, which, comparatively speaking, is of no material importance.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 395 of 1873, dated Hedunsee, 16th March 1873.

I have the honor to forward the appended report upon the unsettled portion of the Shikáripura Talook of the Shimoga District comprising sixty-eight villages. One hundred and three villages of this talook having been settled last year, as sanctioned by your letter, General No. 2051,—Revenue No. 91 of the 16th July last.

2. These villages which comprise about one-third of the talook generally are situated in the southern and eastern portion of the talook, which, after deducting the larger proportion of hill and jungle lands in proportion to the arable area, is in consequence of the greater prevalence of dry crop cultivation less densely populated than the portion of the talook settled last year. The respective arable areas and population are as follows :—

Year of Settlement.	No. of Villages.	Total arable Area, Acres.	Square Miles of arable Area.	Population.	Rate of Population to Square Miles of arable Area.
1872—73	103	67,394	105¼	29,905	284
1873—74	68	36,937	57¾	13,445	233

3. There is little or nothing to be said in regard to this remaining part of the talook beyond my remarks on the portion settled last year, which are generally applicable to the whole. In the villages in the extreme east, dry crop cultivation is from the milder rain-fall of a description very superior to that met with in the remainder of the talook; but the villages about Sólúru and Isúru to the south-west of the town of Shikáripura excel in their rice and sugar-cane cultivation; but there is a marked absence of garden cultivation, the villages now under report containing but 130 acres against 1291 acres in the two-thirds of the talook settled last year.

4. The table shewing the annual revenue statistics, given by Captain Grant at para 24 of his report, presents very much the same features as the table of the same heads for the other portion of the talook given at para 16 of his report, No. 296 of the 22nd May last. There is the same large nominal demand accompanied by very heavy remissions and the same annually increasing realizations up to the culminating year, 1867—68, followed by an annual decrease until the last year of the table, the year immediately preceding that in which the survey rates would be promulgated. The rate of increase of realizations between 1852 and 1872 ranges somewhat higher in the villages settled last year than in those now under report, being 38 per cent in the former case, and 28 in the latter, from which the inference might be drawn that Government had not benefitted in the same proportion in the two sets of villages from the rise of prices of the last ten years, and there is, I think, ground for this inference; for, as will be shewn in the sequel, in bringing up the assessment, as far as we can judge, to one and the same uniform standard in proportion to productiveness and advantages of situation, the gain to the treasury will be proportionally considerably greater in the villages for settlement this year than in those settled last year.

5. I may express my entire concurrence with Captain Grant's proposals regarding rates of assessment both for rice garden and dry crop land, which are assimilated as nearly as possible to those fixed in like situations in the remainder of the talook.

6. The following is the net revenue result. The realizations of 1871—72, Rs. 35,213, are higher than those of what is ordinarily in Mysore, the maximum year 1867—68, Rs. 34,924, and considerably higher than those of 1870—71, Rs. 32,484. This sudden rise, which is by no means uncommon in the year before the settlement, can only be attributed to a desire to secure land, and it is probable that some part of the land thus newly taken up may be resigned when the survey rates on it are known; but still, this will probably be more than counterbalanced by land newly taken up; therefore, I have no hesitation in assuming that the occupied area of 1871—72 will be at least maintained.

7. The estimated revenue resulting from the imposition of the survey rates on the land under occupation in 1871—72 is Rs. 41,040. Including increased realizations from grazing, it is not too much to assume that the revenue upon Government land in these villages will amount to a gross sum of

Rs. 41,500, from which Rs. 2,500 has to be deducted as the possible amount required for the remun tion of the village officers, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 35,213, the highest rea tions ever known, those of 1871—72, and against Rs. 34,924, the realizations of the "maximum y 1867—68; in round numbers an increase of Rs. 4,000 or 11½ per cent.

8. In addition to the above State revenue, the one anna local cess on Government occupied inám lands will produce Rs. 3,093, and the irrigation cess will produce Rs. 2,369, a total of Rs. 5, taxation for local objects against Rs. 1,192 realized under the half-anna cess last year— an increas Rs. 4,270.

9. Captain Grant alludes in his 16th para to the subject of improvements in communications, in his 12th para to an ancient work of irrigation. I believe that improvements in communications of far greater present importance to this part of Mysore than improvements in works of irrigation, the reason that it is not so much an increase of production that is required, for they have alread certain rain-fall and produce more than they can consume; what is required is greater facility for export of the surplus produce which they do not themselves consume; till that is provided, it is hope to expect that any marked extension of cultivation can occur, or indeed if prices continue to fall that present cultivated area can be maintained; for people will not grow grain or any other produce un they can either consume it themselves or sell it at remunerative rates.

10. The local cesses have now provided means fully sufficient, with but little or indeed no from the State treasury, to thoroughly open up this north-western part of Mysore, and it only remain make use of the resources thus provided, which are to a great extent at present dormant. Soraba Shikáripura are in the main equally dependent upon the same great foreign markets, those to the n and east in the Dharwar Collectorate, and in North Canara, in which a very perfect system of comm cations exists; all that is required is to connect them with the centres of trade in this part of Mysor fairly passable fair-weather roads leading to the east, north-east and north. At present I believe notl has been done except to plan roads connecting Siddapoor in North Canara with the Soraba and trading town of Sirálkoppa with Hereh Kerroor in the Dharwar Collectorate; nothing has been d towards opening up communications to the north-west and north with the large centres of trade, Si in North Canara and Hangul in Dharwar, though these are the places towards which all the trade of northern part of Soraba would naturally tend if the means of getting to them with carts were afforded

11. The one anna local cess has now been collected for five years in the 19 villages of Soraba the extreme north, in which the settlement took effect in 1868—69, producing in round numl Rs. 1,100 a year, and for three years in the remaining part of that talook in which the settlement t effect in 1870—71, producing in round numbers Rs. 12,000 a year. Though this cess has been t annually collected expressly and avowedly for local use, up to the present time, I may say, that additional advantages have been afforded to the people. Taking the amount of the cess probably av able for roads at two-thirds of the whole, there must now be an accumulation of in round numl Rs. 3,700 to the credit of the 19 villages in the extreme north, and of Rs. 24,000 at the credit of remainder of the talook. There is besides a sum of Rs. 6,800 in round numbers realizable as local c in the part of the Shikáripura Talook, in which the settlement took effect in the current year, two-th of which or about Rs. 4,500 may be assumed as devotable to roads, making up the following sum as in hand and available for opening communications.

	Rs.
Soraba, 19 villages	.. 3,700
Do remainder of talook	... 24,000
Shikáripura, part settled last year	... 4,500
Total	... 32,200

12. The annual income of the local cess in the two complete t[illegible] of Soraba and Shikárip will be in the ensuing year not less than Rs. 25,000, the two-thirds [illegible]ch Rs. 15,300, assumed devotable to roads, would fully provide for some farther extension and also for the repairs of the ro provided from the present accumulations.

13. I have assumed that nothing has been up to the present time spent from the local funds these talooks, as perceptably no additional roads have been made since the institution of these fu Anything which may have spent has been to the sole saving of the State funds devoted to works pr ously undertaken, and without any reference to the resources derivable from the local cess except s as could be afforded by the utterly insignificant plough tax.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

14. I must apologize for going at such length into this subject. At all settlements the people are told most distinctly that the local cesses are raised and will be expended for their sole benefit and to procure them advantages which they otherwise would not obtain ; when year after year passes, and it is seen that though the cesses are annually collected, yet no additional benefits are conferred upon them through their expenditure, it would be surprising if some feeling of discontent were not excited as well as the success of settlements imperilled ; for increase of cultivation cannot be looked for, unless increased facilities are afforded for the exportation of produce ; this the settlement itself provides the means of effecting ; it only remains for those means to be promptly made use of.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore No. 645, dated Talguppe, 20th January 1873.

I have the honor, as promised in my letter No. 296 of the 22nd May 1872, to submit for sanction the following proposals for the revision of the assessment in 68 villages of the Shikáripura Talook of the Shimoga District, Nagar Division.

2. The settlement of 107 villages constituting the remainder of the Shikáripura Talook was effected during the present year under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore conveyed in Secretary's General No. 2051—91 of the 16th July 1872.

3. The 68 Government villages now under report, and one inám village, are included in the following Máganís or sub-divisions of the talook.

No.	Name of Mágani.	Government villages.	Inám villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Hosúru	21	...	21	
2	Isúru	25	1	26	
3	Sálúru	22	...	22	
	Total.....	68	1	69	

General description.

4. The tract of country comprising the above 68 villages represents very nearly the southern half of the talook, and although divided into only three Máganís is very nearly as extensive as the portion of the talook already settled, although the latter comprises six Máganís. From a revenue point of view however the villages now to be settled are of far less importance than those settled last year, and owe their large aggregate area to the presence of large stretches of dry jungle on the southern and south-western borders of the tract, which may be described as resembling in shape a horse shoe of hills surrounding a flat and fertile spread of arable land, most of which is under cultivation.

Boundaries.

5. The already settled portion of Shikáripura forms the northern boundary of the tract ; to the east there is the Talook of Honnáli, to the south the Shimoga Talook, and to the west the Talook of Anantapura. The total area is 154 square miles.

Statistics.

6. It will be convenient to give here the leading statistical features of the Government villages settled in the present year, 1872—73, and of those now for settlement to take effect in 1873—74. They are as follows:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
1872—73 ...	103	8,276	29,905	174	172	38,407	1,220	5,876	
1873—74 ...	68	3,513	13,445	154	87	20,898	535	2,542	
Total...	171	11,789	43,350	328	132	59,305	1,755	1,848	

7. There is only one small hám village, which has not been measured up for settlement, but mer in the gross for statistical purposes. It contains 292 acres.

8. The statistics given above might possibly, without explanation, give rise to the idea that t already settled villages are, in most respects, in a far more flourishing condition than those now und report. The latter have a population of only 87 to the square mile against 172 for the former; but t explanation is to be found in the existence of large stretches of jungle which have a position of th own to the south and south-west, while the cultivated portions of the tract are generally speaking con nuous and unbroken by intervening jungle. There are however some villages amongst the hills wh are undoubtedly much scattered and are wanting in those advantages which a dense population secu for the central villages; notedly in the Isúru Mágani and in parts of Sáluru which are as thickly p pulated as any part of the whole talook.

9. The fall of rain registered at the town of Shikáripura last year was 21·23 inches, and 21 inches have fallen during the present year up to the end of Septembe but the transition in climate from the villages, which may be said constitute the Malnád portion of the tract, and those villages which immediately adjoin them towar the plain, is so sudden and marked, that to accept as accurate the rain-fall registered in the open country where the town of Shikáripura stands, would be more likely to mislead than aid in the objects of th report. The western and southern villages have an unfailing fall of rain, whilst in the central an eastern villages it is so far certain that rice cultivation entirely dependent upon rain-fall is by no mean uncommon. Immediately on crossing the hills, which separate Shikáripura from Honnáli, rice found to be almost entirely dependent upon artificial irrigation. Most of the tanks however in Shikári pura are very small and quite incapable of supplying the means of irrigation for a second crop, and i unfavorable years the rice-crops are lost especially in the higher lying lands. In the western village a similar contingency is far less probable. The climate is said to have much changed for the worse, an color is given to this statement by the deterioration of the gardens, many of which I have myself see failing from the absence of the moisture, owing chiefly to the withdrawal of the surrounding jungle. Th construction of superior irrigation works must, I think, undoubtedly engage the attention of the peopl ere many years are over.

Climate.

10. The Chardi river, which takes its rise in the Shankar range of hills to the south-west o Shimoga, enters the Shikáripura Talook in the south, and, after a very winding course, leaves the talook through the wastewein of the Madak tank, through which it tore its way when the enormous bund of that tank was first constructed. There are a few minor affluents of the Chardi, notably one taking its rise ner Umbligula. The drainage of the talook is invariably towards the Madak tank.

Rivers.

11. The Chardi is not now used for irrigation, although formerly, before what lapse of years I cannot ascertain; an anicut of considerable pretension was constructed at a point on the Chardi riv about 6 or 7 miles above Isúr. It is stated, with the usual exaggeration of the people, to have been con structed 600 years ago by a Pallégar named Batché Rao, of Kotihál in the Chardi Mágani of the Anantapura Talook, whose daughter married the Pallégár of Isúr and at whose request Batché Rao constructed the work in question, the lady having had a quarrel with her mother-in-law about some water which had been brought into the house for domestic purposes, and having consequently made a vow that she would not perform her ablutions until water was brought from the Chardi river into the Isúr tank.

12. I find on referring to some old records that the re-construction of the anicut in question, which burst very soon after original construction, formed the subject of correspondence between the Superintendent of the Division and the Amildar from A. D. 1860 to 1862. The people appear to have been exceedingly anxious for and well aware of the advantages of the re-construction, and freely offered assistance in labor. The increase of the revenue in six villages, in which the old channels were yet visible, was estimated at Rs. 4,000, and in the 23 villages the lands of which were said to be under command of the channels, the increase of revenue was expected to be at least Rs. 10,000. I have frequently visited the spot where the work was constructed, and of the gigantic but clumsy character, of which there is ample evidence in the masses of stone lying about in every direction on the old bed of the river. It is evident that the extreme violence of the stream, whilst tearing away the stone work, forced a new passage for the river by washing away the hill on the west bank of the river instead of keeping to the original bed of the stream. The place is called Tadguni Madu, which, I presume, means whirlpool by the people, and is certainly one of the most remarkable spots I have seen, situated as it is in the heart of the jungle. The lands through which the channels would pass are very fertile. The channels might be extended, I believe, as far as Shikáripura itself, where there is at times, I am told, a scarcity of water. I cannot find that any estimate of the cost of re-constructing the anicut has ever been made.

Crops. 13. GARDENS.—Very little superior garden produce is raised, and the gardens may be said to be poor in the extreme, presenting a marked contrast to the magnificent supári gardens to the south and south-west in the true Malnád. There are, in all, only 130 acres of garden.

Rice. 14. The wet lands produce rice with a very large proportion of sugar-cane. The latter is said to be of very excellent quality, and the rice, which comprises several descriptions, varying in accordance with the fertility and position of the soil, is considered to be, generally speaking, of good quality. The Isúr and Salúr Mágnis present several magnificent and unbroken stretches of sugar-cane such as I have rarely seen equalled. Most of the sugar-cane in the Salúr Mágni is dependent for its water supply upon a channel conducted from an affluent of the Chardi about three miles from Salúr. Few of the tanks are stone built or of great capacity; the advantages of climate and position, which in this talook are so remarkably good, precluding the necessity of the artificial storeage of water. Under some of the small tanks or kattés however, a bad season often results in the crops being lost, the storeage being but small, owing to the insignificant nature of the work.

Dry crop. 15. The cultivation of dry crops receives great attention in the eastern villages bordering Honnáli, where the climate is very favorable to that kind of cultivation. Here jowari grows to some extent gradually giving way to rági on proceeding westward, until finally in the extreme south and west even rági is grown only once in two or three years. The true jowari-growing country commences to the east on the borders of the Honnáli Talook, where the crop in question is obtained in perfection. It is difficult to understand why in so small a tract of country there should exist the first and the last degrees of fertility as regards dry crop cultivation, but so it is beyond all doubt. I believe that in very many of the central and western villages, which have now become comparatively open country, the ryots refrain from giving attention to their dry crops, simply because it has never been the custom to do so, and that they will soon begin to learn that dry crop cultivation is more profitable than they imagine. In the eastern villages the dry lands are not very highly manured, the greater part being very excellent dark brown soil and the climate good. There are many shades of soil which receive manure in proportion to their natural fertility in a country where the sole attention of the ryots is directed towards dry crop cultivation. In the central villages I have seen some very good dry crops, but wet cultivation at present engrosses the capital and attention of the ryots. In the western villages dry crop cultivation is held in very light esteem. As I before observed however, I believe that it will not be very long before dry lands will be much more valued by the people who now neglect them simply from ignorance and adherence to custom, and perhaps, in some cases, from an insufficiency of capital beyond what is expended on rice fields.

Markets and trade. 16. The natural resources of the country are acknowledged to be, and I believe, are, very great. The most important export is jaggory, which is consumed mostly in the black plains of the Dharwar Districts. Weekly markets are held at Shikáripura and at Sirálkoppa, the latter being the more important of the two. As I stated in my letter No 296 of the 22nd May 1872 on the villages settled this year, there is no proper outlet to the north, where even now, in spite of all obstacles, the outside markets of Tumankatte in the Ranee Bednoor Talook, and of Herehkeroor, and Chickkeroor in the Kod Talook, are much resorted to. Attention cannot be too frequently drawn to the absence of proper means of communication between Soraba and Shikáripura, and the Dharwar markets to the north. I mentioned two lines of road in my letter above quoted, which, it seemed to be the wish of the people, should be constructed. They were from Sirálkoppa to Herehkeroor, and from Shikáripura to Masúr respectively, the distance in each case being about 12 miles. Rice is not exported, as is jaggory, in one direction, but finds its way into the surrounding country; some of it goes to plain talooks to the east, and some to the Malnád talooks. The imports are cocoanuts, kamblis or blankets, salt, iron, and supári, with some miscellaneous articles from the sea-board. It is scarcely necessary to point out what a vast difference in the commercial energy and prosperity of the talook might be effected by a better devised system of roads to the north. The ryots would be freed from the monopoly of local dealers by admitting outside competition, and the waste lands, by no means very insignificant, would soon be brought under cultivation.

Roads. 17. In the tract under report there are two roads, the Shikáripura-Honnáli, and the Shikáripura-Shimoga. The former is a comparatively new road; the latter is an old and now little used road, of which in parts all traces have been lost. The road from Shikáripura to Sirálkoppa situated in the extreme north-west of the already settled portion of the talook is not bridged over the Chardi. There could scarcely be a more fit or remunerative locality for the expenditure of the Local Fund proceeds than the Shikáripura Talook, and as I shall shew in the sequel, the amount available under that head will be very considerable.

18. The villages under report have been found by the Survey to comprise the following extent descriptions of land.

	Acres.
Government Occupied.	
Dry crop	13,519
Rice	7,798
Garden	130
Inám Lands.	
Dry crop	2,168
Rice	1,906
Garden	32
Total occupied Government and Inám	25,553
Waste arable.	
Dry crop	8,619
Rice	2,754
Garden	11
Total occupied and waste	36,937
Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.	62,093
Grand Total culturable and unculturable.	99,050

19. The very large extent of unculturable land, as above, is composed almost entirely of forests. The arable waste, it will be observed, includes 2,754 acres of rice land, chiefly high lying, w is abandoned and again taken up as the season is a bad or good one.

Past Revenue Management.

20. Sivappa Náyik's shist forms the foundation of the present land assessment, but the original has been frequently added to in the shape of Pattis, or increased assessment, and has undergone considerable changes owing to the falsificati the original assessment by the Shánbhógs who were pretty well the sole positories of information regarding the revenue. This latter cause and the opportunities which exi in the absence of any measurement, but especially demarcation of land, for encroaching upon, and propriating surrounding waste, has of course resulted in a sacrifice of Government revenue; but average rates on all descriptions of land are, I find, so high that they appear to me to prove that Shánbhógs, whilst favoring their own and a few other holdings, were careful not to allow the aggre revenue to fall off; to ensure which result however the assessment of many holders had to be enha to make good the merely nominal assessment recorded against the influential few. The result of Survey reveals some very extraordinary instances of excessive as well as low assessment on indiv holdings.

21. The warg tenure, under which the wargdar held his lands, and had to resign or keep the *cumulo*, does not exist in Shikáripura, and the only remnant of such a tenure is to be found in the assessed dry land (Hukul) which was given as a kind of accompaniment to the wet lands, upon w latter the whole assessment is recorded. Sub-letting is not so common as in Soraba.

22. It is of very little use to give a list of the various rates which nominally prevail and which very numerous. I can see no object in doing so, and I may observe that I have never yet derived slightest advantage or guidance from studying the old nominal rates. The whole of the complicat of revenue management are due to the absence of a measurement and classification of the land, an this has now been provided we must be guided by the actual rates which these operations reveal to been paid both individually and in the aggregate. The following statement shews the proportion of lections in 1871—72, brought to account under the different heads of dry crop, rice, and garden. gives the average rate which has been paid on each, as ascertained by placing the newly ascerta Survey area in juxta position with the old collections.

Description of land.	Realizations for 1871-72.	Survey acres.	Average rate per ac
Dry crop	8,117	13,519	0—9—7
Rice	26,087	7,798	3—5—6
Garden	1,009	130	7-12—2
Total.....	35,213	21,447	1-10—3

23. The above rates bear out my opinion that the aggregate revenue has not been allowed to fall much, although the injustice to individuals in the inequality of the assessment has been very great. An average rate of Rs. 3—5—6, actually paid on rice lands, is very high indeed, and in no talook have I yet seen that average rate exceeded, but at the same time there is no talook yet settled which, in the points of natural fertility of the soil and in climate, can compete with Shikáripura. The dry crop average rate, Rs. 0—9—7, is of no value as an index to what has actually been paid, because in the western villages some of the dry lands had no assessment at all recorded against them, whilst in the eastern villages the dry crop assessment is very carefully recorded and is very high. To explain this I will select a group of villages to the east and shew that their total dry crop area under occupation amounts to 3,161 acres, upon which in 1871—72, Rs. 3,692 were collected, shewing an average rate of Rs. 1—2—8 per acre.

24. The following statement exhibits the collections for the last 20 years, each 5th year being shewn up to A. D. 1862—63, and each individual year since. There is no record of area in the old accounts sufficient to compile a total for the whole of the villages under report, although in many villages the area has been recorded in kandís and kudás.

Year.	Total Demand.	Remissions.	Realizations.	Remarks.
1852—53	50,338	23,496	26,842	
1857—58	50,782	21,490	29,292	
1862—63	51,885	22,293	29,592	
1863—64	51,956	21,914	30,042	
1864—65	52,034	20,207	31,827	
1865—66	52,059	19,051	33,008	
1866—67	52,085	17,746	34,339	
1867—68	52,183	17,259	34,924	
1868—69	52,314	18,132	34,182	
1869—70	52,439	19,952	32,487	
1870—71	52,421	19,938	32,484	
1871—72	55,121	19,938	35,213	
5 Years' average				33,858
10 Years' average				32,810
20 Years' average				31,046

25. I gave a price list for the Shikáripura Talook at para 13 of my letter No. 296 of the 22nd May 1872, and as that letter has been printed, and is attached, it will be necessary only to state that the prices, 1872—73, are almost identical with those of 1871—72, excepting that Jaggery is Rs. 1—7—0 per maund—an increase of 7 annas over the price of the year previous.

26. The collections have year by year, up till last year, kept pace with prices, the year 1866—67 being that of the highest collections as well as of highest prices; but in the year 1871—72, the collections have been higher than they have ever been known to be before, although prices have been extremely low. There is but one way of accounting for this anomalous state of things, and that is by supposing that the ryots have been anxious to get as much land into their possession as possible, knowing that the Survey settlement was pending and would be introduced in 1872—73. It is of course natural to suppose that some of the land thus newly taken up will be relinquished when the survey rates are given out.

27. The kamal, or total demand represents the assessment of land at some time or other under cultivation, and the remissions must consequently represent either land thrown out of cultivation, or permanently reduced assessment upon lands, the assessment of which was too high, or assessment temporarily foregone on lands given out on 'shraya," or gradually increasing assessment. I do not think we can accept the kamal as any guide to the lump sum which the villages under report were able to pay; for it is perfectly certain it never was or could be paid and when it is considered that the high figure shewn as kamal must have been attained by the imposition of a series of Pattis, and by the system of "Sharat Mutchilka' under which the revenue was farmed out to the highest bidder, it is evident that the actual realizations, and not the kamal, must be the basis of any deductions as to the capability of the villages under report.

28. The realizations of last year, I believe, to be entirely exceptional, and the result of an influence of the most temporary character, and I do not think it would be advisable to place much reliance upon them. As I before stated, I believe that the great increase of revenue last year over the revenue derived in former years, even under far higher prices, is due simply to the eagerness of the ryots to be found in possession at the pending settlement. The average of the last five years will be a far more accurate guide than last year's collections. A reference to the price list will show that the years 1864—65, 1865—66, were the years of the highest prices known; but the revenue did not increase until 1866—67, in which year, as also in 1867—68, it reached the highest point ever known, always excepting the exceptional realizations of last year. In 1868—69, the revenue began to fall off as prices fell.

Assessment of rice lands.

29. I will now proceed to the important work of grouping the villages for the purpose of assessment. One grouping of the villages will be required for rice lands, and another for dry crop lands. The tract under report is essentially a rice-growing country, and I will therefore commence with the grouping for the assessment of the rice lands.

30. As I have already explained the climate, although varying much, is nowhere precarious, and rice entirely dependent upon rain-fall is common throughout the villages under report; but the climate towards the west is better than elsewhere and peculiarly favorable to the growth of sugar-cane, which does not thrive so well in the true Malnád as it does in Shikáripura, the climate of the former being too moist. But if the climate is better towards the south and west, better prices are obtained in the eastern villages, and on the whole I cannot recommend any difference in the maximum rice rate for the western over the eastern villages; indeed, if anything, my rates in the eastern villages will be a shade higher, because they are better situated with reference to roads and the country where rice is in most demand. The following is the grouping and maximum rates which I recommend for rice lands: —

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Rice Rate.
		Rs. As. P.
I	22	6 8 0
II	30	6 0 0
III	16	5 8 0
Total....	68	

31. The first group of 22 villages consists mostly of large well populated villages chiefly to the east. The second group comprises 30 villages, which, I consider, fairly represent the average of the tract under report, and the third group comprises 16 villages, which are exceedingly small and thinly populated, and in which the difficulty of obtaining manure for the rice fields is comparatively great.

Assessment of dry crop land.

32. For dry crop assessment I propose to group the 68 villages under report very differently. Setting aside the natural fertility of the soil, climatic causes render the dry crop cultivation towards the east remunerative to a degree far in excess of anything to be found towards the west and south. In short, the return from dry crop lands diminishes gradually from east to west and the grouping which I now propose is made, keeping the above fact carefully in view. Some of the well populated villages are placed one class higher than they would otherwise have been placed.

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.
		Rs. As. P.
I	7	2 4 0
II	14	1 14 0
III	22	1 8 0
IV	25	1 2 0
Total....	68	

33. It may seem that the difference between Rs. 2—4—0 and Rs. 1—2—0, the maximum rates for the 1st and 4th groups respectively, is not sufficient to represent the difference which I have represented as existing in the value of dry crop cultivation in the extreme east and west of the tract; but, as I before observed, dry crop cultivation has been spreading of late years, and Shikáripura has been losing its Malnád character year by year, so that I entertain very little fear that a maximum rate of Rs. 1—2—0 will be found at all deterrent, if the ryots ever take to dry crop cultivation, which I fully believe they will.

34. The gardens, as I have already stated, are poor in the extreme, and I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 16 per acre; but the average throughout will not be more than Rs. 8 per acre.

nt of garden land.

35. By adopting the rates which I have proposed, the following financial results will be obtained.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Old system.		New or Survey system.	
		Rupees.	Average rate.	Rupees.	Average rate.
op	13,519	8,117	0 9 7	10,000	0 11 10
... ...	7,798	26,087	3 5 6	30,000	3 13 6
... ...	130	1,009	7 12 3	1,040	8 0 0
Total.....	21,447	35,213	1 10 5	41,040	1 14 6
Total including Local Fund and Irrigation cesses.				45,545	

36. There is thus a gain, without including Local Fund and Irrigation cess, of Rs. 5,827 over the collections of 1871—72; but of this sum, in round numbers, Rs. 2,500 may be required for compensation for abolished grain levies of Village Officers, leaving only an increase of Rs. 3,327 over the collections of 1871—72. But as I have before explained, 1871—72 was an exceptional year owing its large realizations to influences of a purely temporary nature. The revenue on occupied land by the Survey, not including Local Fund, Rs. 2,565, or Irrigation cess Rs. 1,940, and before deducting Rs. 2,500 as above, will exceed—

the collections of 1871—72 by Rs.	..	..	..	5,827
the average of last 5 years by Rs.	..	..	..	7,182
Do do 10 years by Rs.	..	..	..	8,230
Do do 20 years by Rs.	..	.	..	9,994

37. The net increase as above represents about 16 per cent on the collections of 1871—72. The large extent of arable waste given below, available for cultivation, points to the advisability of keeping pace with the increase in question. The waste lands, it will be observed, include a large proportion of rice land.

	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry crop	8,619	5,700
Rice	2,754 . ..	7,000
Garden	11	60
	11,384	12,760

38. The next statement shews the extent of minor inám land in the villages under report.

Description of land.	Area by Survey.	Jódi collected in 1871—72.	Survey Assessment.	Remarks.
crop	2,168	3,897	1,600	1,456 acres of Umbli.
... ...	1,906		6,600	1,110 do do.
en...	32		256	24 do do.
Total.....	4,106	3,897	8,456	

39. The full Survey assessment of Rs. 8,456 will be liable to Local Fund and Irrigation cess of one anna on the rupee of assessment respectively, which will amount to Rs. 957. The assessment of the Umbli lands amounts to about Rs. 4,700, but I do not expect that very much of the amount required for compensation for abolished grain levies will be provided by the difference between the Umbli assessment and the full Survey assessment, the former being in many instances very high.

40. The proceeds of grazing, fruit trees, and other minor sources of revenue, must now be considered. I find that in 1871-72 the proceeds were, grazing Rs. 2,288, amarâyi Rs. 146, in all Rs. 2,434. The proceeds from the sale of grazing under the Survey system are likely to be very large owing to the fine stretches of hill grazing which adjoin the well populated villages, in which cattle are very numerous. I have little hesitation in estimating the amount likely to be realized under the head in question at Rs. 4,000, and it may be very much more; careful management however will be necessary. A liberal allowance of free grazing will be made to the villagers, after which a fair extent should be marked off open to the bidding of the villagers only, and the remainder should be open to public competition.

41. A Local Fund cess of half an anna in the rupee of collection was imposed in 1871-72. This half anna cess was levied not only upon each rupee of assessment, but upon each rupee of the proceeds from sale of grazing and fruit trees. The amount realized was Rs. 1,192. The Local Fund and Irrigation cess under the Survey system will, as I have shewn before, amount to Rs. 4,505.

42. Having thus shewn the effect of the proposed settlement as regards all sources of revenue, I will now shew the general financial results of my proposals under all heads, State Revenue and Local cesses.

	Rs.
Collections in 1871-72	35,213
Grazing and fruit trees	2,434
Local fund of half anna cess	1,192
Total under the old system..	38,839
Survey assessment on occupied lands..	41,040
Local Fund	2,565
Irrigation cess	1,940
Local Fund on Inâm lands	528
Irrigation cess on do	429
Estimated proceeds from sale of grazing	4,000
Total under Survey system..	50,502

43. There will thus be an increase under all heads of Rs. 11,663 over the collections of 1871- exceptionally high although the latter were. To tax the tract more heavily in the face of the large ext of arable waste, and the uncertainty regarding prices, would, I am of opinion, be a mistake. The gain relatively greater than the gain on the villages already settled; but the rates now proposed fit in w those sanctioned for the latter.

44. I append the printed correspondence upon the revision of the assessment in the 103 villa already settled comprising the marginally noted reports. Dobbie's report refers to the whole talook, and contains general description of the country with a good deal of inform tion regarding climate, crops, mode of cultivation, and other teresting topics.

No. 6 of 20th March 1872, from Mr. G. S. Dobbie.
No. 296 of 22nd May 1872, from the Superintendent of Survey.
No. 724 of 10th June 1872, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
General No. 2051
Revenue No. 91 of 18th July 1872, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

45. I hope to be able to introduce the rates now proposed about May next, and beg to request th sanction may be obtained in time to admit of my doing so, as any delay beyond that period might int fere with the settlement of the Sâgara Talook, which must be completed, owing to the climate, bef that now under report is taken up.

46. Attached will be found a sketch map of the Shikâripura Talook.

Appendices to letter No 645, dated 20th January 1873.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 6 of 1872, dated Camp Avinhalli, 20th March 1872.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Shikáripura Talook, the classification of which has just been completed.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—The Shikárpura Talook is irregular in shape, its greatest length, north and south, being 28 miles, and greatest breadth, east and west, 20 miles. Its area may be taken roughly as 420 square miles. Lying as it does on the borders of the Malnád and Maidán, it partakes of the characteristics of both; it is bounded on the south and west by the Malnád of Anantapura and Soraba, and on the east and north by the Maidán of Honnáli and the Dharwar Collectorate. Its ancient name was "Yeddavattimád."

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Surrounded by hills, which running up sometimes upwards of 3000 feet in height, form the boundary on all sides, and with the exception of the Jambúru range, which, starting from the northernmost boundary, runs half-way into the talook in a southerly direction, the gently undulating character of the surface is unbroken and where uncultivated is covered with a species of low scrub jungle, which in the southern and western portions attains the character of forest.

3. RIVERS, DRAINAGE, &C.—The Chardi River rising in the Anantapura Talook enters at the extreme south and running due north through the centre of the talook, passes through the waste weir of the Maddak Tank, there finding an exit. It is the main drain of the talook, and receives in its course the whole of the superfluous rain-fall. Another large nalla which also rises in Anantapura enters at the south, and after a course of upwards of six miles falls into the Chardi.

4. IRRIGATION.—Irrigation is chiefly carried on by channels from tanks. A dam, thrown across the large nalla, referred to above, supplies a channel which irrigates a very large area of wet crop soil in the Salúru Mágani. An old dam across the Chardi river near Kullimanni once supplied a very large area of country in the Isúru Mágani, but falling into disrepair some years ago is now not utilized. There are only 19 good tanks which may be placed in the 1st class, *vide* (Appendix A,) so that in the case of the monsoon not being equable and spread over the usual period, the want of water is severely felt. Numerous kattes varying from one to four acres in area stud the face of the talook, and in case of a light monsoon prove invaluable to the wet cultivation. Along the banks of the Chardi river and on the edges of the basin of the Maddak Tank numerous yátams are constructed, by means of which water is raised for crops of onions, garlic, and cane. While in one village "Nimbégundi" on the shores of the Maddak Tank, advantage of the backwater is taken, and by means of water raised by "Súp" or basket a second crop of rice is grown on the low level lands. The Maddak Tank, though lying within the Shikáripura Talook, yields little direct advantage to it.

5. SOILS.—The soils are chiefly of the reddish brown and grey descriptions, very light and friable, and containing a large proportion of sand, except in the low lying grounds where they are of a much darker color and of a more clayey character. In the extreme north, however, and on the banks of the Chardi, dark brown and black soil of a superior description is found on which wet crops are raised. In the eastern portion, where dry crop cultivation is more successful, the soil is less sandy and more of the character of loam except in the high lying wet crop land. In two villages which lie outside the talook, "Guladahalli" and "Aralehalli" excellent black soil is found, on which good crops of cotton and jawari are raised with the minimum of labor.

6. CROPS.—The talook is essentially a cane and rice growing one. In the Belgávi, Talgunda and Jambúru Máganís a few gardens of cocoanut, areca, pánvel and plantains are to be found, but cane is the crop to which the energies of the ryots are chiefly directed, and the one on the successful maturing of which the prosperity of the talook rests.

RICE.—The principal kinds of rice grown are as follows, "Nir dubbin sali" and "Urthhatta" in the best land and which is commanded by a good tank, "Kari bhatta" and "Bali suli" on high lying lands where the water supply is less good. The difference in the saleable value of the two first to the two last is about one fourth more per kandi of 160 seers. Rice is generally sown in the beginning of June and reaped at the end of November.

CANE.—Of cane, the principal kind grown is the Rastóli; this is cultivated in the best soil; small variety called the "Mara Kabbu" is planted in high lying lands and also frequently round t fields of the better sort. In appendix B a memorandum on the preparation of soil, method of cultivatic and cost, together with the out-turn from an acre of the better kind of cane will be found. Twen five years ago the cultivation of cane in the talook was very slight, but it has increased to a very gre extent, and has now, I consider, reached its utmost limit. For the last three years in consequence a diminished rain-fall a slight decrease has resulted; but one good season will bring it back to its o quantity, and although the price of gúr has fallen from Rs. 3-8-0 per maund in 1866 to Rs. 1-12. the crop is so valuable as to pay well at even the lower rate of Rs. one per maund; consequently on t score of fluctuation in price I do not consider that the area that can be brought under cane will l reduced, although the smaller profit resulting will tell on the prosperity of the ryots.

GARDEN.—The quality of the areca grown in the talook, is inferior to that of the Malnád, an commands a very much lower price. Panvel is grown from cuttings, it is allowed to grow for thr years before any leaf is taken, and then in good situations is cropped yearly for from 8 to 10 year by which time the old stocks become exhausted and fresh cuttings are planted.

DRY CROPS.—The dry crops raised are rági, jowari, hurali, togari, avare, gram and oil-seed As the returns from and value of dry crops vary greatly in different parts, it will be well in speakin of them to divide the talook into two portions, the western and eastern; the former containi the mágnís of Salúru, Isúru, Shikáripura, Belgávi, Talgunda, Jambúrú, and Udagani, the latt those of Mugalgere and Bosúru. The dry crops in the western portion are chiefly rági, hura and castor-oil; they are however very poor, and the return scarcely pays for the labor of cultivatio The land is generally ploughed over and allowed to lie fallow for the first year, it is then sown eithe with castor-oil or hurali and the following year with rági. Hurali, or castor-oil are seldom manured rági invariably so. In the eastern portion the character of the dry crop is much better; in som villages cotton and jowari grow well. After rice has been harvested and where the soil is goo retaining a little moisture, gram and avare are sown. Gram being harvested in from 2½ to 3 months avare in about 4 months. Rági is frequently sown with akadi jowari, togari, avare, by means of th "kurigí," generally five drills of rági to one of the others. In the following year hurali or castor-oil ar sown, rági being an exhausting crop is never sown in the same ground two years running. The cotto grown is chiefly the "Sun Hatti" though a superior sort is sometimes raised; it however is used up i the talook and is not grown in sufficient quantity for exportation. The poorer kind of jowari is some times grown in high lying rice land, when the ryots fear an unfavorable season, along with "Kar bhatta" in the hope that the rice failing the jowari will give some return. During the last year the earl rains were insufficient and the rice in high lying land withered; unfortunately the latter rains were heavy and coming too late to save the rice, the jowari rotted from excessive moisture.

7. KANS.—There are six káns in the talook on which assessment is levied, *vide* margin; their sole produce however is only the toddy drawn from the sago palm (Caryota mará) and the total assessment paid for the whole is only Rs. 27—6—3 No pepper is grown in them.

Harigi.
Kátlalli.
Davikoppa.
Sáservalli.
Hunsikatte.
Guddadahosahalli.

8. TENURE.—As a rule the land-holder cultivates his own land paying the assessment direct to Government; very little is sublet.

9. RATES.—The rates on land are based on the "shist" of Sivappa Náyik of Ikkéri; no measure ment of the land was made, but the average yield of twelve years being taken as the starting point, one twelfth of the produce was settled as the Government share, and the assessment fixed on the money va lue of that share. When the talook revenues were farmed to the Amildars, an extra charge was levie by them called "Patti," and this in some parts of the talook now exceeds by three times the value the original shist. The result is a very great inequality in the assessment of the lands in different vi lages. On garden lands a third charge called "Mayganic" was levied on the removal of the sáyer duti on areca, &c; but on the re-imposition of the duties this charge still remained in force. On rice land th existing rates vary from Rs. one to Rs. seven per acre; on garden from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15. On dry cro soil the rates in the western portion are merely nominal, the Bakkal, as it is called, being generally in cluded in the pattá of the wet land. In the eastern portion however the rates on dry crop are chiefl from Rs. one to Rs. two per acre, though in some instances rising as high as Rs. four for black soil.

10. SUBLETTING RATES.—Those land-holders who sublet their land do so on the following tenure "Sauna káru" in which the produce of grain is equally divided, the holder paying the assessment, an

cultivator doing every thing else; this is usual in rice. "Múk Kára" in cane cultivation, in which a third of the produce goes to the land-holder who pays the assessment, the remainder to the cultivator. "Vattu Kávu" in which the holder pays half the assessment and takes one fourth of produce. In dry crop cultivation "Múk Kára," is generally the subletting tenure.

11. Wages.—Coolies are paid by the month Rs. 5—0—0 to Rs. 6—0—0, daily wages average from annas 2 to 3. For weeding rice, 4 seers of rice or 2 annas. for reaping sometimes as much as 8 seers. During the cane harvest the Chitaldroog District furnishes a great deal of labor, men bringing up their cattle with them and receiving for every six buffaloes or bullocks with two men a monthly pay of Rs. 20 to 24 and fodder for the cattle, they come about February and leave in May. For working Váras the wages are generally from 2 annas to 3 annas or, in kind, one gidna (4 seers) of rági. Wages fluctuate greatly according to the dearness or otherwise of food grains. Wages in 1866 and 1867 being almost double what they are now. Rági selling then for Rs. 14—0—0 and now for Rs. 5—0—0 per kandi.

12. Manure.—The manure used throughout the talook is entirely animal, the collections from the cattle-sheds, except in garden cultivation and then very slightly, no leaf manure is used. The better class of rice and cane soil is heavily manured, that which is high lying only slightly so. In dry crop the ground is manured for all grains except huralí and castor-oil, but the large quantity of manure required for wet leaves little for dry crop soil.

13. Cattle.—There are 81,500 head of cattle of all sorts in the talook or about 195 to the square mile. The agricultural cattle though small, the result of breeding in, are hardy, and always appear in good condition.

14. Grazing.—The grazing in the talook is good, the hills along the boundary, the Jambúru range together with the jungles and waste lands all afford valuable grazing. The grazing ground in each village is put up to auction yearly and is generally bought by the Patél, who, calling a meeting of the villagers, divides the total cost over the whole in proportion to the number of cattle owned. The average realization for the last ten years is about Rs. 4,600 or not quite one anna per head.

15. Manufactures.—There is a singular dearth of manufactures, 172 cloth looms, and 2 carpet looms comprising nearly the whole. A significant proof of the flourishing state of the talook is to be found in the fact that there are 120 shops of workers in gold and silver. Twelve oil mills and eight forges complete the list of manufactures.

16. Population.—The total population is about 51,000 or about 120 to the square mile; of this number, 23,000 are Lingáyets, 3,700 Kurubars, and 2,500 Bédars; while altogether there are 41,000 who gain their living either from holding or cultivating land, the remaining 10,000 being coolies, merchants, shop-keepers, &c.

17. Roads.—A road from Hounáli to Soraba intersects the talook from east to west passing through Shikáripura and Sirálkoppa, but though available for traffic, bridges and culverts throughout nearly its whole length are still unbuilt. Another road from Sirálkoppa to Ságara is in process of construction, while one from Shikáripura to Kumsí has been carried out only as far as Haragoppa on the boundary and abandoned. A scheme is proposed, I believe, for a road from Sirálkoppa to the important market of Chik Kerroor in the Dharwar collectorate.

18. Carriage.—There are 237 wheeled carts (chakra bandís) in the talook or rather more than one to every 2 square miles. Of agricultural carts or "Halli bandís" there are 1642, about one to every five ploughs.

19. Markets.—The talook is very well off for markets, just beyond its boundary it has those of Chik Kerroor and Masoor, while within it possesses the important ones of Sirálkoppa and Shikáripura and a minor one at Hosúru. At Sirálkoppa market the most important feature is the trade in grain, while at Shikáripura the cloth trade is the chief. At Sirálkoppa on an average about Rs. 1,500 change hands on market days, and at Shikáripura about Rs. 900 do so.

20. Exports.—The chief exports are rice and jaggory, the former, strange to say, finds its chief market below the ghâts, while the latter is bought up by merchants from the Dharwar and Bellary districts. The chief imports are rági, jaware, wheat, tuvar, gram, salt, cloths, camblís, and saris.

21. Revenue.—The average revenue derived from all sources during the ten years ending 1870-71 is Rs. 1,50,345. In appendix C will be found under different heads the realizations for those years. It will be noticed that the maximum revenue was collected in 1867-68, when it reached the sum of

Rs. 1,62,420. It has since gradually fallen until it was last year Rs. 1,53,023. On looking under the head of realizations from rice land it will be found that nearly the whole falling off is under that head. This may be accounted for partially by the fall in the price of rice, but to the very great decrease in rain-fall during the last four years is it chiefly due. For, the high lying rice lands are always thrown up if there is a chance of a bad monsoon, and this has been the case during the last four years.

22. Prices.—In Appendix D will be found a price list of food grains, &c., for the last ten years. The price of rági and rice, the staple food of the population, rose to its highest point in 1866-67, the year preceding that in which the greatest revenue was realized.

23. Rain-fall.—There are, I regret to say, no reliable data of the rain-fall in the taluk, but from 28 to 30 inches is what I should say was the average fall in good years. In 1870 the fall was 25 inches, while in 1871 it only reached 23 from January to December. The month of June generally sees the heaviest fall.

24. Health.—The health of the taluk has been affected extremely by some unknown cause. Fifteen years ago it was esteemed one of the most healthy taluks in the Nagar Division, and now it is extremely feverish, a great number of deaths resulting this year from that cause. In 1866-67, cholera visited the taluk rather severely.

25. Conclusion.—In conclusion, the ryots as a whole are well off, and though four bad years in succession have told to a certain extent on their resources and have obliged them to fall back on the money lenders, yet one season will recoup them and they themselves admit that they owe the Sáhukars only one fourth of what they did ten years ago. It is unfortunate that the new assessment will be fixed at a period when the harvest has seriously failed, but its merits will be tested the better, and I consider that a judicious expenditure on the part of Government on the construction of large irrigation tanks and communications will, with the new equable assessment, make Shikáripura one of the most flourishing taluks of Mysore.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of 1st Class Tanks in the Shikáripura Talook.

No.	Mágni.	Name of village.	Name of tank.	State of repair.	Crops grown under tank.	Month up to which water runs.	Remarks.
1	Belgávi ...	Belgávi	Jeddinkere	Good	Garden, rice & cane.	1st April.	
2	do	do	Easvandévarakere ..	Indifferent.	do do do	1st April.	
3	do	Shirihalli	Doddakere	Good	do do do	1st March.	
4	do	Mallúru	Mundinakere	do	do do do	15th February.	
5	Talgunda ..	Kavalli	Ankaragangikere ...	do	do do do	1st March.	
6	do	Talgunda	Hirikere	do	do do do	1st March.	
7	Shikáripura ...	Halliyúru	Huchurávanakere ...	do	do do do	1st March.	
8	Isúru	Kallimani	Bégvikere	do	do do do	1st March.	
9	do	Madarvalli	Doddakere	do	do do do	1st March.	
10	do	Isúru	Joulikere	do	do do do	1st March.	
11	do	do	Heggrikere	do	do do do	1st March.	
12	Mugalgere ...	Silvantankoppa ...	Koppadakere	do	do do do	1st March.	
13	Salúru	Hirikere	Hirikere	do	Rice and cane only.	15th February,	
14	do	Bannúru	Doddakere	do	Rice and cane only.	15th February.	
15	Udagani	Manchikoppa ...	Doddakere	do	do do	1st March.	
16	do	Mallapura	Torrasikatte	do	Garden, rice & cane.	1st March.	
17	Jambúru	Bhogsamudra ...	Hirikere	do	do do do	1st March.	
18	do	Muligi	Jiggilekatte	do	do do do	1st March.	
19	do	Hiri Jambúru... ...	Doddakere	do	do do do	1st March,	
						1st April.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

APPENDIX B.

Memorandum on the preparation of soil, method of cultivation and cost, together with the out-turn for an acre of Rastâle Sugar-cane, Shikáripura Talook.

An acre of land prepared for cane contains generally about one thousand pits; in each pit a cutting of cane having from two to three eyes is put. Planting generally takes place in the end of January or beginning of February; land requires ploughing five times before planting. For a really good crop 18 bandy loads of manure are required per acre. Cuttings sprout in about one month, and are then watered a second time, after which the rains bring on the crop till about December, when it is again watered. Too much water in the early months is prejudicial, rotting the plants: the resulting jaggory becomes watery and does not crystalize. From planting to cutting cane takes nearly twelve months. Cane is not grown two years running in the same land.

Cost of ploughing	..	..	..	5	10 0
do	Manuring ..	..	..	10	8 0
do	Breaking clods, &c.	...	..	1	2 0
do	Making pits ..	..	..	1	2 0
do	Planting and covering up	..	..	5	10 0
do	1000 cuttings	..	..	9	0 0
do	Fencing ..	..	..	34	4 0
do	Harrowing after planting	..	..	1	8 0
do	Irrigation Superintendence	..	..	5	1 0
do	Ridging up plants	..	..	4	8 0
do	Watchers ..	..	..	32	0 0
do	Weeding ...	.	..	3	8 0
do	Tying canes together	..	..	2	4 0
do	Firewood for boiling	..	..	8	4 0
do	Building of Ale Mane	..	..	0	9 0
do	Boiling, working mill, &c.	...	..	56	9 8
do	Moulds, oil, &c.	..	..	1	10 4
				183	0 0

Out-turn of Gúr in an average season is 135 maunds, which at last year's selling price, 2½ maunds for Rs. 4,=Rs. 240. The profit to an outsider working by paid labor would thus be Rs. 57—0—0, but to the ryot it is of course much more.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Revenue realized in the Shikáripura Taluk for ten years ending 1870—71.

Years.	Cultivation.								Total Revenue on cultivation.			Grazing.			Amriyi.			Moiatarfa.			Other sources.			Grand total.			Remarks.
	Wet crop.			Dry crop.			Garden.																			
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	
1861—62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,501	12	1	4,501	1	0	294	5	10	7,848	9	4	1,671	7	9	1,36,827	3	4
1862—63	98,944	1	8	16,953	15	3	8,815	7	5	1,24,713	8	4	3,697	2	9	330	1	11	7,263	13	4	1,617	2	4	1,37,611	12	8
1863—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,553	5	1	3,993	5	0	362	10	1	7,359	13	4	1,610	14	9	1,40,893	13	8
1864—65	1,05,619	3	0	18,299	14	2	9,676	4	8	1,33,597	1	10	3,729	9	5	427	5	10	7,360	5	4	1,651	3	4	1,46,765	10	9
1865—66	1,11,008	4	9	18,586	14	5	9,979	11	8	1,39,574	14	10	3,931	5	11	381	13	11	7,942	4	0	1,746	4	8	1,53,276	7	8
1866—67	1,15,535	14	0	18,965	6	9	10,018	15	0	1,44,520	4	0	5,403	7	0	396	5	0	7,838	3	4	1,738	2	3	1,59,896	4	2
1867—68	1,18,156	3	5	19,329	13	0	10,069	13	4	1,47,555	13	9	4,644	12	10	425	4	8	8,014	3	4	1,679	3	10	1,62,419	7	5
1868—69	1,15,370	6	4	18,954	15	6	10,090	12	11	1,44,316	1	9	5,381	1	3	430	9	4	8,324	3	4	1,760	3	3	1,60,316	7	11
1869—70	1,08,679	11	5	17,800	1	0	10,034	7	9	1,36,514	4	2	5,591	1	3	382	14	2	7,843	4	8	1,680	8	10	1,52,412	1	1
1870—71	1,09,939	9	0	18,603	11	9	10,070	3	5	1,38,712	8	2	4,076	13	3	400	12	9	7,225	6	0	1,678	1	9	1,52,023	8	11

APPENDIX D.

Price list of food grains, &c., for ten years ending 1870—71, *Shikáripura Taluk.*

No.	Grains, &c.	1861—62.	1862—63.	1863—64.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.	1869—70.	1870—71.	Remarks.
1	Rice in husk		3 12 0	3 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	7 12 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	Per kandi of 160 seers.
2	Best rice, cleaned		11 8 0	11 0 0	22 8 0	20 12 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	
3	Coarse rice, do		10 8 0	8 0 0	18 8 0	15 4 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	12 0 0	
4	Rági		5 8 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	14 0 0	5 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	
5	Jowari		5 8 0	5 8 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	
6	Togari Bélo		16 0 0	18 0 0	37 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0	19 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	
7	Avare		11 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	
8	Huruli		8 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	
9	Gram or chenna		12 0 0	13 12 0	25 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	22 8 0	30 8 0	
10	Wheat		16 0 0	10 8 0	40 0 0	31 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	19 8 0	38 0 0	
11	Kórásáni		10 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	9 8 0	13 0 0	15 8 0	
12	Yellu		17 0 0	17 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	23 8 0	16 8 0	18 8 0	15 0 0	
13	Salt		13 8 0	12 12 0	19 8 0	15 0 0	19 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	15 8 0	
14	Ghee		10 6 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	
15	Gúr or jaggory		2 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	Per maund of 40 seers.
16	Supári		5 0 0	5 12 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	
17	Pepper		2 4 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	
18	Tamarind		0 14 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	
19	Cocoanut-oil		6 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	
20	Cocoanuts		4 12 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	6 12 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	Per 100 nuts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 296, dated Shikáripura, 22nd May 1872.

* No. 5948—Rev. No. 132 of 15th March 1872.

In accordance with the views expressed in your letter No. 316 of the 12th March 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and approved of in the letter * marginally quoted, I have very nearly completed the preparation for the settlement of the following villages of the Shikáripura Talook, and now beg to submit proposals regarding a revision of the assessment.

Names of Mágnis.	Government Villages.	Inám Villages.	Total.
Shikáripura	15	2	17
Bagalgeré	17	"	17
Hombúru	18	"	18
Bagani	19	"	19
Bágúvi	20	"	20
Bíganda	14	2	16
Total.....	103	4	107

2. The Shikáripura Talook contains three other Mágnis, but it was impracticable to include them in the present settlement.

3. During classing operations Captain Rutherfurd, Mr. Batcher and Mr. Dobbie, the officers in charge of the classing establishment, collected a great deal of really valuable information which has been very well and systematically arranged by one of their number, Mr. Dobbie, in the report which will be found appended. The report in question is so exhaustive as to require very few additional remarks from me upon the particular subjects with which it deals. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Dobbie's report includes the whole talook, mine only the 103 villages, the assessment of which is to be revised this year.

Boundaries.

4. The 107 villages above quoted occupy the northern, and very much larger, portion of the talook. They adjoin the Soraba Talook to the west, and to the north and east the Kode Talook of the Dharwar District.

Area & Population.

5. The total area of the 103 Government villages 111,384 acres, or 174 square miles, with a population of 29,905 souls, giving 172 to the square mile. The four inám villages represent an area of 13 square miles, but as the natural result of their being exempted from Survey operations, no further detail or statistics regarding these villages can be given, and they will not be again alluded to in the present report. The population for the whole talook, given by Mr. Dobbie in para 16, is 120 to the square mile, so that we are evidently dealing with the best populated portion of the talook. The following statement however will shew at a glance the leading statistical circumstances of the Government villages :—

No. of Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
104	8,276	29,905	174	172	38,407	1,220	5,876	

6. As regards population and agricultural stock, these villages compare very favorably with Soraba Talook, but the climate of the latter talook is far superior to that of Shikáripura, nor can it be doubted that year after year the jungles of the latter are being denuded and that the rice lands are losing what was a most valuable shelter, and tended so much to increase the water supply. The betel gardens especially have suffered much from the disappearance of the sheltering forest. Sugar-

cane however, the staple crop of Shikáripura, grows more luxuriantly, and is of a better quality, than that of Soraba, owing very probably to the fact that a very moist climate is not conducive to the development of good quality in the cane.

7. That Shikáripura must have undergone very great changes during the last 10 years appears to me very certain, for the tanks, none being stone built, or built with care like the tanks in the Maidán Talooks, are denotative of the Malnád character of the talook in past years. The lax conservancy of the forests has gradually changed Shikáripura into what may be called a Maidán Talook. From one or two instances that I have already met with, and from information received from the District authorities, I am led to expect that a good deal of forest land, although not measured by the Survey into the ryots' holdings, will be claimed during the pending settlement as patta land. These cases will be dealt with individually, and if necessary will be specially reported on. The difference between the rain fall in the plain and wooded portions of the talook is most remarkable and denotes that the thinning of the jungle is seriously injuring the climate.

Roads and Trade.

8. Shikáripura is not well opened up by roads, and those that do exist do not lead in the same direction as the trade of the talook would naturally take. Chik Kerur in the Kod Talook, a market much frequented, has no road to it. It is, as a natural result of such a state of things, the case that the villages situated to the north near the Dharwar markets are considered better off than even those which are on the Shikáripura-Sirálkoppa road, the truth being that the road in question does not go on from Sirálkoppa in the desired direction.

The area capable of growing sugar-cane in this talook is truly surprising, and the surplus produce must be very large indeed. So favorable is the climate to this peculiar cultivation that it is not too much to say that perhaps half the rice land area is capable of growing cane.

9. There are 22,590 acres of rice in the Government villages now under report, and the value of the gross produce cannot, at the very lowest estimate, be less than Rs. 7,00,000. The importance of finding an outlet for this produce must at once assert itself, and the construction of the roads, the ryots so much wish for, and to which I shall allude further on, would undoubtedly ensure the cultivation with greater assiduity of sugar-cane, for I do not agree with Mr. Dobbie in the opinion he expresses (para 6) that the cultivation of sugar-cane has reached its utmost limit. About one-third of the whole area of rice land is under sugar-cane at present.

10. The uncertainty of the climate is a serious consideration and points to a stricter forest conservancy. Shikáripura is situated precisely on that line which represents the commencement of the larger forest, westward, and is on that account all the more worthy of the closest supervision.

11. The following statement shews the manner in which the 103 Government villages under report have been divided up by the Survey.

Description of land.	Government.		Inám.		Total.		Grand total occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Acres.
Dry crop	22,838	10,945	2,084	0	24,922	10,945	35,867
Rice	22,590	4,555	2,944	0	25,534	4,555	30,087
Tank garden	1,178	45	98	0	1,277	45	1,322
Well garden	113	0	6	0	118	0	118
Total culturable.....	46,719	15,543	5,132	0	51,851	15,543	67,394
Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites, &c...			...		...		43,990
Grand Total culturable and unculturable			...		...		1,11,384

12. An examination of the above statement will shew that the occupied wet and dry lands are of almost identical area. The arable waste lands are not of great extent, being only about 23 per cent of the whole arable area. The land recorded by the Survey as inculturable is composed chiefly of low jungle in the north and north east, and somewhat heavier jungle in the south and west. The grazing in the jungles is excellent. The trees are almost all deciduous, there being very little evergreen jungle as in the neighbouring taluk of Soraba. The waste arable dry crop lands are capable of furnishing very excellent grazing, especially the lands along the banks of the Chandi river. The waste rice lands are chiefly high lying, and are not cultivated excepting in unusually good seasons.

13. The following price list exhibits the extraordinary fluctuation which has taken place during late years. I have selected rice and jaggory as the staple crops in rice lands, and rági as that chiefly raised in dry crop land.

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Price per maund.			Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Price per maund.			Remarks.
	Small rice, (clean.)	Rági.	Jaggery.				Small rice, (clean.)	Rági.	Jaggery.			
1846—47	27	53	0	12	0	1860—61	15	40	0	12	0	
1847—48	27	80	1	0	0	1861—62	11	23	1	0	0	
1848—49	27	93	0	8	0	1862—63	13	27	2	0	0	
1849—50	32	80	0	5	0	1863—64	15	40	3	4	0	
1850—51	32	80	0	5	0	1864—65	7	16	2	8	0	
1851—52	32	80	0	8	0	1865—66	8	25	3	0	0	
1852—53	32	106	0	8	0	1866—67	10	16	3	8	0	
1853—54	36	106	0	8	0	1867—68	13	27	3	0	0	
1854—55	32	81	1	0	0	1868—69	13	40	2	0	0	
1855—56	27	80	0	8	0	1869—70	13	32	2	8	0	
1856—57	20	53	0	10	0	1870—71	9	40	2	0	0	
1857—58	20	53	1	7	0	1871—72	12	40	1	9	0	
1858—59	18	53	1	10	0							
1859—60	18	40	1	0	0							

14. It is very difficult to account for the extraordinary fluctuation in the price of jaggory. Perhaps the most probable solution of the question is the supposition that the cultivators, keenly alive to the large profits to be derived, prepare to bring as large an area as possible under this cultivation so soon as there is the slightest appearance of a set-in of high prices; the result is that on the sugar-cane coming to maturity the market becomes glutted and prices fall. Sugar-cane cannot be grown annually on the same ground and the consequence is that next year very little ground is available, and a large demand and small supply has the effect of raising the price. No other commodity fluctuates so much in price as jaggory. Just now the price is one rupee per maund, and very probably towards the end of the year, the price will rise greatly, to be followed by another spurt of cultivation. Last year there was a very large extent of sugar-cane cultivation: this year there is a very small area under the crop in question. It is very probable that a good deal of land may be relinquished during the settlement; but it will all be taken up again in favorable years.

15. It cannot escape observation, in the table of prices given above, that the price of rice has not fallen proportionately to that of rági. The price of the latter is now very low—40 seers for the rupee, and some of the dry lands will assuredly be relinquished at the settlement, however light the assessment may be.

16. Having now given some description of the nature and circumstances of the country we are dealing with, I will proceed to the more immediate object of this report. The following statement exhibits the collections for the last 25 years; each 5th year up to A. D. 1856, and each individual year since, is shewn. There is no record of area in the old accounts.

Year.	Total demand.	Remissions.	Realizations.	Year.	Total demand.	Remissions.	Realizations.
1846	1,06,474	54,943	51,531	1863	1,11,746	35,445	76,302
1851	1,07,559	41,059	61,926	1864	1,12,532	31,240	78,292
1856	1,09,329	37,013	72,316	1865	1,12,491	29,813	82,678
1857	1,08,702	33,209	73,493	1166	1,12,638	25,022	87,616
1858	1,09,265	35,349	73,916	1867	1,12,895	21,498	91,397
1859	1,09,800	35,538	74,262	1868	1,13,314	19,359	93,955
1860	1,10,867	33,861	77,006	1869	1,13,421	21,787	91,634
1861	1,10,633	30,935	79,698	1870	1,13,886	27,881	86,005
1862	1,11,772	36,842	74,930	1871	1,14,250	26,178	88,072
Average for 5 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,211
Average for 10 Years	...	..	...	...	...	...	85,088
Average for 20 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,742

17. The total demand as shewn above represents the assessment of lands which, at some time another, were under cultivation, but which, under the successive patis which in Shikáripura, as in Sor ba, were imposed, were thrown out of cultivation. The difference between the kamal, or total deman and the realizations, called remission, is made up of the assessment of lands long out of cultivation, b still retained in the accounts; of assessment foregone owing to the lands having been given out "Shraya" or gradually increasing assessment, and of assessment on occupied lands which has be permanently remitted. The realizations are what we have chiefly to take into account, the total dema being of no import excepting as pointing to a former total assessment which could not be realized.

18. The Shikáripura Talook did not escape the patis which successive Governments added Shivappa Náyik's original shist, fixed about A. D. 1650. It was also subject to the system of "Shan Mutchilke" under which that officer who engaged to realize the highest revenue was vested with t office of Amildar. It is curious to observe how true and faithful is the account of the Shikáripu Talook given by Mr. Stokes in 1838; no point of leading interest seems to have been omitted. At t time when Mr. Stokes wrote, Shikáripura was considered "altogether one of the finest talooks in t Division" and that officer moreover recorded that "there had not been a balance outstanding for t last seven years." I cannot help being of opinion that the resources of the talook were at that tin over-estimated, or at any rate that the change, which the gradual disappearance of the jungle was bring about, was not anticipated.

19. The increase of the revenue has not been so steady during the last 25 years as was the ca in Soraba, and there is no reason to suppose that the revenue management was worse in one talook th in the other. The supári cultivation in Shikáripura is poor, and the climate is inferior, but as I ha said before the sugar-cane cultivation of this talook is in advance of any thing I have yet seen, and the is, in the eastern maguis, very superior dry crop cultivation, which in Soraba is altogether wantin The result of my experience of both talooks is that I am inclined to propose somewhat similar rates f the rice lands, much higher dry crop rates, and much lower rates for the gardens of Shikáripura compared with Soraba.

20. It will be necessary, before coming to the question of the new rates, to see what rate of asses ment the various descriptions of land have really been paying under the past system; this is shewn the following statement:—

Description of land.	Survey Acres.	Under the old system.	
		Collections for 1870—71.	Average Rate per acre.
Dry crop	22,838	8,705	0—6—1
Rice	22,590	71,246	3—2—5
Tank Garden	1,176	8,077	6—4—1
Well Garden	113		
Miscellaneous		44	
Total.....	46,719	88,072	1—14—1

21. The dry crop lands in the western villages, under the past system, were not assessed at all, but in the eastern villages, especially in the Mugalgere mágni, dry crop lands have been paying a very high assessment indeed. The average per acre throughout is thus no criterion of the real incidence of the old dry crop assessment. In Shikáripura, more than in any talook yet settled, the division of the lands under the old system into garden, rice, and dry crop, is very much in accordance with the principles which regulate a similar division in the Survey, so that for the purposes of comparison the figures in the above statement may be accepted as suitable.

22. The different effect with which climate influences the fertility of dry lands and wet lands, even in so small a tract as that under report, necessitates one grouping of villages for the purpose of assessing the rice lands, and another grouping for the same purpose with reference to dry crop lands. I shall begin with the grouping of the rice lands as being the more important.

23. I propose to divide the villages under report into four groups as per margin for the purpose of assessing the rice lands, and for the reasons shewn hereafter. There is only one village which I have placed in the first group, owing to its very favorable position with reference to the fertility of its rice lands, and proximity to markets. The maximum rate I propose is Rs. 6—8—0.

	Rs. As. P.
I. Class, 1 Villages, maximum rice-rate	6—8—0.
II. Class, 21 Villages, maximum rice-rate	6—4—0.
III. Class, 65 Villages, maximum rice-rate	6—0—0.
IV. Class, 16 Villages, maximum rice-rate	5—8—0.

24. The second group contains 21 villages which are, on account of position, and general circumstances, slightly superior to the villages of the 3rd group, which I consider to represent the average of the talook. In the second group the proposed maximum rate is Rs. 6—4—0

25. The third group contains 65 villages which for the most part are situated to the west and north of the tract under report. The maximum rate I propose for these villages is what I should consider suitable to the whole tract under report in the absence of contingent circumstances either favorable or the reverse.

26. The fourth group consists of 16 villages situated to the north east and south east. These villages contain very fertile dry lands, and the rice lands are less sheltered, and the rain-fall is very much less than to the west. For these I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 5—8—0.

27. Whilst in the rice lands there is but little difference in fertility, apart from local causes, such as favorable position, and water supply, a very different state of things exists with reference to the dry crop lands. The western villages partake somewhat of the characteristics of the Malnád, and the cultivation of dry crops barely engages the attention of the ryots: but as the country begins to open towards the east, dry cultivation increases owing not entirely to the superiority of the soil, but to climatic causes which are so powerful as to render the annual cultivation of dry land profitable, though it is the fact that at the distance of only 5 or 6 miles to the westward dry land is cultivated only once in two or three years. The rain-fall is very unequally distributed and this probably is the cause of the difference of fertility in the dry crop lands. In the extreme western and southern villages the rain-fall must be twice as plentiful as in the north and east. The rain-fall registered in 1871—72 was only 21·23 inches, but the rain gauge was kept at the town of Shikáripura, where the rain-fall is very light. I do not place much confidence in this return of the rain-fall.

28. The grouping of villages for dry crop land assessment therefore is regulated chiefly in accordance with the circumstances set forth in the preceding para. In so small a tract roads and markets, although of course influencing the value of the dry crop lands, exert less influence than climate and density of population. The grouping I propose is shewn in the margin.

I. Class, 11 Villages, maximum dry crop rate	Rs. 1—12—0.
II. Class, 12 Villages, maximum dry crop rate	Rs. 1—8—0
III. Class, 8 Villages, maximum dry crop rate	Rs. 1—4—0.
IV. Class, 28 Villages, maximum dry crop rate	Rs. 1—2—0.
V. Class, 44 Villages, maximum dry crop rate	Rs. 1—0—0.

29. It is not necessary to say more than that the 1st group is to the extreme north east, chiefly in the catchment basin of the Maddak tank, and that the remaining groups have a higher or lower maximum as they are situated to the east or west, as the case may be.

30. For garden I propose a maximum of Rs. 16, but I do not expect the average rate throughout to be more than Rs. 6—8—0 per acre. For well garden I propose a maximum of Rs. 4, but this kind of garden exists to a very small extent.

31. The revenue results to be expected from the imposition of the rates above proposed are as follows:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

Description of land.	Area by Survey.	Old system.		New or Survey system.	
		Collections for 1870—71	Average rate.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop	22,838	8,705	0 6 1	12,000	0 8 5
Rice	22,590	71,249	3 2 5	77,000	3 6 1
Tank garden	1,178	8,077	6 4 1	7,657	6 8 0
Well garden	113	44		452	4 0 0
Miscellaneous					
Total.....	46 719	88,072	1 14 1	97,109	2 1 3
Total including Local Fund and Irrigation Cess.. .				1,08,487	

32. Without including Local Fund and Irrigation cess there is a clear gain, as compared with the collections of 1871, of Rs. 9,037. This is only a very little over 10 per cent more than the collections in 1871, and may be said to have been obtained by the equalization of the rates alone. I think that this talook has been very highly assessed and I certainly cannot recommend a greater addition to the assessment than what I have shewn above.

33. There is however the following waste assessed land available for cultivation.

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop	10,945	5,000	0 7 4
Rice	1,553	10,000	2 3 2
Garden	45	225	5 0 0
Total.....	15.543	15,225	0 15 11

34. The dry crop waste is of very good quality, but the waste rice is chiefly high lying and has been waste for many years. I do not expect that much land will be taken up at the settlement, on the contrary, I believe, that some of the occupied lands will be relinquished, for many of the ryots are holding more than they can cultivate and present prices are very low.

35. The grazing however in the unoccupied lands is remarkably fine, and if the Survey Rules are properly carried out, after the settlement, a very large revenue will be derived under the head in question. In 1870—71 Rs. 2,105—0—0 were realized under the heads of grazing and Aumáni, but this should be far exceeded under the new system.

36. The finest grazing is on the lower slopes of the Jambúr hills, and round the two large tanks Silwantanakóp (abbreviated to Kóp by the people) situated among the Jambúr hills, and the great Maddúr tank in the north-east. This latter tank irrigates no land in Mysore, but is nevertheless of much importance to the prosperity of the Mysore villages. A considerable number of Gaulis, Mahratta herdsmen, visit the talook annually, and the value of grazing is considerably enhanced in consequence.

37. The following are the inám lands with their extent, former jódi, and assessment as now fixed by the Survey.

Description of land.	Area by Survey.	Jódi collected in 1871.	Survey assessment.
Dry cop	2,084		1,300
Rice	2,944	3,500	9,000
Garden	104		728
Total.....	5,132	3,500	11,028

The greater portion of the above is Umbli land, the difference between the full Survey assessment on which and the reduced assessment now paid will aid considerably in making up the amount required for the remuneration of village officers under the new scale. The full assessment, Rs. 11,028, will be liable to Local Fund and Irrigation cess which will amount to Rs. 1,297.

38. The general results of the new settlement may be summed up as follows:—

	Rs.
Collections in 1871	88,072
Plough tax	1,030
Grazing and Amaráyi	2,105
Total under old system..	91,207
Survey assessment on occupied lands.. ..	97,109
Local Fund	6,069
Irrigation cess	5,320
Local Fund on Inám lands	689
Irrigation cess on Inám lands .. .	608
Estimated proceeds from grazing	3,000
Total under Survey system ..	1,12,795

39. Thus a burden of no less than Rs. 21,588 over the collections of 1871, and of Rs. 18,840 over the collections of 1867-68, the highest ever realized, will be thrown upon the people. I trust that ere the collections of the year 1872-73 are completed, the very unpopular and unsuitable Irrigation cess may be abolished.

40. There is little to add except that I would strongly urge a careful forest conservancy as essential to the requirements and well being of the taluk. The various forests have been very clearly demarcated by the Survey Department and shewn on the village maps. I have already pointed out that the roads of this taluk run in a direction almost exactly opposed to the natural direction of traffic. The Shikáripura-Sirálkoppa road is not budged over the Chardi river, and even if it were, the road would never be one of much importance, so long as means of communication between Sirálkoppa and the Dharwar districts remain unprovided. The road in question and that from Shikáripura to the Honnáli Taluk are not much used.

41. The Warda river is a great impediment to a good line of egress northwards, from the Soraba Taluk, and the Chardi river forms a similar impediment with reference to the Shikáripura Taluk; it is very probably the case that the difficulties thus presented were the true causes of the east and west lines being selected. The large and well populated expanse of black plain in the Dharwar district consumes a large quantity of jaggory, a large proportion of its annual supply being sent from the Soraba and Shikáripura Talooks. The Madras-Bellary railway now brings a large supply to the northern talooks of the black plain, but the demand in the southern villages has not been much affected.

42. A road from the town of Shikáripura to Masoor in the Kod Taluk is much wished for by the people. The line in question presents no very great difficulty, and the distance is only about 12 miles. There is another line from Sirálkoppa to Hereh Kerroor, which is much spoken of by the merchants and ryots and which does not present very great difficulties; the distance is 13 miles.

43. I would strongly recommend that early steps should be taken to complete the two lines of communication in question. Hereh Kerroor and Masoor once reached there are very fair roads. The two chief lines of export for jaggory are towards Moondurgi and Dharwar respectively. Dhoonshi, near Turras, is much used as a Depôt for jaggory for which a favorable sale cannot at once be found; the place is said to be selected as possessing a climate in which jaggory does not deteriorate as it does in a moist climate.

44. The ryots of Shikáripura and of Soraba are exceedingly intelligent, energetic, and pushing, and will fully appreciate the expenditure of the proceeds from the Local Fund, upon opening out the lines of roads I have mentioned, which are of importance not only to Shikáripura but to other talooks to the south.

45. Before closing this report I would draw attention to a very promising and necessary irrigation scheme which has been brought to my notice by Mr. Dobbie. At a spot about a mile east of the village of Chandráyakankoppa, of the Hosúr mágni, it is practicable at no great expense to construct a tank capable of irrigating some of the finest soil in the taluk situated in the villages of Dindadhalli, Maroli and Kawaspura. Chaudnáyakankoppa is not included in the present settlement, but the other three villages are, and comprise about 1,600 acres of good dry crop soil. I do not presume to enter into any detail

regarding the scheme in question, but merely point out the locality as well worthy of inspection by the Irrigation Department. Shikáripura with its dense population, skilful cultivators, and fine soils, offers a great field for irrigation projects. The Shilwantankoppa tank is now being put in working order and if the tank will only fill, about which I have some doubt, there should be a considerable increase of revenue in the lands below it, which are of a very good description.

46. I anticipate the very best result from the introduction of the settlement into this fine talook, but much will depend upon a careful revenue management, to ensure which it will be necessary to insist that the new village accounts which come in with the new system be adopted without delay. The ryots' receipt books, No. 4 of the forms, should be prepared without delay. I am induced to make these remarks because, in the Sira and Toomkoor Talooks especially, there has been much delay, with attendant bad results, in adopting the new accounts; indeed I am not aware whether to this day the ryots have been provided with receipt books. I do not think there should be much difficulty in Shikáripura, where the Shánbhógs are comparatively numerous and fairly intelligent. The sale of grazing annually will require very careful supervision.

47. The three remaining magánís of this talook will be brought under settlement early next season; in the meantime I trust that the rates now proposed may meet with approval.

1. Hosúr.
2. Ishi.
3. Sálúr.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 724, dated Hooblee, 10th June 1872.

With reference to my letter No. 316, dated 12th March last, and your letter No. 3945—132, dated 13th March last, I beg to forward a report No. 296 of the 23rd ultimo, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, on the settlement of 103 villages, being part of the Shikáripura Talook of the Shimoga District.

2. The Shikáripura Talook partakes of the Maluád and of the plain country being a border tract, to the east dry crop cultivation is of some importance, in the centre and western villages rice is the staple produce intermixed with an unusually large proportion of sugar-cane.

3. In this talook the people are generally well to do, notwithstanding that the assessment hitherto has been high. A main cause of this may be found in the position of this tract of country on the border of the Dharwar collectorate, and therefore with readier access to large markets than generally exists in the more inland parts of Mysore. The soil and climate are exceedingly favorable to the production of sugar-cane, which is cultivated to a great extent as it always a paying crop notwithstanding the great fluctuations in price, since the portability of jaggory and the constant demand for it renders the exportation of this article to a considerable distance remunerative.

4. The great fluctuation in the price of jaggory noticed by Captain Grant is, I apprehend, to a great extent due to local causes, deficient communications, in conjunction with the state of trade at a distance nearer the points of consumption. Jaggory is mostly exported by carts coming from the north and east to fetch it, if they are busily employed nearer home and at high prices the jaggory remains uncared for in the hands of the local dealers and the price falls; if there is a great resort of carts to Shikáripura the price rises up to the point at which the minimum amount of profit is left to the exporter. On examining the prices which have prevailed at Hooblee I find the fluctuations are much less marked there than at Shikáripura having in the last ten years at Hooblee ranged from Rs. 1—6—0 to Rs. 2—14—0 per maund, while at Shikáripura they have ranged from 12 annas to Rs. 3—8—0.

5. The net collections in this talook have risen steadily from the first year of the statement given at para 16 of Captain Grant's report, 1845—46, when they stood at Rs. 51,531 up to 1867—68, when they appear as Rs. 93,055, since which they have fallen off in consequence of the general fall in prices. In 1869—70 they were Rs. 86,005 and in 1870—71 Rs. 88,072.

6. The last five or six years have been exceptional prices, having been greatly disturbed; it is generally considered that the prices prevailing about 1859 to 1861, after the mutiny but before the American war, may be reckoned upon as not likely to be on the average materially fallen short of in the future. As the prices of these last few years have been exceptional, so we must consider the realized revenue to have been also exceptional, and supposing that the prices of 1860 had been no more than

maintained in the future, we might expect the revenue to gradually retrograde to about the collections of that year, as the stimulus of the late years of high prices gradually passed away. Unless however suppose effect in the improved land tenure and fiscal administration resulting from the settlement, and by the opening out of improved communications to afford a more ready exit for the surplus produce.

7. The realized revenue of 1859-60 was Rs. 77,006, that of 1867-68 as before stated Rs. 93,955, and that of 1870—71 Rs. 88,072. The rates of assessment proposed and explained at paras 22 to 30 of Captain Grant's report will give on the land at present in occupation Rs. 97,109, being in round numbers Rs. 3,000 more than has been ever yet realized and Rs. 9,000 more than was realized last year.

8. There is in addition Government unoccupied arable waste land bearing assessment Rs. 15,225. Captain Grant anticipates that some of the dry crop land at present in occupation may be thrown up at the settlement. This will very probably occur as in the western parts, it has not been hitherto the practice to assess the dry crop land separately; what is locally called the "Hakkal" system, common in Mirasi Districts, was in force, by which all the assessment was imposed on the rice lands, the right of cultivating some dry crop land without any special assessment on it being thrown in; the imposition of an assessment however light on these lands will be doubtless followed by the throwing up of some of them; but I anticipate that this will be far more than counterbalanced by waste rice land taken up under this head appear acres 4533 bearing assessment Rs. 10,000 of which I should at least expect that such a proportion would be taken up at the settlement, or very soon after, as would counterbalance all resignations of land and bring up the revenue from Government land to at least one lakh. Captain Grant at the close of para 14 speaks of the land resigned at the settlement being taken up again in favorable years, I would rather say in the first favorable year, after which I should not expect to see that the land was resigned again.

9. The grazing lands and sale of fruit trees, the property of Government, are shewn to have produced last year Rs. 2,105. Under the former of these heads a very considerable increase may be expected with careful management, as the grass lands are both extensive, valuable, and well situated; with reference to the plains whence cattle are sent in the monsoon, a considerable increase under this head there should: be but I refrain from taking it into account as I can form no estimate of the amount. The realizations from the sale of fruit trees, a comparatively unimportant amount, will diminish rather than increase, as the produce of these trees is given up at the settlement to the occupant of the land.

10. In addition to the above we must take into account the local cesses ordinary and irrigational of one anna each on the rupee of survey assessment, which is estimated to produce the following amount on Government and inám lands, all of which are equally liable to these cesses.

	Rs.
Ordinary local cess	6,758
Irrigation cess	5,928
Total....	12,686

11. The ordinary local cess of Rs. 6,758 supplants the Plough Tax, which produced Rs. 1,030, and therefore produces a net gain of Rs. 5,728 a year.

12. The total realizations of last year therefore appear as follows:—

	Rs.	
Land Revenue	88,072	
Grazing, &c.	2,105	
Plough Tax	1,030	
		91,207
And under the settlement we may estimate the following result.		
Revenue on land occupied at time of settlement	97,109	
Grazing at same rate as last year	2,105	
Increase due from excess of newly taken up waste over land resigned at settlement and from increased realizations on account of grazing, &c.	3,000	
		1,02,214
Estimated gain by settlement		11,007

From the above estimated gain of Rs. 11,007 must be made a deduction on account of the remuneration of village officers, we ordinarily estimate that 5 per cent of the revenue will be required for this purpose, though probably so much may not be required in the present case on account of the amount of existing emoluments in this talook; still it may be safe to take it at that proportion in this instance also, or Rs. 5,000 in round numbers, leaving something over Rs. 7,000 as net estimated increase of revenue above the sum collected last year, and Rs. 3,000 above the largest revenue ever collected in any year in the tract of country under notice. This moreover, I believe, to be a very moderate estimate and anticipate that, if the talook is reasonably well attended to in the next two or three years, and with average good fortune in the seasons, the increase of revenue will be nearer double the above amount.

13. Thus under all heads State revenue, and local cesses the taxation of the talook after deducting the estimated appropriation for village officers will stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Before settlement	91,207
After „	1,09,890
Gain by „	18,683

14. The rates of assessment resulting in the above settlement I can very confidently recommend for sanction. I have been over them in detail with Captain Grant, and have a very intimate knowledge of the tract of country in question.

15. I now come to a notice of several collateral matters bearing on the settlement which are alluded to in Captain Grant's report. First, at the close of para 39 he alludes to the irrigation cess and expresses a very decided opinion in favor of its abolition. I agree with Captain Grant, and also disagree with him. I would go with him entirely in recommending the abolition of this cess if it is to be managed as it has been ever since it was instituted; that is not managed at all for the benefit of those who pay it, but swept away into the treasury and no more seen by those who paid it under a pledge that it was raised, and should be spent for their special and local benefit. Unless some arrangement can be made for disposing of the proceeds of this cess locally, I am very decidedly of opinion that it should be abolished at once as raised under false pretences.

16. Still I can see no reason why this cess should not be turned to account, and if it can be turned to account it should certainly not be abolished. There is no doubt about there being an ample fund for expenditure in repairs of minor irrigation works, and also that these repairs could be best and most economically superintended by the Local Revenue Officers if only they could be freed a little more from sedentary duties. It is full time for some definite course to be decided upon with reference to this irrigation cess, whether for its local utilization under a promise of which it is raised, or, if that from any cause is found impracticable, let it be abolished.

17. The deterioration in the rain-fall of the Shikáripura Talook is alluded to by Captain Grant and by Mr. Dobbie in his careful report. I much doubt the accuracy of existing rain returns obtained from Talook Cutcherries and should be sorry to base any deduction, one way or the other, on the figures derived from them. I have great doubt if there has been such a deterioration in the rain-fall as to decidedly affect the climate; old ryots will tell us that it is so, but they will also add that all things were much better when they were young, as is common with farmers all over the world. I have great doubt whether the rain returns kept in places where proper provision exists for their being duly recorded, such as, Shimoga and Dharwar, both very similarly situated. shew any marked declension in annual rain-fall within a quarter of a century or so during which the adjacent woods have doubtless been much thinned. I have, however, no doubt that the decrease of trees must affect the general humidity of the air, and that entire denudation of the hills would most seriously affect both the rain-fall and general climate, and the increasing scarcity and dearness of timber and firewood in the vicinity of the plains is productive of most serious inconvenience to large masses of population, and therefore that careful but well considered conservation of the forests in the Shikáripura and Soraba Talooks is a matter of most urgent necessity.

18. Captain Grant in the 40th and following paras alludes to the subject of communications the great want of this part of the country, the Soraba, and adjacent talooks; good connections with the system of roads in the Bombay Presidency leading to the coast and to the great markets to the north and east of Hoobleе and Bellary are much required.

19. The one anna cess in Soraba now produces over Rs. 20,000 a year, which should have been realized in the year just closed. Next year the Soraba and Shikáripura one anna cess will produce over Rs. 26,000, and this sum will be increased annually as adjacent Districts come under the settlement. From the twenty villages in Soraba settled in 1868 Rs. 1,300 one anna local cess must have been collect

ed during the last four years. There must consequently have been an accumulation of some Rs. 25,000 at the credit of the Soraba Talook at the close of last year, and Rs. 26,000 coming in during the year now current, with a certain prospect of an increase in future years, of funds therefore there can be no want.

20. The construction of the road from Soraba to Banavási was finally ordered by the Chief Commissioner in March last, which will afford communication with Sirsi and thence with Kárwár on one hand and Hoobleo on the other. Next a branch from Sirálkoppa to the Dharwar frontier near Herch Kerroor is required, which will afford communication with the eastern Districts, Bellary, &c. These are I think the roads most urgently called for and which are capable of being made in a short time and with existing means. Afterwards a main trunk line should be made from Sirálkoppa through Togarsi and Anavatti to the Dharwar frontier in a due notherly direction, where it would meet a road in the Dharwar collectorate which leads straight to Hoobleo. This would be the main line of export for jaggory and supári and for some grain also, for the Soraba, Shikáripura, Ságara, Anantapura and Shimoga Talooks, and would be a line of the very greatest importance to all the north-western part of Mysore.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, General No. 2051—Revenue No. 91, dated Bangalore, 16th July 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 724, dated 10th ultimo, giving cover to a report from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, on the proposed revision of the assessment of 103 villages of the Shikáripura Talook, and to communicate the orders of the Chief Commissioner thereon, as follows :—

2. The portion of the talook referred to in these papers comprises 103 Government and 4 Inám villages, and its statistics are shewn in the following table as gathered from Captain Grant's report.

Total Area.				Culturable area in acres			No. of villages.			Population.			No. of—	
	In Acres.													
Square miles.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.	Government.	Inám.	Total.	Total number.	Per square mile.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.
174	67,394	43,990	1,11,384	51,851	15,543	67,394	103	4	107	29,905	172	38,407	5,876	1,220

3. Of the culturable area of 67,394 acres, 5,132 acres consist of inám lands in occupation, and the Government culturable lands "occupied and waste" comprise a total of 62,262 acres.

4. The circumstances of this talook, as gathered from the papers under review, must be pronounced in many respects favorable. The average population rate of 172 souls to the square mile, in the portion under settlement (against 120 to the square mile in the talook generally) is the high ratio, and indicates that the máganis under settlement constitute the most advanced portion of the talook. The large extent of land under irrigation, and the valuable character of the cane and rice crops raised thereon, speak well for the industry of the people, and the comparative facilities of access to the markets of Dharwar should ensure their being in a well-to-do condition.

5. The denudation of the jungles and forests of the talook, which is described as having led to a serious diminution of the rain-fall, where such has taken place, with a corresponding deterioration of the climate, requires prompt and careful attention, and it will, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be highly desirable, in carrying out the settlement, to reserve as "State" or "District" forests as may appear preferable, such portions of the unoccupied jungle or forest tracts as may be deemed specially suited for the correction of the above evil.

6. The anticipated claims of private parties to forest lands as forming part of their pattá holdings will of course be duly enquired into and dealt with on their merits.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

7. The singular fluctuations in the prices of jaggory and the other articles of produce, noticed b Captain Grant, are no doubt due chiefly to the causes mentioned by him and yourself. The fluctuatio in the price of jaggory is certainly remarkable.

8. Captain Grant proposes to divide the villages under settlement into four and five groups respectively, for wet and dry crops, and to fi maximum rates for such as shewn in the margin.

Class.	Wet crop lands.				Class.	Dry crop lands.	
	No. of villages.	Maximum rates. Rice.	Maximum rates. Garden.			No. of villages.	Maximum rates.
I	1	6 8 0	16 0 0		I	11	1 12 0
II	21	6 4 0			II	12	1 8 0
III	65	6 0 0			III	8	1 4 0
IV	16	5 8 0			IV	28	1 2 0
					V	44	1 0 0

* 1. Dry crop Rs. 0 8 5 against Rs. 0 6 1
2. Rice " 3 6 1 " " 3 2 5
3. Garden (tank) 6 8 0
4. Do. (well) 4 0 0 " " 6 4 1

The average rates per acre so obtained, a contrasted with those of the same description c crop now in force, are as here *noted the genera average, being Rs. 2—1—3, against Rs. 1—14— per acre, on the whole cultivated area.

9. The results of the proposed settlemen give a revenue on the occupied area of Rs. 97,10 against Rs. 88,072 in 1870—71, and an averag of Rs. 90,211 and Rs. 85,088 for the last five an ten years respectively; being Rs. 9,037 in exces of that realized for the former year, exclusive the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses, which aggre gate Rs. 12,686.

10. The increase in the State revenue is very moderate, especially with reference to the futu payment from the public treasury of compensation to the village officers for the abolition of grain dues but the Chief Commissioner observes, that both the Superintendent and yourself consider the rates a high as can with safety be imposed, and on a careful consideration of your observations on this head, h concurs in and authorizes their adoption.

11. The unoccupied waste comprises 15,513 acres, which is assessed at Rs. 15,225, the large pro portion of 4,553 acres consisting of rice lands. You anticipate that any relinquishments of dry cro lands which have hitherto been held free of separate assessment, consequent on their being now brough under the latter, will be more than counterbalanced by waste rice land being taken up, and the Chie Commissioner trusts that this prognostication may prove correct.

From this source and the sale of the grazing on unoccupied lands you estimate that a further sur of Rs. 5,105 may be looked for annually, against the present receipts from grazing, &c., of Rs. 2,10 the total State revenue being thus increased to Rs. 102,214, against Rs. 90,177 (omitting Plough Tax at which it stands at present.

12. The Local Fund revenue is entered at a total figure of *Rs. 12,686, against the present Plough Tax receipts of Rs. 1,030.

* Local Fund cess Rs. 6,758
Irrigation " " 5,928
Total Rs. 12,686

13. The inám lands comprise 5,132 acres, paying a jódi of Rs. 3,500, bu assessed by the survey at Rs. 11,028. It is observed that the ináms are chiefl umbli, and that their existence will reduce the charge devolving on the State for th remuneration of the Village Officers.

14. The gross general results of the settlement are estimated by you to yield a total revenu of Rs. 1,14,890, and by Captain Grant of Rs. 1,12,795, against the present gross receipts of Rs 91,207, this amount being subject to a deduction of Rs. 5000 to meet the charge for remuneration t Village Officers; and if these anticipations be realized, they may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

15. With regard to your own and Captain Grant's observations on the subject of the Irriga tion cess, I am directed to state that the question of its disposal has for some time past been unde the Chief Commissioner's consideration, and that the Superintendent of Nagar has been called on t submit without delay proposals for its utilization in the talooks in which it has as yet been levied in view to the useful outlay of the money under this head now in hand being provided for as soo as possible. The cess is of course unpopular with those who have to pay it, and its imposition appears to be opposed to the views of some at least of the Revenue Officers as well as of the Irriga tion Department.

16. Its application in a useful way for the benefit of all those contributing to it, is so difficul as to be really impracticable, and it is urged that its levy must prevent the ryots coming forwar with contributions for the restoration of ruined tanks, and is inconsistent with the obligation for th

future up-keep of these works it is proposed to impose on them. On the other hand, the abandonment of the cess would involve the relinquishment by Government of a very important permanent item of receipt, which should hereafter, under proper arrangement, relieve the public revenues of a considerable portion of the charges connected with the maintenance of Irrigation works.

17. The object of levying the cess in its present form, instead of merging its amount in the assessment of wet lands, was doubtless to ensure its being treated as a fund to be expended locally for the benefit of the people, and it has been urged that this would be defeated by the suggested substitution of enhancement of the rates for the abolished cess.

18. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in your opinion that the cesses raised for local purposes should be expended locally, and, as far as practicable, for the benefit of those who contribute to them; and if this can in no way be effected as regards the Irrigation cess, there will be no alternative but to abolish it. At the same time, he must observe that some definite mode of utilizing this cess should have been considered and decided on when its levy was ordered in connection with or rather indeed as part of the settlement. Should it be abolished, it will be matter for consideration, if an enhancement should not be made in the wet rates in future settlements, to meet the additional burthen that will thus be cast on the public revenue.

It is only necessary to add that the whole question shall be decided, as soon as the Chief Commissioner is in possession of the views on it of the officers who have been or may be consulted with that object.

19. The question of the denudation of the wooded tracts of this talook has already been referred to in para 6 of this letter. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt of the imperative necessity for the introduction of a careful system of Forest conservancy within its limits, and the Conservator will be instructed to take the necessary steps without delay for its due adoption.

20. The subject of opening up the communications most required in this and the neighbouring talooks has already been taken in hand, and the Superintendent will be directed to consider without delay, with the Executive Engineer of the Shimoga Division, the steps necessary for giving full effect to your views thereon, which have Colonel Meade's entire concurrence.

21. The question of the construction of the Irrigation work, referred to in para 45 of Captain Grant's report, shall be at once enquired into, and the attention of the Superintendent shall be drawn to the points noticed in para 46, and the attendance of the Amildars and, if possible, of the local Forest Officer ordered whilst the settlement is in progress.

22. In conclusion, I am directed to return Captain Grant's report and its enclosure, and to request you will convey to him the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments for his labors in the settlement of this important talook.

23. The Chief Commissioner begs that printed copies of the reports may be supplied to the Superintendent, Nagar, and this office, as soon as they are ready.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Circuit No. 1, dated Camp Kalhatti, 28th April 1873.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket * No. 202—2, R., dated 15th instant, enclosing for any remarks I may wish to offer, the reports of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey,

* Enclosures returned.

I have the honor to submit the following observations.

2. I have carefully perused the reports alluded to above, and if it is desired my opinion should be given on the suitableness of the assessments proposed, I would respectfully submit the information on this point which is to be gathered from the reports is wholly inadequate, to enable me to form a correct conclusion. These reports however seem to make out a fair case for a slightly higher assessment being put on in the three máguis under consideration, and so far as the point of enhancement is concerned, I concur, but, for the general reason that, so far as my experience has gone, the assessments put on by the survey are as a rule low.

3. Being unable to enter into the merits of the assessments in the present instance, I have only further to add that I consider it very desirable that the proposed settlement should be sanctioned and passed for the following reasons :—

1st. There can be no question it is not too high and will not be found oppressive or deterrent to further increase of cultivation.

2nd. In so far as the assessment on the rest of the talook is concerned, the rates now proposed by the Survey Officers have been pronounced by them to be equitable and fair.

3rd. It is impolitic to delay, and unadvisable to have disproportionate rates in one talook, and therefore desirable to accept those proposed without further question.

4. On these considerations I would beg to recommend for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner the rates proposed for the settlement of the three remaining mágnís of the Shikáripura Talook.

5. With regard to the remarks of Colonel Anderson on the local cess funds I must admit there has not been as much spent and done as might have been ; but the Chief Commissioner is aware that matters have only very lately been put into proper train, and I trust that shortly it will be seen these funds are being properly laid out on the roads which the Chief Commissioner has directed should be first taken on hand. It will be therefore barely necessary for me to refute the opinions contained in para 10 of the report of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

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No. 1112—Rev. 25. dated 31st May 1873.

Read the following papers.—

Letter No. 395, dated 16th March 1873, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, and its enclosure.

Letter No. 1 of the 28th April 1873, from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

Order thereon.—With the first of the letters above read, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits Captain Grant's report, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment in the 68 Government villages included in the three south-eastern Mágnís of the Shikáripura Talook of the Shimoga District. The settlement in the remaining portion, forming two-thirds of the talook, was introduced last year as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in the Secretary's letter No. 2051—91 of the 16th July 1872

2. The respective arable areas and population of the portion of the talook settled in 1872--73, and of that now to be settled, are shewn in the following statement :—

Year of settlement.	Number of Villages.	Total arable area in acres.	Square miles of arable area.	Population.	Rate of population to square miles of arable area.	Number of houses.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1872—73	103	67,394	1054	29,905	281	8,276	38,407	1,220	5,876
1873—74	68	36,937	573	13,445	233	3,513	20,898	535	2,542
Total.....	171	1,04,331	163	43,350	517	11,789	59,305	1,755	8,418

Of the culturable area of 36,937 acres in the 68 villages under reference, 4,106 acres consist of inám lands, and 32,841 acres are Government culturable lands, of which 21,447 acres are occupied, and 11,384 acres are waste.

3. In para 5 of his letter, Colonel Anderson expresses his entire concurrence with Captain Grant's proposals regarding the rates of assessment for rice, garden, and dry crop land, which, he states, are assimilated, as nearly as possible, to those fixed on land of the same description in the remainder of the talook. The report does not state what these rates are, or how many degrees of classification are employed. The only data given in this respect are (1) the *maximum* rates, which are three for wet, and four for dry land ; and (2) the *average* rate on all dry, wet, and garden land. These rates are given below in a statement which also shews the financial result of the new settlement, excluding inám lands.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st May 1873.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Old System. Collections in 1871—72.	Old System. Average rate.	New or the Survey system. Rs.	Classification of Villages. Class.	Classification of Villages. No. of Villages	Maximum rate.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry crop land	13,519	8,117	0 9 7	10,000	I	7	2 4 0	0 11 10
					II	14	1 14 0	
					III	22	1 8 0	
					IV	25	1 2 0	
Rice land	7,798	26,087	3 5 6	30,000	I	22	6 8 0	3 13 6
					II	30	6 0 0	
					III	16	5 8 0	
Garden land	130	1,009	7 12 3	1,040			16 0 0	8 0 0
Total.....	21,447	35,213	1 10 5	41,040				1 14 6
Total including Local Fund and Irrigation cesses...				45,545				

4. The above statement, it will be observed, excludes the "estimated proceeds from sale of grazing," which amount to Rs. 4,000. This item, although entered by Captain Grant as forming a part of the estimated realizations under the new settlement, cannot properly be so regarded. It is very possible that the receipts under the head of grazing fees may increase owing to the representations made by Settlement Officers; but this increase in a fluctuating item of revenue is altogether apart from, and cannot be reckoned as a direct result of the settlement. This remark also applies, though in a less degree, to the Local Fund and Irrigation cesses.

5. Excluding the above items, it will appear that the new settlement will yield a total increase of Rs. 5,827 over the collections of 1871--72. This increase must be still further reduced by (in round numbers) Rs. 2,500, in order to provide for compensation to Patéls and Shánbhógs for abolished grain levies. The net increase over the collections of 1871--72, so far as the assessment proper of the land is concerned, may therefore be estimated at Rs. 3327.

6. To what extent the year 1871--72 may be accepted as the basis of a criterion remains to be considered. In para 28, Captain Grant states that the realizations of 1871---72 were exceptionally high, owing to the eagerness of the ryots to be in possession of land at the time of the settlement. Doubtless this influence was not without its effect, but it would appear from the marginal *statement that the realizations have been gradually, though irregularly, increasing for the last 20 years. It is clear that the collections of 1871-72 were higher than those of any preceding year, and yet not so exceptionally high as to preclude all dependence upon them.

Year.	Total demand.	Remissions.	Realizations.	REMARKS.
1852—53	50,338	23,496	26,842	
1857—58	50,782	21,480	29,302	
1862—63	51,885	22,203	29,682	
1863—64	51,956	21,911	30,045	
1864—65	51,934	20,207	31,827	
1865—66	52,059	19,071	33,0 8	
1866—67	52 085	17,746	34,339	
1867—68	52,183	17,259	34,924	
1868—69	52,314	18,132	34,182	
1869—70	52,439	19,952	32,487	
1870—71	52,421	19,938	32,484	
1871—72	55,121	19,938	35,213	
5 Years' average				33,838
10 Years' average				32,810
20 Years' average				31,046

7. The net increase of Rs. 3,327, as shewn in para 5, is about 9 per cent on the collections of 1871--72. Looking to the history of all settlements under the ryotwári system, the large extent of arable waste as shewn in the *margin, which is available for cultivation, affords a strong argument in favor of a generally light assessment. The waste includes a large proportion of wet land.

	Acres.	Assessment.
Dry crop	8,619	5,700
Rice	2,754	7,000
Garden	11	60
Total.....	11,384	12,760

8. The subjoined statement shews the extent of minor inám land in the villages under report.

Description of land.	Area by survey.	Jódi collected in 1871—72.	Survey assessment.	Remarks.
Dry crop	2,168		1,600	1,436 acres are umbli.
Rice	1,906	38,97	6,600	1,110 do
Garden...	32		256	24 do
Total.....	4,106	3,897	8,456	

The average assessment per acre of dry, wet, and garden inám land is about the same as that adopted on the Government lands. The total assessment of Rs. 8,456 will be liable to Local Fund and Irrigation cess of one anna on the rupee of assessment respectively, which will amount to Rs. 957. The assessment of the umbli lands amounts to about Rs. 4,700, and it is doubtful whether very much of the amount required for compensation for abolished grain levies of village officers will be provided by the difference between the umbli assessment and the full survey assessment, the former being in many instances higher than the latter.

9. A Local Fund cess of half an anna in the rupee of collections was imposed in 1871--72. This half anna cess was levied not only on the assessment, but on the proceeds from sale of grazing and fruit trees. The amount realized was Rs. 1,192. The Local Fund and Irrigation cess on the survey assessment will amount to Rs. 4,505. The increase is due partly to increased assessment, but principally to the higher rates imposed.

10. Several questions are raised in the report which do not directly affect the settlement, and which could more conveniently have been dealt with if they had been made the subject of separate communications. These will be briefly noticed. The Survey Superintendent in the 12th para of his report alludes to an aniout formerly constructed on the Chardi river, about six or seven miles above Isáru. He considers that, if restored, it would supply the town of Shikáripura with water throughout the year, and produce a revenue of Rs. 14,000. This point is referred to the Irrigation Department for consideration, the attention of that Department being drawn to the correspondence which is said to have taken place between the Superintendent of the Division and the Amildar between 1860 and 1862.

11. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has read with interest Colonel Anderson's observations (paras 9 and 10 of his letter) to the effect that, in the portion of the Mysore Province under settlement, outlay on roads and communications, rather than on works of irrigation, is called for. The ryots, it appears, enjoy a tolerably equable rain-fall and produce more than they can consume. Mr Gordon observes that some progress has been effected in the direction pointed out by Colonel Anderson, the works noted in the *margin under the head of original and repairs having been provided for in the District Fund budget for 1873--74. The Survey Commissioner further remarks on the means which the Local cesses have provided for opening up north-west Mysore. He calculates that the annual income from Local cess in the two complete talooks of Soraba and Shikáripura will be, in the ensuing year, not less than Rs. 23,000, two-thirds of which (Rs. 15,300), assumed to be available for roads, would fully provide for several new roads as well as for the repairs of those already made. Mr. Gordon observes however, that after deducting the amount of Rs. 9,500 for works already sanctioned as shewn above, there remains only a balance of Rs. 5,800.

	Rs
* Forming a 4th class road between Sirálkoppa and Hirekkerúr ...	5,000
Do for 3½ miles of the worst portions of the Soraba—Bendadalale to Siddápura ...	3,500
Repairing road from Sirálkoppa to Ságara ...	1,000
Total	9,500

it is doubtful whether this sum warrants the commencement of the new roads suggested by Colonel Anderson; but the Commissioner of the Nagar Division in communication with the Executive Engineer of the Shimoga Division should at once report on the point.

12. Mr. Gordon concurs in the remarks made by Colonel Anderson in the last para of his letter, regarding the utilization of the Local Fund cess levied from ryots. Steps have already been taken to put matters on a proper footing and to shew the people that the Local Fund cess collected from them will be expended locally and for their benefit.

13. The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the immediate introduction of the new settlement based on Colonel Anderson's rates into the unsettled portion of the Shikáripura Talook Captain Grant's report deserves favorable notice; it is interesting, clear, and succinct, as far as it goes, and although less comprehensive and detailed than the reports by which Settlement Officers in other parts of India have earned a reputation, it would be a highly satisfactory paper, were it not for the omission already alluded to, in para 3. The absence of information as to the *actual* rates imposed precludes the Officiating Chief Commissioner from offering to the Settlement Officers his congratulations on the effective manner in which minor difficulties have been dealt with; but he has no doubt that the work performed by Colonel Anderson, Captain Grant, and their subordinates, has been thorough and satisfactory.

14. On receipt of the report it was referred to the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division for such remarks as he might have to offer. That officer on the plea that the report is too meagre for him to give a qualified opinion on the new settlement contents himself with offering a few remarks of a trivial and common-place character. Mr. Gordon, while admitting that the report itself is scarcely sufficiently detailed to be made the basis of close criticism, can hardly believe that the Officiating Commissioner knows so little regarding the important work that is being carried on in his Division as Colonel Elliott's letter implies; and even supposing that officer to have hitherto kept aloof from all communication with the Settlement Department, an attitude that cannot be defended, there must nevertheless be some record accessible to him which would have enabled him to post himself on every point connected with the settlement. He might also with obvious advantage have examined the results of the settlement in the already settled portion of the talook. The Deputy Commissioner should further have been allowed the opportunity of expressing his opinion. A new settlement must necessarily be an important and delicate work, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner feels bound to record his earnest conviction that the Revenue Officers of the Province should be *required* to interest themselves closely in the progress of the new settlement, and should not only be allowed but required to take every opportunity of becoming thoroughly familiar with the principles on which it is conducted.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1 to 3	*Municipal Budget Estimate of the Hassan Town for* 1873—74, sanctioned, with certain modifications, and communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Ashtagram Commissioner.	No. 730—61, dated 13th May 1873.	...	...	1 to 5
4 to 12	*Additional peons to guard certain prisoners, in the Hassan District Jail.* Bill for Rs. 38—4—3 on account sanctioned, and communicated to Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	No. 850—73, dated 17th May 1873.	...	...	5 to 7
15 to 16	*Municipal Budget of the Nandidroog Division for* 1873—74, sanctioned as revised, and communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.	No. 890—79, dated 19th May 1873.	...	...	8 to 12
17 to 18	*Irrecoverable balances in the Shimoga District for* 1871—72. Remission of Rs. 291—4—2 sanctioned, and Nagar Commissioner called upon to furnish further explanation in regard to certain other items.	No 857—7, dated 19th May 1873.	...	...	13 to 16
13 to 14	*Gratuity to lascar Tirumalagiri.* Letter from Military Assistant on the subject, referred to Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	No. 885—78, dated 20th May 1873.	...	...	7
24 to 28	*Allowance claimed by Mr. Mahomed Husén Bunturi, for the charge of the Shimoga Jail,* rejected as contrary to rule, communicated to Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	No. 959—37, dated 26th May 1873.	...	...	19
10 to 12	*Mr. Macpherson's absentee allowance whilst on privilege leave.* Letter from Deputy Accountant General forwarding copy of a communication from the Controller General, stating that no portion of it would be borne by the Supreme Government, ordered to be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.	No. 961—28, dated 26th May 1873.	...	...	17 to 18
23	*Letter to the Government of India* submitting the above.				
30 to 31	*Budget of the Bangalore Town Municipality for* 173—74, sanctioned as re-	No. 1006—84, dated 28th May 1873.	...	Nos. 1 to 19, dated 14th April 1873.	20 to 22

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
	vised with instructions for future guidance; communicated to President, Municipal Commission.				
32 to 34	*Kastúri Rangappa Náyik, late Palégar of Chitaldroog.* His stipend sanctioned to be disbursed in equal shares to the surviving members of his family and communicated to Deputy Accountant General and the Treasury Bakshi.	No. 1025—89, dated 28th May 1873.	...	...	22 to 23
35 to 37	*Mr. Pelin's salary.* The full available amount sanctioned for the time he acted as Chief Jailor, under section 21 of the Acting Allowance Code; communicated to Officiating Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Accountant General.	No. 1026—90, dated 28th May 1873.	...	...	23
38 to 39	*Investment of eight lacs in four per cent Government securities.* Letter from Deputy Accountant General submitting the proposal sanctioned.	No. 1059—91, dated 30th May 1873.	...	...	24
40 to 41	*Appropriation of funds.* Letter from Officiating President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, soliciting sanction thereto, sanctioned.	No 1072—93. dated 30th May 1873.	...	...	24
42 to 47	*Remuneration of village officers of Sirá Taluk.* Passing orders on letter from Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.	No. 1056—18, dated 30th May 1873.	...	...	25 to 29

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
13th May 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 24, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1873.

In submitting the Municipal Budget of the Hassan Town for 1873—74, which has been received in this office with a docket from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 932, dated 31st March, I have the honor to state that the "actual receipts of 1871—72, entered therein, are less by 68 Rupees than the amount shewn in the Treasury accounts of the District. The actual disbursements agree with those accounts.

2. No provision is made in this Budget for the payment of 4 per cent of the octroi duties to the Government, on account of the cost of their collection by public establishments as directed in Secretary's Circular, General Department, No. 5045, dated 20th November 1871. A sum of Rs. 65—6 is due by the Municipality for 1871—72, about Rs. 92 for 1872—73, and Rs. 80 will become due on the collections of 1873—74. I have entered these items in the Budget increasing the total expenditure to Rs. 6,348. Other items should however be curtailed by the Municipality in order to keep within their assets.

3. A statement (No. II.) is wanting, of original works proposed to be constructed from Municipal Funds. I have requested the Commissioner to furnish it direct to your office as soon as possible.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 13*th May* 1873.

HASSAN

Approximate Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of last year, 1871—72.			Actuals of the first six months of current and previous years.						Estimate for 1873—74.			Percentage of estimated income of each Major Head on total estimated income.		
				1872—73.			1871—72.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Octroi ... Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
II.—Animals for Slaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
III.—Fuel Lighting and Washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
IV.—Building Materials ...															
V.—Drugs, Spices, and Gums ...															
VI.—Tobacco. ...	442	3	3	270	4	1	202	14	7	500	0	0			
VII.—Cloth	1,144	6	10	724	10	0	303	5	3	1,500	0	0			
VIII.—Metals	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
Total of Octroi	1,586	10	1	994	14	1	506	3	10	2,000	0	0	36	9	9
II.—Tax on houses, buildings, or lands	2,000	14	7	358	10	10	776	0	1	2,000	0	0	36	9	9
III.—Tax on professions and trades (Looms and oil-mills)	94	8	...	72	0	0	2	0	0	101	0	0	1	13	6
IV.—Tax on carriages, horses, &c. (carts)	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	0	5	10
V.—Toll on carts, carriages, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
VI.—Special taxes under Section IV, Act VI of 1868 ... 1. Conservancy ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2. ..															
3. ...															
4. ...															
Total of VI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Rents ... 1. Nazúl lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
2. Ditto shops ...	593	2	0	255	14	6	97	0	0	650	0	0			
3. Serais	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4. Confiscated lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Compound or Site Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of VII ...	593	2	0	255	14	6	97	0	0	650	0	0	11	14	5
VIII.—Gardens (Agricultural Farm)	61	12	4	1	8	6	...	...	...	140	0	0	2	9	0
IX.—Extraordinary. 1. Sales of houses and lands	229	4	...	...	...	...	158	4	0	50	0	0			
2. Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. Refunds and recoveries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4. Interests on Securities and Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5. Other items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total of IX ...	291	0	4	1	8	6	158	4	0	190	0	0	3	7	10
X.—Fines	19	11	0	7	0	0	5	7	0	70	0	0	1	4	6
XI.—Pounds	264	2	0	103	2	0	131	7	0	270	0	0	4	15	1
XII.—Miscellaneous (sale of manure, sweepings, &c.)	248	15	3	3	8	8	175	7	9	200	0	0	3	10	7
XIII.—Transfers and Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Annual Income ...	5,093	15	3	1,808	10	7	1,912	3	8	5,501	0	0	...	...	...
Balance of last year ...	985	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	0	0	...	...	...
GROSS INCOME ...	6,084	6	0	1,808	10	7	1,912	3	8	6,201	0	0	...	...	...

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
13th May 1873.

MUNICIPALITY OF HASSAN.

BUDGET STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of Original *Works proposed to be constructed from Municipal Funds during the year* 1873—74

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed Expenditure up to 31st March.	Proposed to be spent from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
1	Construction of V shaped drains.	1,000 0 0	411 15 3	600 0 0	
2	Main drains to be altered and completed.	700 0 0	...	700 0 0	
3	Pointing and fixing stone posts with chains in lieu of wooden posts around the Dévikere tank	575 0 0	74 8 6	495 0 0	
	Total...	2,275 0 0	489 7 9	1,795 0 0	

NICIPALITY.

Municipal Funds for the year 1873—74.

Expenditure.	Actuals of past year, 1871—72.	Actuals of first six months of current and previous years. 1872—73.	Actuals of first six months of current and previous years. 1871—72.	Estimate for 1873—74.	Percentage of estimated expenditure of each Major Head on total estimated expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Collection ... 1. For Octroi Tax ...	...	...	...	* 237 0 0	...
2. „ Tax on houses, buildings and lands ...	...	...	...	+108 0 0	...
3. „ On professions and trades ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ On carriages, horses, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ Tolls on carts and other vehicles ...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Special taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Rents assigned to Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of I ...	...	...	...	345 0 0	1 12 3
II.—Head Office Charges	120 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	1 15 5
III.—Public Works... 1. Supervision ...	300 9 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	4 14 1
2. *a*.—Original works ...					
1. Construction of V shaped drains ...	1,400 0 0	279 2 3	532 4 1	600 0 0	
2. Main drains to be altered and completed	...	...	...	700 0 0	
3. Pointing and fixing stone posts with chains in lieu of wooden posts around the Dévakere tank	...	...	...	495 0 0	
b.—Purchase of land ...	...	...	...	...	
c.—Compensation for houses, &c. ...	120 6 2	176 4 0	49 6 2	819 0 0	
3. Repairs	77 15 0	153 3 2	...	250 0 0	
Reserve ...	87 7 6	27 8 0	26 8 11	4 0 0	
Total of III ...	1,994 12 8	786 1 5	758 3 2	3,168 0 0	54 3 11
V.—Police	851 1 3	442 14 5	421 1 2	900 0 0	14 11 7
VI.—Education	...	...	...	...	
VI.—Charitable Grants. 1. Dispensary and Medical charges. ...	...	...	...	...	
2. Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	
3. Asylums	...	...	...	...	
4. ...					
Total of VI ...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Conservancy	1,192 9 7	542 4 4	575 8 0	1,164 0 0	17 6 6
VIII.—Road watering	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Lighting	51 10 8	24 2 7	23 5 2	75 0 0	1 3 7
X.—Gardens ... 1. Public Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	
2. Nursery (avenue) ...	114 10 2	5 6 6	33 10 0	100 0 0	
3. Farm	358 3 1	235 0 11	124 7 1	150 0 0	
Total of X ...	472 13 3	240 6 11	160 1 1	250 0 0	4 1 5
XI.—Extraordinary ... 1. Museums and Institutes...	...	...	...	...	
2. Purchase of Government Notes	...	—	...	...	
3. Other items ...	...	...	...	...	
Total of XI ...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Miscellaneous ... 1. Payment of loans ...	...	...	...	...	
2. Refunds of excess collections	...	28 1 0	...	...	
3. Cattle Pound charges ...	...	...	...	...	
4. Statistics and Mortuary Registrations ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	
5. Other miscellaneous items..					
a. Remuneration for Marámat Clerk in the Division Office ...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	
b. Rateable salary of an Accountant in the Deputy Accountant General's office ...	49 8 0	27 0 0	22 8 0	54 0 0	
c. Reward for killing Paria dogs and snakes ...	13 6 0	...	...	15 0 0	
d. Contingencies ...	25 10 7	9 6 4	11 3 5	50 0 0	
e. Tools.	5 8 0	5 15 0	5 8 0	20 0 0	
Total of XII	154 0 7	110 6 3	39 3 5	179 0 0	2 14 10
XIII.—Transfers	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Expenditure— ...	4,837 0 0	2,206 4 0	2,037 6 0	6,201 0 0	...
Balance at close of year... ...	...	...	...	...	...

*Due on collections of 1871—72 65
Due on collections for 1872—73 92
Due on collections for 1873—74 80

Vide Secretary's letter, General Department, 5045 dated 28th November 1871.

†Provided for a mutsaddi on Rs 9 per mensem, *Vide* Commissioner's remarks on municipal proceedings dated 29th January 1873.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
13th May 1873.

No. 730.—Finl. 61, dated Bangalore, 13th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With his letter No. 24 of the 4th April 1873, the Deputy Accountant General forwards for sanction the Municipal Budget estimates of the Nassan Town for 1873—74, submitted by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division with his docket No. 932, dated 31st March last.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that, in the Budget in question, the receipts for 1873—74, exclusive of the previous year's cash balance, are estimated at Rs. 5,501-0-0, and the charges including those added by the Deputy Accountant General at Rs. 6,348-0-0, the result is a deficit of Rs. 847-0-0. If the estimated cash balance of Rs. 700 be added to the receipts, there is still a deficit of Rs. 147.

3. The statement given in the margin exhibits at a glance the several items included under the head of receipts amounting to Rs. 5,501—0—0, which, when compared with the revenue of 1872—73 estimated at Rs. 5,767—0—0, shew a decrease of Rs. 266—0—0.

No.	Items.	1872—73.	1873—74.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Octroi ...	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	... ..	500 0 0
2	Tax on houses, buildings, &c. ...	2,500 0 0	2,650 0 0	150 0 0	... ..
3	Tax on professions and trades, &c. ...	67 0 0	101 0 0	34 0 0	.. ..
4	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	... ..	20 0 0	20 0 0	.. ...
5	Rent ...	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.....
6	Garden	... .	140 0 0	140 0 0	....
7	Extraordinary ...	150 0 0	50 0 0	.....	100 0 0
8	Fines	20 0 0	70 0 0	50 0 0	. .
9	Pounds	320 0 0	270 0 0	.. ..	50 0 0
10	Miscellaneous ...	410 0 0	200 0 0	.. ..	210 0 0
	Total	5,767 0 0	5,501 0 0	394 0 0	660 0 0
	Net decrease ..		.	..	266 0 0

4. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is requested to explain the cause of the anticipated decrease of Rs. 500—0—0 under the head of octroi, and whether it is owing to any orders excluding certain articles from taxation which are hitherto subject to the payment of a duty.

5. The marginal statement shews the expenditure under all heads to be Rs. 6,348—0—0, or Rs. 4,044—10—0 less than in the previous year. The decrease is mainly in the original works, and calls for no remark.

No.	Expenditure.	1872—73.	1873—74.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
1	Collections ...	... ...	313 6 0	345 6 0	. ... ..
2	Head Office charges ..	120 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	... ...
3	Public works ..	7,051 0 0	3,575 0 0	... ...	3,749 0 0
4	Police ...	958 0 0	900 0 0	... ...	58 0 0
5	Conservancy ..	1,504 0 0	1,164 0 0	... ...	340 0 0
6	Lighting	60 0 0	75 0 0	15 0 0	... .
7	Gardens	330 0 0	280 0 0	... ...	80 0 0
8	Miscellaneous ...	357 0 0	179 0 0	... .	178 0 0
	Total.... .	10,393 0 0	6,348 0 0	360 0 0	4,405 0 0

6. With regard to the payments due to Government on account of octroi collection alluded to in para 2 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter under reference, the charges for 1870-71 and 1871—72 should be defrayed from the balance of Rs. 700 which remained over from last year. The charge in question amounts to Rs. 157-6-0, and is a fair charge against surplus revenue. This will reduce the estimated deficit on the year to Rs. 689-10-0.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
13th *May* 1873.

7. **Under the** head of expenditure, there can be no doubt that many of the items under the head of "Public Works" are "Extraordinary"; for instance, Rs. 700-0-0 for "Main drains," and Rs. 819-0-0 for "Compensation." "Such extraordinary expenditure should be separately shewn in the Budget under the head Public Works." Had this been done, no deficit would have been shewn.

8. The expenditure on public works must be reduced by Rs. 147-0-0, from the item of Rs. 151-0-0 shewn as "Reserve."

9. With these remarks, the Budget estimate in question as above modified has been passed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

U. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 286—40, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1873

To be kindly returned.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the accompanying letter No. 23, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with its enclosures, and under the circumstances brought to notice, to request sanction to the bill for Rs. 38—4—3 being the pay of three additional peons employed to guard the extra prisoners in the Hassan District Jail from 22nd August to 21th October 1872.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division. To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 23, dated Mysore, 24th April 1873.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan in his letter No. 553, dated 27th July 1872, asked for sanction to employ temporarily 3 additional peons for guarding the District Jail at Hassan, on account of the great increase in the number of prisoners in it, and Major Campbell the then Officiating Commissioner of the Division, sanctioned the establishment without reference to the Chief Commissioner under the impression that he had the power to do so. In the meantime the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan reported his having dispensed with the services of the additional peons, the prisoners in the jail being reduced to the average number.

As the Chief Commissioner's sanction was indispensable for the establishment, and as it was absolutely necessary to entertain the additional hands, as will be seen from the accompanying correspondence, (to be returned) a bill has been submitted herewith shewing the cost incurred in maintaining the establishment from the 22nd August to the 24th of October 1872, namely Rs. 38—4—3, and I request that you will be good enough under the circumstances to move the Chief Commissioner to pass the same.

Government of Mysore.

Bill of cost incurred in maintaining an additional establishment in the Jail of the Hassan District.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For three peons in the District Jail at Hassan from the 22nd August to the 24th of October 1872.	38	4	3

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, G. No. 1631—18, M. dated Bangalore, 17th June 1872.

Adverting your letter No. 60 of the 7th instant, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the practice of detailing escorts of Bár sepoys from the guard over the jail for the purpose of guarding prisoners at work outside the jail, was disapproved of by the Commissioner and has been discontinued since 1863.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 553, dated Hassan, 27th July 1872.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the orders conveyed by the Judicial Commissioner in his No. 2223—261, dated 24th January 1872, the strength of the peons composing the temporary jail and lock-up guard was reduced by one daffadar and five peons, leaving one daffadar and seven peons as the permanent strength.

2. This strength is found to be wholly insufficient, and unless augmented, the guard cannot in justice be held answerable for escapes. The present number of convicts in the jail sentenced to terms of imprisonment for six months and under is 27, to which have to be added 24 pending trial prisoners, two civil and one lunatic under observation. The present strength of the guard allows of one peon to four convicts; but two and often three peons have to be detached each day to accompany pending trial prisoners to the courts, reducing the proportion to one peon to seven convicts: then occasionally peons fall sick, or are allowed leave of absence for a day, which, if taken to account, would reduce the proportion still further. Even this proportion with the Bár guard at the gate consisting of one Havildar, one Náik and twelve privates, to assist in keeping watch over the pending trial, civil and lunatic prisoners, might possibly suffice, were all the work on which the convicts are employed strictly intramural; but it is not so. As you are aware, the work on which the convicts are engaged has, on account of the wretched accommodation provided, to be wholly extramural, their services being employed by the Municipality as scavengers in clearing drains and in planting and watering avenue trees often in the most crowded parts of the town.

3. I therefore request that under these circumstances sanction may be obtained to the enlistment of three more peons. If reduction is required, it may be made by dispensing with the services of a Náik and three men of the Bár guard, as from the enclosed copy of a letter from the Military Assistant, it will be seen that they are not allowed to watch convicts when at work outside the walls of the jail.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 680, dated Hassan, 22nd August 1872.

Adverting to my letter. No. 553 of the 27th July, requesting sanction to the engagement of three more peons for the District lock-up, I have the honor to report that in consequence of the prisoners connected with the three Háranahalli dacoity cases having been sent in for trial, the number of pending trial prisoners has been raised to 62. As many of these men are old offenders and desperate characters, I have in anticipation of sanction to the above proposal employed three more peons temporarily to guard them, and directed that the smallest gang consisting of eight Lambánís should be confined in the Hassan Talook lock-up, as the available room in the pending trial ward of the District lock-up is insufficient for the accommodation of the whole number. I need scarcely add that the want of a good jail is on such occasions very greatly felt, as the present temporary building is very insecure.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 900, dated Hassan, 7th October 1872.

In reply to your Circular No. 291 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to submit that the over crowding of the jail was due to the large number of pending prisoners confined in the lock-up which is a room only 30 × 13½; but since the committal of two cases to the sessions the number of prisoners is reduced to its normal condition.

2. I take this opportunity to request permission to retain the services of the three extra peons for guarding the prisoners, as recommended in my letter * marginally noted, as without them I cannot maintain discipline in the jail or sufficient supervision over the prisoners engaged in extramural labor in the town.

* No. 553, dated 27th July 1872.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 20*th May* 1873.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, To the Superintendent Ashtagram Division, No. 997, dated 26th October 1872.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, informs that no orders having been received, the three additional peons lately appointed for the District Jail have been ordered by the undersigned to be reduced from the 26th instant, the number of prisoners in confinement having been reduced to the average number.

To the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 853, dated 27th July 1872, No. 900, dated 7th October 1872.
From the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 852, dated 17th October 1872.

No. 850—Finl. 73, Bangalore, 17th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the foregoing letter, the officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the bill for Rs. 38—4—3, being the pay of three additional peons employed to guard the extra prisoners in the Hassan District Jail, from 22nd August to 24th October 1872.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 139—Finl 38—1873—71 dated Bangalore 16th May 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 784—15 dated 14th May, forwarding extract from letter No. 448 of the 14th instant from the Deputy Accountant General, I have the honor to state that the service of Iascar Thirmulgeri being 35 years, the amount of gratuity he will be entitled to receive in accordance with Section 63, rule 2 of the Civil Pension Code, is Rs. 210. No provision under this head having been made in the Budget estimates for the current year, I request the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the item of expenditure being met out of savings in the Department.

2. I further request sanction to the allotment of Rs. 20,490, under head "Superannuation Pensions" being supplemented by Rs. 1,400, to meet the increased expenditure, a greater number of men having been removed to the Pension List than was anticipated.

General No. 885—Finl. 78, Bangalore 20th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The proposals contained in the above letter, are referred for the opinion of the Deputy Accountant General

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 19th May 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore. To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 77, dated Bangalore, 9th April 1873.

I have the honor to forward the Municipal Budgets of the Nandidroog Division, (exclusive of the Bangalore Town and Cantonment already submitted) for the year 1873—74, together with a letter and its enclosures from the Commissioner of the Division, No. 38, dated 4th January 1872, with which they were received.

2. I have deferred forwarding these budgets, as their acceptance depends on the settlement of a question relative to the Municipal house tax levied in the minor towns of the Division, which materially concerns the income of the Municipal Funds; and on the subject of which I have recently been in correspondence with the Commissioner. The letters as per margin are enclosed.

Deputy Accountant General's letter No. 2422, to P. W. Secretary, dated 23rd November 1870.
Secretary P. W. D., to Commissioner, 7543, 29th November 1870-3793, 24th August 1871,—1122, 19th September 1871.
Secretary P. W. D., to Deputy Accountant General, 1935, dated 19th October 1872, with 2 enclosures.
Deputy Accountant General, to Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 2781, dated 11th November 1872, with 1 enclosure (copy) Commissioner's reply No. 69, dated 18th December 1872.
Deputy Accountant General's reply No. 4033, dated 24th February 1873.
Commissioner's No. 117, dated 31st March 1873.

3. The point to be determined is summarized in the Chief Commissioner's note enclosed in the Public Works Secretary's letter No. 1955 of 19th December 1872, from which it will be seen that the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, on the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, advocated transferring to the Municipalities from the mohatarfa revenue, a sum equivalent to the Municipal house tax. The Commissioner's statement, on which this recommendation was based, was, however, defective, as it shewed in the case of two Districts (Bangalore and Toomkoor) the amount of *assessment* of Municipal house-tax, while for the third (Kolár) it gave the amount of actual *collections* in the year 1871—72; and in all three it exhibited the mohatarfa revenue not only on houses, but also shops, looms, oil-mills and carts.

4. On the basis thus afforded, the Chief Commissioner in his note expressed the opinion that the best plan would probably be to allot a lump sum in each case ranging up to a maximum of 10 per cent above the Municipal house tax collections, the whole of the collections being made on the part of the Government.

5. The revised statement, which I have obtained from the Commissioner with his letter of 31st March 1873, shews the assessments and the collections of the mohatarfa house tax and the Municipal house tax respectively for the year 1871—72, from which those of 1872—73 and 1873—74 will not materially differ. The Municipal house tax was originally authorized in the Public Works Secretary's letter, 4th November 1870, addressed to the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division. It was an extra cess intended to supersede octroi, and was to be levied on houses already paying mohatarfa house tax, as well as on those which according to local usage had been exempt. In my letter to the Public Works Secretary, No. 2442, dated 23rd November 1870, (one of the enclosures) I suggested that on the assessment being completed in a town, the ratio which the *total* of the new assessments bore to the old should be ascertained, and a fixed proportion of the whole assigned for municipal purposes. The Commissioner's revised statement of 31st March 1873 admits of such a comparison being made.

6. With a few unimportant exceptions the assessments are reported to have been realized, and we may now deal with the actual collections. The proportion of the taxes (mohatarfa and municipal) varies however, as may have been expected in the three Districts, and in the respective talook towns of each District; thus (in the District) :—

	Mohatarfa house tax.	Municipal house tax.	About.	
Bangalore	7,282	3,804	51	Per cent.
Kolár	4,050	5,270	130	do
Toomkoor	3,831	1,216	40	do

In the several towns the disparities are similarly marked, and it becomes a question of some difficulty to determine what portion of these taxes should be allotted for municipal purposes.

7. The so called municipal house tax is in fact the same as mohatarfa, and as such "public revenue". Had the mohatafa been revised in these very towns without reference to municipal requirements, there would have been no question as to the right of Government to appropriate the whole for State purposes, as mohatarfa always has been appropriated. But the revision was made avowedly for municipal requirements, and those tax payers whose rates have been raised, or who now pay for the first

time, doubtless expect that their contributions will be devoted to the improvement of the towns. It does not appear that the Government is called upon to alienate any portion of the mohatarfa proper without transferring to the town such public charges as town police. The question cannot, however, be disposed of without much consideration, and it may suffice for the present to declare that the sums shewn to have been raised by municipal house tax may be allotted in the Budget of 1873—74, for municipal purposes, on the understanding that the arrangement is only tentative.

No. 890—79, FINANCIAL, DATED 19TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With his letter No. 77 of the 9th April 1873, the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore submits for sanction the Municipal Budgets of the Nandidroog Division, (excepting the Bangalore Town and Cantonment) for the year 1873-74, received with letter No. 38, dated 4th January last, from the Commissioner.

*Kólár.	Mulabágelu
Toomkoor.	Chikka Bellápura.
Dodda Bellápura.	Chintámani.
Kánakánahalli.	Málúru.
Anekallu.	Bágépalli.
Closepéte	Sidlagatta.
Chennapatna.	Góribidanúru.
Mágadi.	Gudibanda.
Yelahanka.	Gubbi.
Dévanahalli	Huliyúrudurga.
Vadagénahalli.	Maddagiri.
Sarjápura.	Bellávi.
Kengéri.	Tiptúr.
Nelamangala.	Koratagere.
Tyámagondalu.	Turuvékere.
Hosakóte.	Sirá.
Bowringpéte.	Kunigallu.
Srinivásapura.	Chikkanáyakanahalli.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that, in the Nandidroog Division, there are at present 36 Municipalities, exclusive of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, in the places noted in the margin, * of which the two first are the Head Quarters of Districts.

3. In the Budgets in question, the total receipts for 1873—74, exclusive of the previous year's cash balance, are estimated at Rs. 23,362, and the charges at Rs. 31,217; the result is a deficit of Rs. 7,855. The cash balance in the Bangalore District is Rs. 6,953, and in the Tomkoor District Rs. 8,155; for the Kolár District the amount of the cash balance is not stated.

Omitting the latter District, and reckoning only the cash balances in Bangalore and Toomkoor, it will appear that, according to the estimate, there would, at the close of 1873 74, be a cash balance of Rs. 7,253.

4. The statement in the margin* exhibits the several items included under the head of receipts amounting to Rs. 23,362, which, when compared with the revenue of 1872—73 estimated at Rs. 20,481, shews an increase of Rs. 2,881.

* *Receipts.*

ITEMS.	Estimate. 1872—73.	Estimate. 1873—74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Octroi collections ...	771 0 0	747 0 0	...	24 0 0
Tax on houses ...	11,241 0 0	12,747 0 0	1,506 0 0	...
Extraordinary ...	1,233 0 0	1,619 0 0	386 0 0	...
Fines ...	135 0 0	1,386 0 0	1,251 0 0	...
Pounds for cattle trespass ...	3,477 0 0	3,396 0 0	...	81 0 0
Sale proceeds of Stray catt'e.	1,783 0 0	1,453 0 0	...	330 0 0
Rents ...	220 0 0	619 0 0	399 0 0	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,611 0 0	1,395 0 0	...	216 0 0
Total.....	20,481 0 0	23,362 0 0	3,532 0 0	651 0 0
Deduct Decrease.....	...	...	651 0 0	...
Net Increase.....	...	...	2,881 0 0	...

5. The decrease in octroi calls for no remark.

6. The increase of Rs. 1,506 under the head of house tax is chiefly owing to the imposition of the new municipal house tax in the towns of Bowringpéte and Bágépalli in the Kolár District, and in the towns of Bellávi and Tiptúr in the Toomkoor District, into which towns it was introduced in substitution of the old octroi duty. This course was sanctioned in the marginally noted * letter in the Public Works Department, but whether it will produce equitable results seems to be a doubtful point. The last named two towns are places of great resort where large Santés or fairs are held. Several foreign merchants, who before paid octroi for selling their articles in the fairs

* To Commissioner of Nandidroog Division, dated 4th November 1870.

now escape taxation altogether, for their short stay in the place prevents their being liable to the house tax.

7. Under the head of fines, there is a large estimate of Rs. 1,386 for 1873—74. This amount is expected to accrue from breaches of the municipal rules. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that they should not be worked especially in the rural municipalities in such a manner as to make the municipal system unpopular and oppressive. The estimate under this head should therefore be reduced to Rs. 500 and the balance of Rs. 886 remitted, the estimated revenue under the head of pounds being at the same time raised to the last year's figure of Rs. 5,260 as shewn in the margin.* There seems to be no reason why when there is an increase of Rs. 925 anticipated under this head in the Toomkoor District, there should be a decrease in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts by † Rs. 1,336 as marginally specified. An increase may be expected by the efficient working of the Cattle Trespass Act under the rules ‡ lately issued.

*Pounds for cattle trespass ...	3,477		
Sale proceeds of stray cattle.	1,783		
	5,260		
†Bangalore	856	0	0
Kolár	480	0	0

†Vide Notification No. 3, dated 2rd April 1873, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of 12th April 1873, page 14.

8. In the Budget disbursements for 1872—73, a sum of Rs. 230 was provided for the Toomkoor town under the head "Rents;" but in the Budget under review no provision is made for it, and the amount of Rs. 619 estimated for 1873-74 is solely for the town of Kolár. Rs. 230 may be inserted for Toomkoor in the Budget.

Items.	Estimate. 1872—73.			1873—74.			Increase.		
Collection charges	114	0	0	308	9	0	194	0	0
Head Office charges ...	132	0	0	318	0	0	186	0	0
Public Works	16,437	0	0	18,932	0	0	2,495	0	0
Conservancy	6,522	0	0	7,291	0	0	769	0	0
Police	1,668	0	0	1,668	0	0	...	...	...
Charitable grants	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Miscellaneous	205	0	0	1,516	0	0	1,311	0	0
Pounds	840	0	0	984	0	0	144	0	0
Total	25,918	0	0	31,217	0	0	5,299	0	0

9. The other items of the receipts call for no remark.

10. The marginal statement shews the estimated expenditure under all heads to be Rs. 31,217 or Rs. 5,299 more than the previous year's estimate.

11. The increase of Rs 194 under charges of collection is chiefly owing to the new payment of remuneration at 5 per cent to the Shánbhógs in the Bangalore District for collecting the house tax. This charge does not appear to have been authorized as yet; but as it is moderate, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions it.

House tax to be collected for 1873—74. ...	3617-0-0
Remuneration at 5 per cent on the above ...	181-0-0

12. The sum of Rs. 186—0—0 shewn as an increase under "Head Office charges" consists of Rs. 180, the salary of an accountant to check and compile the municipal returns of the Bangalore District, and of Rs. 6 wrongly charged for the Kolár District in excess of the rateable proportion of the sum of Rs. 60 forming the pay of a municipal accountant in the Deputy Accountant General's Office. This excess charge of Rs. 6 is struck off.

13. The charge of Rs. 180, which the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District states that he has provided for in anticipation of sanction for the entertainment of the accountant above referred to, at Rs. 15 per mensem, for the preparation of the municipal returns, is now sanctioned. Previous application should have been submitted explaining the necessity of the charge.

14. Conservancy Establishments have been newly provided for 1873—74 in three *places in the Bangalore District at a cost of Rs. 420, and the existing establishments enlarged in other places at an additional charge of Rs. 349. These are now sanctioned, and as observed above, authority should have been previously obtained.

*Dodda Ballápura, Closepéte, Vadagénahalli.

15. The amount of Rs. 200 provided under the head of "charitable grants" has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner on account of the establishment of a dispensary of Chikka Ballápura.

No. 3137—99, dated 6th September 1872, to the Commissioner of Nandidroog Division.

16. The increase of Rs. 144—0—0 provided under the head of "Pounds" includes the percentage allowance in the Toomkoor District to the pound-keepers and the pay of the sweepers. The rate of percentage is not stated, but is about 25 per cent by calculation. Previous sanction was not obtained to the measure. But as the revenue under the head of receipts has been raised as ordered in para 7 above, and as the rate of 20 per cent, suggested by Colonel Clerk as remuneration, has been approved of by the Chief Commissioner, a provision amounting to Rs. 940 may be retained and the remainder struck off.

17. As now modified, the revised Budget is as follows; the surplus is Rs. 7,983 inclusive of the cash balance of the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts, and without it the deficit is Rs. 7,125 as shewn in the margin.

Receipts.		
As per Budget		23,362
Add under the head of cattle trespass		1,336
Under the head "rent" ...		230
	Total.	24,928
Deduct under the head of fines ...		886
	Net receipts	24,042
Add cash balance of Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts ...		15,108
	Total	39,150
Expenditure.		
As per Budget		31,217
Deduct.		
Under the head office charges ...		6
Under the head Pounds ...		44
Net expenditure ...		31,167
Net savings ...		7,983

18. It is evident that the practice of indenting in one year upon too large a portion of the surplus of the previous year, must be checked in future, for it is highly desirable that expenditure on public works should be as evenly spread as possible over a series of years. In the present case, it may be assumed that a large proportion of the expenditure on public works is extraordinary. On this assumption, the revised Budget as shewn in para 17 above, is passed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. In all future budgets "Extraordinary" should be shewn distinctly separate from "Ordinary" expenditure, in order that the Chief Commissioner may be in a position to judge of the true financial position of a municipality and to what extent surplus may be safely indented upon. Mr. Gordon particularly requests that this rule may be strictly adhered to.

19. With reference to Mr. Hudson's remarks in paras 3 to 7 of his letter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, on the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, advocated transferring to the municipalities from the mohatarfa revenue, a sum equal to the municipal house tax. On this Colonel Meade expressed his opinion that the best plan would probably be to allot a lump sum in each case, ranging up to a maximum of 10 per cent above the municipal house tax collections, the whole of the collections being made on the part of the Government.

20. In para 7 of his present letter, the Deputy Accountant General states that it does not appear why the Government should be called upon to alienate any portion of the mohatarfa proper without transferring to the towns such public charges as Town Police. Unless the exact cost of the Police of each of the municipal towns under refer-

ence is known, which information is not available in this office, no correct statement can be given of the financial result of the scheme advocated by Mr. Hudson. The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division is requested to submit this information shewing only the cost of the town constabulary irrespectively of the reserve Police force stationed in it for service in the District; and the Deputy Accountant General is informed that the question of transferring mohatarfa revenue to municipalities will receive consideration hereafter.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 30—4, Financial, dated 9th April 1873.

as the honor to submit for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the statement of irrecoverable balances in the ga District for 1871—72 recommended for remission, with the opinion of the undersigned.

Statement of irrecoverable balances recommended for remission in the Shimoga District. Nagar Division.

Tāl.	Village.	No	On what account.	Name of the defaulter.	To what year.	Amount.			Total.			Remarks.
re ...	Hodigere ...	1	Land Rev.	Gurupádaiya	1870—71	14	6	6	14	6	6	The total amount that was due by this defaulter was Rs. 29—8—0, of which Rs. 15—1—6 were recovered by the sale of his movables and a thatched house. His holding hes waste, possesses no other property from which this balance can be realized. The defaulter had, in the year 1871–72, given up his land by Rázinámа and which having been since put up to sale for the recovery of the balance, no body bid for it.
gi ...	Katalgere ..	2	Do	Bhangere Siddu.	1871—72	28	7	6	28	7	6	A sum of Rs. 28—11—0 was the total balance that was due by this defaulter, but the whole of his property consisting of some movables and a thatched house had been previously attached and sold to meet the cost of boundary marks that was due by him; the surplus annas three and pies six, which remained after adjusting the said cost, was taken towards the payment of the balance. There being no other property available, and his land when put up to auction not having been bid for, remission for the balance is solicited.
o	Arélialli.	3	Do. and fine for carrying on cultivation beyond the boundaries of his own land.	Medikere Iraiya.	1871—72	Land Rev. 64	10	10	124	10	10	The balance originally due by this defaulter was Rs 127—3—0. of which Rs. 2—8—2 were recovered by the sale of his movable property. Possesses no house or any other property by the sale, whereof the balance can be recovered: remission is hence requested. The land when put up to auction was not bid for.
						Fine. 60	0	0				
sere	Sálékere.	4	Local Fund	Hariharés-varadévaru.	1871—72	7	0	0	7	0	0	When one Gundáchári, the manager of this inám land, was asked to pay this balance being the amount of local fund for 1871—72, he objected to pay the same on the ground that the land was banjar, consequently the amount had to be recovered by attachment and sale of the same. The villagers having been asked to cultivate it and pay the amount, none agreed to do so. The Inám Superintendent was subsequently addressed in the matter and a reply by a Rúbkári No. 690 was received to the effect that the inám should revert to Government and it has been accordingly resumed; remission is therefore recommended.

Taluk.	Hóbli.	Village.	No.	On what account.	Name of the defaulter.	To what year.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Honáli.	Haranahalli.	Kesa...kaute.	5	Mohatarfa.	Chennabasavaiya.	1871—72	1 7 10	1 7 10	The amount due by him was Rs. ... of which annas eight & pies two ... recovered by the sale of his mov... property. His thatched hut was la... down and the site put up to sale, ... nobody bid. This balance cannot th... fore be recovered.
	Mallúr ...	Hunsahalli.	6	Land Revenue.	Viraga ...	1870—71 1871—72	3 12 6 3 14 5	7 10 11	The defaulter deserted his land, ... left the village before the Paka... 1870—71 was made; whereabouts ... known; has no heir. His land is no... and when put up to sale was not ... for. Has neither house nor any o... property to recover this balance.
	Haranahalli.	Nágarbhávi.	7	do	Bhandigi Sáhib.	1871—72	11 8 2	11 8 2	This defaulter is very poor ... lives by begging. The land is w... and when put up to sale no bid ... made for it. Has no property of ... kind to meet this balance.
	Tavanandi.	Bettadakurli ...	8	Mohatarfa	Bhadrakka (female).	Do	4 0 0	4 0 0	The defaulter died in March ... and her house of one ankana tum... down, the materials being damage... rain. When the site was put u... sale nobody wished to bid for it.
Soraba.	Do	Gudda Koppa ...	9	Land Rev.	Kama ...	Do	0 12 3	0 12 3	The original balance was Rs. 3-... of which 2—14—3 were realize... the sale of his house and mov... property. The land is waste, ... when put up to sale no bid was ... for it.
	Do	Do	10	do	Linganna ...	Do	51 11 0	51 11 0	A sum of Rs. 61—1—6 was ... by this defaulter, of which Rs. 1... having been recovered by sale o... thatched house and movables, th... lance mentioned in the column has ... to be remitted His land lies w... and nobody wishes to have it.
	Chauti	Chauti.	11	do	Jánakibáyi.	Do	14 10 0	14 10 0	This individual though she ... land in this village resided at Ba... si in the Canara Zilla, from wh... she is reported to have effected ... escape; whereabouts not k... Possesses neither house nor any ... property either in Banavási or it... District; has no heir. The la... banjar, the balance is therefor... commended for remission. T... were no bids for the land when pu... to auction.
Kávaledurga.	Mundakar...	Mundakar.	12	do	Puránik Krishta Bhatta.	1871—72	8 4 10	8 4 10	The total balance of this war... was Rs. 41-0-9, of which Rs. 2... were recovered from his copar... as their share in the warga. A s... Rs. 10—0—8 was realized by the... of the crops of the wargdar's share... wargdar died in 1866 and his heir... the copartners when asked to ... vate the wargdar's share and pay... Government due refused to d...

Hóbli.	Village.	No.	On what account.	Name of the defaulter.	To what year.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
								The then Deputy Superintendent passed an order to the effect that till such time as the wargdar's share should be applied for for cultivation, any produce that the lands may yield should be sold by public auction and the amount realized taken on account of the balance; but for want of care the bágáyet portion of the land deteriorated and yielded no produce to meet this balance this year (1871-72.) The Superintendent having been applied to for instruction in the matter, orders were received by a Kanarese Rúbkári No. 288—115, dated 6th November 1872, to the effect that remission should be applied for for the balance, which is therefore now done. The warg cannot be sold, as portions of it have been alienated.
Chandaukere.	Danvádi.	13	Land Rev.	Mádiga Danga.	1870—71	1 14 3		This defaulter is very poor, therefore unable to pay this balance: his thatched hut being put up to sale no body wished to buy it. The land is a service inám, he being a village tóti, and is waste; has no heir; no body wishes to cultivate it. It has therefore been resumed.
					1871—72	1 14 3		
			Local Fund.	...	...	0 0 11	3 13 5	
Do	Chandanakere.	14	Land Rev.	Talári Putti.	1871—72	5 10 9		This defaulter, who is the village talári lives in her father's house in the Tarikere Talook, has no property or any heir. This service inam is waste and has been resumed.
			Local Fund.	...		0 2 10	5 13 7	
Do	Do	15	Land Rev.	Talári Kastúri Hanuma.	Do	11 5 6		This defaulter being unable to cultivate the land suffered it to be waste, and is living in a village called Dombarahanahalli about 3 miles from Chendanakere and subsists by alms. Has no heir or property. The land being a service inám has been resumed.
			Local Fund.	..	..	0 5 2	11 10 8	
Shimoga.	Rámanakoppa.	16	Land Rev.	Kammára Nanji.	Do	2 13 5		The defaulter who is a village servant left the village before the Pahani of the year, and took up her residence at a neighbouring village called Goppashetti Koppa, which she subsequently left. Her whereabouts are not known. Has no heir or any property. The land is waste and has therefore been resumed being service land.
			Local Fund.	...	...	0 1 5	2 14 10	
Do	Hampinkatte.	17	Land Rev.	Ráma. ..	Do	18 14 7	18 14 7	This defaulter had in April 1871 informed the Patél of the village that he was going somewhere to procure money to pay the amount of this balance; had left the village, but did not return; where abouts unknown, possesses neither house nor any other property. The land which is waste when put up to auction was not bid for.
Hiriyúru. ...	Siddápura...	18	Do	... Sanna Muddaiya ...	Do	46 0 10		The balance originally due by this defaulter was Rs. 56—2—1 in April 1871; the defaulter informed the Patel
						1 11 3	47 12 1	

Talook.	Hóbli.	Village.	No.	On what account.	Name of the defaulter.	To what year.	Amount.			Total.			Remarks.
Shimoga.	Iyanúr ...	Kohalli ...	19	Mohatarfa...	Jaramalli Sankarappa.	1871—72	1	0	0	1	0	0	and Shánbhóg of the village tha was going somewhere to get mo pay this balance : had accordingly the village, but did not return w abouts not known. His movable perty having been put up to sale a of Rs. 8 and annas 6 was realized w was taken in part payment of balance The land is waste, and put up to sale no bid was offered f This defaulter had in January l left the village and proceeded tow the Bellary District. This bal having been included in a former st ment for remission, a docket No dated 18th January 1873, was rec from the Commissioner's Office di ing that it should be recovered the owner of the house in which defaulter was residing but on en it was ascertained that he had Jangam Matt. The balance is th fore to be remitted.
										91	15	2	
						Grand Total ..	.	.	.	366	9	0	

No. 857—7, Fnl, dated Bangalore, 19th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated in the above, the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorizes the remission of Rs. 291—1—2 as particularized in the margin, and requests that explanation may be submitted in regard to the following items.

	Rs.	A	P
*Land Revenue ..	282	6	9
Local Cess ...	2	5	7
Mohatarfa ..	6	7	10
Total Rs.—	291	1	2

Item No. 3, *Rs.* 60—0—0. Whether this is a magisterial fine, or a fine for cultivating land without previous application to it ?

Item No. 4, *Rs.* 7—0—0. Is the inám referred to a jódi or tax free grant, and does the sum of Rs. 7 represent the local fund cess, or the jódi and the local cess combined ?

Item No. 12, Rs. 8—4—10. When the warg is entire, the arrear without reference to the several coparceners should be collected from them, and the share of the defaulter put in their possession. If the Kulavár Chitta (rent roll) recognizes the sub-divisions, and that they are not a mere matter of private arrangement between the wargdár and his partners, the share of the *bonâ fide* defaulter may be sold, otherwise the entire estate should be held responsible for the arrear.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 26th May 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 569, dated Bangalore, 19th May 1873.

With reference to my letter, to your address, No. 4425, dated 24th March 1873, enclosing a copy of one which I had submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, regarding the operation of the rule prescribed in Financial Resolution No. 4004 of 7th November 1872, for appertioning the leave allowances of officers, as exemplified in the case of Mr. R L. Mangles, I have now the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, a copy of the correspondence as per margin.

My letter to the Controller General, No. 327, dated 29th April.
His reply No 175 of 13th May.

2. In the case of Mr. I. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, which formed the subject of my reference to the Controller General, it will be observed that, acting on the ruling contained in Financial Resolution No. 4004, dated 7th November 1872, I claimed payment on behalf of the Mysore State of a portion of Mr. Macpherson's absentee allowance whilst on privilege leave, as he had earned the leave partly by service in British Provinces, and there being nothing in the orders of 7th November 1872 to the effect that they did not apply in cases of privilege leave. The Controller General however intimates that the rule was not intended to apply in such cases.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Controller General, Calcutta, No. 327, dated Bangalore, 29th April 1873.

With reference to Government of India, Financial Department, Notification No. 4004 of the 7th November 1872, I have the honor to request that you will issue the necessary orders for remitting to this office, by a Transfer Receipt, the sum of Rs. 357–14–0 payable by the Government of India, being the proportion of pay drawn by Mr. I. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore, whilst on privilege leave from 13th February to 21st April 1873, inclusive (*vide* memo of calculation in the margin.)

	Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Served in British Burmah from 13th February to 31st May 1870 at 250, and from 1st June 1870 to 30th June 1871, at 350 as per statement received from Conservator, British Burmah.	1	4	16	357	14	0	Chargeable to Govt of India
Served in Mysore from 1st July 1871 to 12th February 1873 at 350.	1	7	12	447	2	0	Do to Mysore.
	3	0	0	805	0	0	

From the Comptroller General, Calcutta. To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. 327, dated 29th ultimo, I have the honor to observe that Financial Resolution No. 4004, dated 7th November, preceding is not intended to apply to the allowances of officers absent on privilege leave. No portion of the pay drawn by Mr. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator of Forests in your Province, during privilege leave, will therefore be borne by the Government of India, and the whole amount should be debited to your own Province.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the following letter be despatched to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 961—28, F, dated 26th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
26th May 1873.

No. 961.
28. Fini.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *26th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Finance."

Sir,

I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to forward for the consideration and orders of His Excellency in Council, copies of the * marginally noted letters embodying correspondence which has passed between the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, and the Controller General. I am further to request the favor of a reference to my letter dated 7th April, No. 146—5.

* From Dy. Accnt. Genl., Mysore, to Secy. to Chief Commr., No. 569, dated 19th May 1873
Do do to Comptroller Genl., No. 327, dated 29th April 1873.
To do from do No. 175, dated 13th May 1873.

2. The Government of India in Resolution, dated 7th November 1872, No. 1004, (Financial Department) ruled that "the absentee allowance of an officer on leave shall "be charged to the general revenues of India, and the revenues of the Berars or Mysore, "in the proportion in which his salary for the three years preceding that leave was debited "to those revenues." This decision was reiterated in letter to the Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, dated 14th March 1873, No. 1707, (Financial Department). On receiving a copy of the last named order, the Officiating Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of submitting to His Excellency in Council his opinion that, *except in the case of privilege leave*, three years was too short a period on which to base an apportionment of an officer's absentee allowance between imperial revenues and those of a Native State.

* Letter from Offg Secy. to the Chief Commr., No. 146—5, dated 7th April 1873

3. Mr. Gordon was then under the impression that the ruling of His Excellency in Council extended to privilege leave, for there was nothing in either of the orders of the Government of India above referred to, or in the circumstances of the case, which indicated to the contrary. The Controller General has now, as appears from the enclosure, laid down that the orders in question are *not* applicable to privilege leave. He has further declined to allow that any portion of the pay of an officer during his absence on two months and eight days' privilege leave, after a service of only seven months and twelve days in Mysore, is debitable to imperial revenues.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is not aware whether Mr. Mangles in this instance has acted under the authority of His Excellency in Council, and he submits for the consideration of His Excellency in Council whether, as recommended in my former letter, it would not be equitable to rule that the pay of an officer absent on privilege leave should be debited to the Imperial Government and to those of a Native State proportionately with the service under each Government during the period by which the leave was earned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 26th May 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, G. No. 36, dated 8th May 1873.

In forwarding copy of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 76, dated 30th ultimo, together with its enclosures, has the honor to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained to Mr. Mohomed Húsén Binturi's drawing the allowances for being in charge of the Shimoga District Jail

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From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District. To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, G. No. 76, dated 30th April 1873.

The undersigned has the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No. A, dated 28th instant, from Mr. M. H. Binturi, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Shimoga Jail, together with its original accompaniments, and requests the Commissioner will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the allowance therein claimed.

From the Officer in charge of the Shimoga District Treasury, To the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. A, dated Shimoga, 28th April 1873.

In forwarding herewith copy of a docket No. 533, dated 15th March last, from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, sanctioning my taking charge of the jail from Assistant Surgeon T J. McGann, I have the honor to state that, in obedience to the instructions therein conveyed, I assumed charge of the jail on the 10th, and, at the close of March last, submitted a bill for the allowance due to me as jail officer for the days I was in charge of the jail, which you were good enough to countersign and transmit to the Deputy Accountant General for audit. The latter officer having returned the bill in question, as the appointment as jail officer requires the Chief Commissioner's sanction, I beg to forward herewith the bill in question and to request the favor of your being good enough to obtain the necessary sanction of the Local Government through the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner in Mysore. To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, G. No. 345—50, dated 19th May 1873.

Begs to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration in original docket *No. 36 of the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Nagar, with its enclosures, regarding the allowances due to Mr. Mahomed Husén Binturi, for the charge of the Shimoga Jail. The Assistants in other Districts get nothing extra for this duty.

*To be kindly returned.

No. 959—37, Financal, dated 26th May 1873.

Order thereon.—In the order of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2, dated 19th April 1871, it is expressly laid down in para 2 that a "Magistrate "or other non-medical officer in executive charge of a jail, permanently or temporarily, "is not entitled to the allowance." The claim preferred by Mr. Mahomed Husén Binturi is therefore inadmissible, and the Commissioner of Nagar should not have given it his support.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that an Assistant Commissioner must on emergency be prepared to hold charge of a Jail without seeking extra remuneration for such duty.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28*th May* 1873.

From the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 43, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 212—20, dated 14th instant, returning the Municipal Budget of the Town Municipal Commission for 1873—74, with certain observations thereon, I have the honor, in reply, to offer the following explanations to the several points therein noticed.

2. Consistent with the practice that was obtained in the preparation of the budget of previous years, the expenditure was computed on the gross income of the year, including the balance from that of the previous year, making due provision for extraordinary expenditure of a reserve of $\frac{1}{16}$th of the total estimated expenditure; but it having been now ordered that the expenditure should be confined to the actual estimated income, leaving the balance obtained from the previous year's budget for extraordinary expenditure, this arrangement has been duly adhered to in the budget now submitted. A large balance of Rs. 17,564 is now shewn, which is partly due to the transfer of liquor license fees, *viz.*, Rs. 6,933 not budgetted for, as, when last year's budget was prepared, the transfer to the Municipality of this source of income had not been sanctioned, and to the non-payment for unfinished works at the close of the year.

3. With reference to para 3 of the above proceedings, the actuals under head "Tax on professions and trades," for 1871—72, includes the balance of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,161, hence the net decrease in the estimate for 1873—74; the amount budgetted for under this head was based on the collections of the previous year, the income for the present year now exhibits Rs. 24,082; this includes the sum of Rs. 7,832; the amount of liquor license fees transferred to this head from IX, "other items." The latter sum has been calculated on a statement lately received from the Deputy Commissioner, and which shews a considerable increase over the actual receipts under this head for the previous year.

4. The imposition of a registration fee on Jatká carts has been sanctioned since the submission of the original budget; provision has now been made for the income from this source under IV, "Tax on carriages, horses, &c;" this source of income is very little, as only conveyances of two wheels mounted on springs are subject to the imposition of this fee.

5. The circumstances under which the provision of Rs. 100 was made under VIII, "Gardens," was the revenue expected to be derived from the produce of cocoanut trees, Hariyáli grass, &c., in the gardens under the Darmámbudi tank bund.

6. The large net increase, *viz.*, Rs. 5,675, shewn in item IX, "Extraordinary," in the original budget arose from the liquor license fees being assigned to that item; explanation on this head is also given in para 3 of this letter. The anticipated revenue from the sale of lands has been omitted in the budget agreeably with the instructions from the Chief Commissioner conveyed in Secretary's No. 498—10, dated 29th April 1870, and the realizations under this head are now funded in the Madras Bank at interest, which interest is credited in the municipal accounts, and appropriated for current expenditure.

7. The printed instructions for the preparations and submission of Municipal Budgets for 1873-74 under the rules which obtain in the North-Western Provinces and to be adopted here, were received late in the month of October last, and the rule that all estimates above Rs. 500 should be submitted for sanction previous to their being entered in the budget was not carried out, owing to the want of time. I would also beg to add that this practice had never been followed by this Municipality, the rule hitherto being to submit the estimates, plans, &c, together with the budget for the Chief Commissioner's sanction after having been submitted to and duly passed at a meeting of the Board.

The instructions under this head requiring the Chief Commissioner's sanction to all estimates above Rs. 500, prior to their entry in the budget will, in future, be duly carried out.

8. The items entered under heads VI and X, "Charitable Grants" and "Gardens" respectively, on the debit side of the budget, are the salary of a vaccinator entertained on Rs. 10 per mensem and two gardeners on Rs. 5 each for the garden lately formed by the Municipality under the Darmámbudi tank bund, and the remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 86, was allotted for the purchase of young trees, &c., to be planted therein; these charges have been duly approved by the Board.

9. The increase, *viz.*, *Rs. 9,549—0—0 is composed as follows :—

* In the present Budget.

The cost of clothing for the Town Police Force for 1871—72 was not drawn in that year, and the same has been provided for in the budget for 1873—74.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 28th May 1873.

The establishment for collection of Sáyer duties have been retained from June 1872 ; prior to which they were carried out on contract, and since they were undertaken to be carried out under the Board's agency, the monthly charges on this account were deducted from the monthly collections, and the net balance shared proportionatley by the Cantonment and Town Municipal Commissions at the rates of two-third and one-third shares respectively.

This practice has now been done away with, and the charges for collection separately provided for in the budget for 1873—74, under its appropriate head.

A slight alteration in the establishment for other collections was deemed desirable, and has been accordingly made.

The President having assumed charge of his office on the 1st of April 1871, only pay for eleven months was debited to the current expenditure of that year : the charges for printing, &c., is included under this head also. The increases under the remaining items need no explanation, as they are for the general improvements of the town.

10. The item shewn under head "Extraordinary" is the annual instalment of refund, *viz.*, Rs. 4,248 in 1871—72, for the expenses incurred by Government in the construction of the main drain, and which having now been repaid in full, no necessity existed for making any entry on this account in the present budget, Rs 100 being entered to meet any casual expenditure that might occur under this head.

Under the above explanation, I beg you will be pleased to obtain early sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the budget under revision.

No. 1006—84, Fin., dated Bangalore, 28th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With his letter No. 43 of the 30th April 1873, the President of the Municipal Commission of Bangalore submits for sanction the revised budget of the Bangalore Town Municipality for the year 1873—74.

	As per original Budget.	As per revised Budget.	Increase.	Decrease.
*Items the amounts of which stand the same in the original and revised budgets	39,620 0 0	39,620 0 0	...	...
Tax on professions and trades	16,250 0 0	23,082 0 0	7,832 0 0	...
Tax on carriages	...	21 0 0	24 0 0	...
Extraordinary	8,420 0 0	8,420 0 0	...	6,000 0 0
Cash balance of 1872—73	6,000 0 0	17,564 0 0	11,564 0 0	...
Total	70,290 0 0	88,710 0 0	19,420 0 0	6,000 0 0
			6,000 0 0	
Net increase	...	...	13,420 0 0	...

2. In the revised budget in question, the receipts for the year 1873—74 are estimated at Rs. 85,410, or Rs. 13,420 more than the amount entered in the original budget, submitted by the President previously, as shewn in the margin.*

3. The increase of Rs. 7,832 under the head "tax on professions and trades" is owing to the transfer to that head of the realizations from liquor license fees from "IX, Extraordinary."

4. The President explains that the large balance of Rs. 17,564 shewn in the revised budget is partly due to the transfer of the liquor license fees not budgetted for, as, when last year's budget was prepared, the transfer of this source of income to the Municipality had not been sanctioned, and partly to the non-payment for unfinished works at the close of the year.

5. In the revised budget, the expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 66,146, or Rs. 654, less than the amount entered in the original budget. This decrease in the expenditure has been effected by a reduction under the head of Public Works charges,

and the result is that the expenses of the Municipality for the year will be fully met from the year's receipts, and no appropriation from the previous year's cash balance will be necessary.

6. As far as figures go, the budget as now revised is satisfactory, and time does not allow of criticising the nature of the works on which expenditure is contemplated. The budget of receipts and charges as shewn in the margin is sanctioned.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Cash balance	...	17,564	0	0
Receipts ...	...	66,146	0	0
	Total	83,710	0	0
Expenditure	...	66,146	0	0
Estimated cash balance for 1873—74		17,564	0	0

7. Mr. Gordon directs that, in subsequent budgets, all extraordinary expenditure should, as already ordered, be entered under a separate head in the budget, in order that the Chief Commissioner may be in a position to judge of the financial condition of the municipality and to what extent the surplus may be safely indented upon.

8. Estimates for all works exceeding Rs. 500 in amount should be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

From the Khazána Baksh. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, G. No 4, dated 2nd April 1873

Has the honor to inform that one Kastúri Rangappa Náyik, Pállégar of Chitaldroog, who was on the receipt of a monthly stipend of Rs. 21—2—9, died on the 31st ultimo at Bangalore.

A further report will be submitted regarding his claimants.

From the Khazána Baksh. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, G. No. 5, dated 21st May 1873.

With reference to my report of the 2nd ultimo, informing the death of the Pállégar Kastúri Rangappa Náyik of Chitaldroog, I beg to state that the deceased has left no male issue, but a mother and step-mother and a paternal aunt; the both mothers were receiving six rupees at three each directly from the Pállégar out of his stipend, and the aunt was receiving 3 rupees as directed by the Chief Commissioner in orders No. 9 dated 5th June 1866, and No. 7 of the 1st January 1864, but to the aunt he was paying one rupee in excess with his own accord as requested by her.

These three individuals submitted a Binnavattale on the 12th instant, soliciting that the stipend continued to the deceased may be divided among them equally, they having no other means for sustenance in their old age.

On referring to the record as to the course pursued in respect to the disposal of the stipend of the Pállégars who died without male issue, I find an order being received from the Huzúr in 1868, directing the distribution of the stipend equally among the surviving female members of the family, which is herein enclosed for perusal and return.

If the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the distribution of the deceased's stipend, Rs 21—2—9, among his mother Siddamma and step-mother Basamma and aunt Sáramma for their maintenance during their life-time, equally in the same manner as was done in the case of the late Pállégars of Chikka Ballápura, their names will be entered in the abstract from the date of the death of the Pállégar in question.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
28th May 1873.

No. 1025—89, FINANCIAL, DATED 28TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances stated in the above, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the disbursement in equal shares of the stipend, *viz.*, Rs. 21—2—9, drawn by the late Fállégar Kastúri Rangappa Náyik of Chituldroog, who has left no male issue, to the surviving members of his family, *viz.*, his mother Siddamma, his step mother Basamma, and his aunt Súramma for their maintenance.

2. On the death of any one of these females, the stipend should be again equally divided among the surviving members, until the whole amount is enjoyed by the last survivor, on whose death it will lapse to Government.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 378—53, F, dated Bangalore, 22nd May 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a docket No. 357—21, dated the 20th instant, to the Superintendent of the Central Jail, intimating that the fines imposed upon the Chief and Deputy Jailors should take effect from the dates on which they were respectively suspended, as I hope I rightly understood the Chief Commissioner's order to mean that the fines were to be the substituted punishment in the case of these men.

2. I beg now to recommend with reference to Dr. Henderson's letter, copy enclosed, that the full rate of salary may be disbursed out of the proceeds of the fine to Mr. Pickin, who has acted as Head Jailor for 20 days.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Central Jail, General No. 357—21, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1873.

Referring to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated the 9th instant, copy of which was forwarded to the Superintendent with this office docket No. 300—19 of the 14th idem, states that the fines imposed upon Messrs. Cress and Brown should take effect from the dates on which they were respectively suspended.

From the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, No. 317, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1873.

I have the honor to solicit that you will be good enough to ask the sanction of the Local Government to enable me to draw under Section 21 of the Acting Allowance Code, the full available salary of the appointment to Mr. H. Pickin, who acted as Chief Jailor here since 1st May.

2. During that time he held no other appointment here, and he was very diligent and attentive, and was put to some trouble and expense in moving his family so as to be near his work.

3. The allowance of 50 per cent on the pay (which is laid down for ordinary cases) is but small for the work and responsibilities of the post, and I hope you will be able to consider this a case in which the higher amount may be applied for and given

4. The Chief Jailor who was suspended received $\frac{1}{4}$ of the salary or Rs. 37—8—0, so that $\frac{3}{4}$ or Rs. 112—8—0 is left available, and may be disbursed under the above section.

GENERAL No. 1026—F. 90, DATED 28TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned under Section 21 of the Acting Allowance Code.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th May 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner General Department, No. 634, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1873.

Referring to the correspondence as per margin, agreeably to which 4 per cent Government securities to the amount of seven lacs were purchased by the Madras Bank for the investment of the surplus cash balances, I have the honor to report for the Chief Commissioner's information that a further sum of eight lacs is now available for investment, and I request his sanction to my requiring the Bank of Madras to purchase 4 per cent Government securities of that amount.

My letter to Secretary to Chief Commissioner General Department, No. 2783, 14th November 1872.
His reply No. 4850—401, 23rd idem.

2. This investment has become practicable in consequence of the large surplus revenue which has accrued in the year 1872—73, namely, about 8½ lacs of rupees, as far as I am able at present to ascertain. It is also justified by the state of the cash balances, which on 1st May 1873 were five lacs better than on 1st May 1872, notwithstanding the investment of seven lacs in January last.

3. When the year is further advanced, it will, I anticipate, be practicable to invest a further sum without inconvenience. The only unusual demands of which I am at present aware are those which may occur on account of gratuities.

No. 1059—Fnl. 91, dated Bangalore, 30th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the authority conveyed in this office No. 4850—401, dated the 23rd November 1872, seven lacs of the Mysore surplus revenue were invested in the 4 per cent Government securities by the Deputy Accountant General in communication with the Agent of the Madras Bank. The Deputy Accountant General now proposes in his letter No. 634, dated the 23rd May 1873, that a further sum of eight lacs, which is available from the surplus revenue of 1872—73, may be similarly invested.

2. In sanctioning this proposal, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that arrangements may be made, as on the previous occasion, to purchase the securities at the several Presidencies, in order to avoid any such derangement of the money market as might occur if the whole amount were purchased in Madras.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 450, dated Bangalore, 16th May 1873.

Referring to your docket No. 771—64, dated 14th instant, enquiring whether the Municipal Commission has expended the funds on works for which re-appropriations are now applied for in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction, I have the honor to inform you that at the close of the official year it was ascertained that the allotments under the several sub-heads alluded to in the re-appropriation statement, submitted with my docket No. 91, dated 9th April 1873, had unavoidably to be exceeded, and finding savings from some of the sanctioned items of work, I took the opportunity to allot for the excess over the budget grant from those items to meet these charges in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction thereto.

I regret that in my docket No. 94, dated 9th ultimo, the omission of the required explanation which has now led to a communication on the subject, and hope that the explanations now offered will meet the Chief Commissioner's approval, and the re-appropriation statement submitted by me receive his due sanction.

No. 1072—Fnl. 93, dated Bangalore, 30th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the special circumstances stated in the above, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 1,414 from the balance of 1872—73, *viz.*, Rs. 7,118, which is included in the budget for 1873—74, as no savings for the latter year can reasonably be expected to accrue.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th May 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 17, dated Poona, 4th January 1873.

I have prepared the detailed papers for the settlement of temporary remuneration of village officers in the scheme sanctioned by Secretary's letter No. 4903—63, dated 28th November 1867, for the following talooks.

		Villages.	
Chennagiri	..	226	Whole talook.
Hiriyúru	..	132	Part of talook.—Remainder previously done.
Búdihálu	..	162	Whole talook.
Sirá ..	..	229	Whole talook.

2. The temporary remuneration has been fixed on the following scale:—

	Land Revenue.
Patéls—1st 1000	2 per cent
2nd 1000	2 per cent
3rd 1000 & upwards . ..	1 per cent
Shánbhógs—1st 1000	3 per cent
2nd 1000	3 per cent
3rd 1000	2 per cent
4th 1000 & upwards	1 per cent

3. The above percentage rates have been arranged so that they may in no case exceed the scale for the final remuneration at para 9 of the rules for that measure, appended to my letter No. 110 of the 4th February 1870. In the scale for final remuneration on the first thousand rupees of land revenue, both Patéls and Shánbhógs receive one per cent more than the present temporary scheme accords, and as the large proportion of villages in the talooks now dealt with are under 1,000 Rs. revenue, the additional one per cent would, in the introduction of the final scale, fall to most of the village officers. There is also an addition in the final scale of a small fixed allowance, irrespective of percentage in the case of smaller villages, which does not exist in the temporary scheme.

4. The introduction of this temporary scale will form a most fitting introduction to the fixing the final remuneration; on the one hand, it provides some remuneration for the village officers, though but a small one; on the other hand, it does not commit the State to the larger expenditure involved in the final scale with its eyes shut. Neither does it give the amount of remuneration to the village officers which is thought the fair amount for full and efficient service till they have shewn some indications of being able to give efficient service.

5. The statement appended to this letter shews the number of village officers, the amount of existing remuneration of each class, the amount required to make the remuneration up to the temporary scale, and the approximate number of officiating Shánbhógs which it is proposed to fix for the future. These additional officiators will be appointed, if qualified men can be found among them, from the members of the family of the existing officiators.

6. As regards the Patéls each village has one to itself; therefore no new appointments will be required.

7. This scheme of remuneration should be introduced and take effect in the year now current, as the village officers are to a great extent at present unremunerated, they having through the introduction of the survey settlement lost whatever profits they formerly derived from direct levies from the ryots.

8. But for the present year it will not be possible to bring the full new complement of Shánbhógs into working effect; charges will be fixed and officiators appointed; but for the present year the new men must act as the assistants of the existing officiators in order to learn their duty. From next year the new officiators will take separate charge of the villages assigned to them.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
30th May 1873.

9. For the year now current it will therefore not be expedient to give in all cases the full amount of additional remuneration to Shánbhógs. One man now frequently holds charge of as many villages as will form the charge of two or more men in future, and it would not be expedient to give this one man the amount intended to pay two or more men, notwithstanding that he has, in some fashion, done the work: again it would not be necessary to pay the newly appointed officiator in this year the whole emoluments fixed for him in future years; but it will be just to give him something for the current year, as he will have to devote some time to acquiring a knowledge of his future duties. The total sum required for Shánbhógs in the four talooks is shewn as Rs. 8,592; out of this, something between Rs. 1,000 and 2,000 may not be required in the present year. I propose to give the few existing officiating Shánbhógs more for the current year than they will each receive when their charges are subdivided and distributed, in consideration that they have been very imperfectly remunerated since the introduction of the survey settlement and consequent abolition of any direct levies they may have enjoyed in the past.

10. Thus, the total sum newly payable both to any officiating Shánbhóg for the current year and the future new officiators may fall short of, but will never exceed, the amount fixed, as shewn in column 10 of the appended statement.

11. I beg that the early orders of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained regarding these proposals; the detailed papers are all ready, and the Superintendent of the Survey will make all the necessary arrangements for carrying out these proposals as soon as possible after the Chief Commissioner's orders are received.

Accompaniment to No 17, *dated 4th January* 1873, *to Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore.*

Talook.	No. of Villages.	Total Land Revenue.	Patéls.			Shánbhógs					Total sum required for Patéls and Shánbhógs, Totals of columns 5 and 10
			Existing emoluments	Sum required to supplement existing emoluments.	Total future emoluments.	No. at present.	No. fixed for future.	Existing emoluments.	Sum required to supplement existing emoluments.	Total future emoluments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bádhálu	162	87,912 0 0	... ...	1,707 0 0	1,707 0 0	26	45	397 4 0	2,185 12 0	2,583 0 0	3,892 12 0
Hiriyúru	132	30,184 0 0	... ...	604 0 0	604 0 0	10	20	232 11 7	681 4 0	913 15 7	1,285 4 0
Chennagiri ...	226	101,326 0 0	1,902 3 11	1,356 0 0	3,258 3 11	24	57	874 4 4	2,167 4 0	3,041 8 4	3,523 4 0
Sírá	229	146,367 0 0	1 12 ...	2,698 12 0	2,700 8 0	51	66	483 12 4	3,557 12 0	4,041 8 1	6,256 8 0
	749	365,789 0 0	1,903 15 11	6,365 12 0	8,269 11 11	111	188	1,988 0 3	8,592 0 0	10,580 0 3	14,957 12 0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th May 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No. 293, Jóg, dated 25th February 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6038—173 of the 29th ultimo.

2nd. With reference to para 2 of the above letter, I beg that I may be informed if any difficulty exists regarding the payment of the sums proposed by me as temporary remuneration in the year now current, as from the reference to the budget estimate in that para, I am in doubt if the expenditure, though sanctioned, is sanctioned for the current year. It is most desirable that some temporary remuneration should be given at once, and the papers being all ready, nothing but the doubt regarding the sanction applying to the current year causes any delay in granting the proposed compensation.

3rd. I may add that, in consequence of the sanction being introduced near the end of the year, and compensation being only necessarily awardable for this current year to the Shánbhógs who have actually officiated, a considerable reduction may be effected in the sum to be paid to Shánbhógs for the current year so as to less materially affect the budget estimate.

4th. I believe I may assume that the sanction does refer to the year now current, and therefore I shall proceed with the preparation of the detailed orders for carrying out the proposed plan. Before they can be issued I trust an answer will be received to this letter.

5th. I shall very shortly reply to your letter No. 6039—174 of the 29th ultimo; before doing so I wish to consult the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6038—260, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 293 of the 25th ultimo, enquiring if the temporary scheme of remuneration is sanctioned for the current year.

2. With reference to paras 2 and 3 thereof, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that as the amount of Rs. 14,957—12—0, as per statement received with your letter No. 17 of the 4th January last, can be met from general savings, the proposed scheme, adverted to in the 4th para, may at once be carried out.

3. The transmission of the reply referred to in para 5 is requested to be expedited.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 19, F, dated Bangalore, 16th May 1873.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, having applied to me for instructions for the disbursement to Patél and Shánbhógs of the Síra Talook of the sum of Rs. 14,957—12—0, being the temporary remuneration sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner as intimated in your letter No. 6038—260 of the 7th March 1873, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, I have the honor to request you to be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the amount in question being met from the general savings of the current year 1873—74, as the savings of the past year have lapsed and moreover no provision has been made in the current year's budget.

2. I beg to suggest that a communication be addressed to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner requesting him to expedite the final settlement of the remuneration of Patéls and Shánbhógs.

No. 1056—Finl. 18, dated 30th May 1873.

Order thereon.—In letter No. 19 of the 16th May 1873, the Acting Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division solicits sanction to the sum of Rs. 14,957—12—0 being met from the general savings of the current year's budget in view to its disbursement to the Patéls and Shánbhógs of the Síra Talook, and suggests that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner may be moved to expedite the final settlement of the remuneration of these officials.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
30th May 1873.

2. The Officiating Commissioner alludes to the above sum as if it had been sanctioned as the temporary remuneration of the Shánbhógs and Patéls of the Sirá Talook only ; but the amount in question provides for meeting similar charges in three talooks of the Nagar Division also. The allotment for the Sirá Talook is Rs. 6,206—8—0, which the Deputy Accountant General is requested to arrange to meet from the current year's savings as suggested by the Officiating Commissioner.

3 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner will also be requested to expedite the submission of his proposals for extending the application of the scheme to the other settled talooks in the Nandidroog Division.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	*Inspection of Vaccination in Talooks.*—Letter from Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, soliciting mileage and batta for Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants when ordered to proceed to the talooks on the duty, with orders thereon.	No. 553—118, dated 1st May 1873.	...	...	1
4	*Revenue from toddy.*—Commissioners of Divisions called upon to submit early reports on certain points, in connection with the system, under which it is derived.	No. 3, dated 3rd May 1873.	...	...	2
5 to 6	*Venomous Snakes.*—Dr. Nicholson's offer to undertake the duty of issuing rewards for their destruction, as an experiment for six months, referred to President, Municipal Commission for report, as to the system on which rewards for snake killing are disbursed, as also calling for further information from Dr. Nicholson.	No. 670—146, dated 8th May 1873.	...	...	2
7 to 8	*Reward to Anché Mutsaddi Subbaraju.* Passing orders on Anché Bakshi's letter recommending it.	No. 732—160, dated 13th May 1873.	...	14th April and 26th April 1873.	3
9 to 10	*Amrat Mahal Bulls.*—Nagar Commissioner requested to state if he can absorb a supply, as also to report how the system of distributing them has been found to work.	No. 767—17 dated 14th May 1873.	...	...	3
11 to 12	*Unanswered reference lists.*—Heads of Departments required to submit them once in two months in the form prescribed.	No. 789—18, dated 14th May 1873.	...	...	4
13 to 17	*Rewards for killing Tigers and Leopards.*—Letter from Collector of South Canara, suggesting that the rates offered for their destruction be raised to a par with those paid in his District, referred to Nagar Commissioner for report.	No 787—19, dated 14th May 1873.	...	...	5 to 9
18 to 20	*Remission of Assessment.* — Claim thereto by certain ryots of the Sirá Talook, Toomkoor District, rejected.	No. 806—23, dated 15th May 1873.	...	...	10 to 11

1	2	3	4	5	
Index Nos of the Proceedings.	Subject	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Pa
21 to 23	*Anché Offices at Harisári and Máddhalli.*—Passing orders on letter from Ashtagram Commissioner, recommending their permanent establishment.	No. 821—[illegible], dated 15th May 1873.	...	...	
24 to 26	*Venomous Snakes.*—Passing orders on the reports of the President, Municipal Board, and Dr. Nicholson, on the subject of their destruction.	No. 818—175, dated 15th May 1873.	...	...	
27 to 31	*Site for a Hindu girl school at Mysore.*—Application for it with correspondence referred to Director of Public Instruction for report.	No. 852—184, dated 17th May 1873.	...	...	13 to
32 to 75	*Medical Pupils for the local Medical Service.*—Passing orders on letter from Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, stating that Budget provision had been made for the entertainment of 12. during the current year.	No. 842—180. dated 17th May 1873.	...	..	15 t
76 to 77	*Mayo Memorial Fund.*—Letter from Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, on the subject, forwarded to Officiating Judicial Commissioner to furnish certain information.	No. 879—186, dated 20th May 1873.	...	...	
78 to 79	*Bégáris to accompany anché runners.*—Letter from Deputy Accountant General, on their employment, referred to the Anché Bakshi for early report.	No. 886—187, dated 20th May 1873.	...	...	
80 to 86	*Amildar Pápaiya Náidu.*—His removal authorized in the event of his failing to pass the prescribed test.	No. 902—30, dated 21st May 1873.	...	...	29 t
87 to 89	*Registration Fees.*—Passing orders on letter from Inspector General, regarding the exemption of security bonds given in plain paper by ministerial officers, from payment of Registration Fees.	No. 901—189, dated 21st May 1873.	...	...	
90 to 94	*Medicine supplied to the Revd. Gassner, a Roman Catholic Priest.*—Passing orders on letter from the Surgeon to the Commission on the subject.	No. 955—202, dated 26th May 1873.	...	...	41 to
95 to 96	*Ghuldm Mahomed Ali.*—Disbursement to him of the pension sanctioned by the Supreme Government on behalf of his father sanctioned.	No. 17dated 14th May 1873.	...	...	
97 to 98	*Mirza Abbás Hussén and others.*—Their application for the continuance to them of the pension enjoyed by their late father Mirza Bhadrudin, rejected.	No 18, dated 14th May 1873.	...	...	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 1st *May* 1873.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 190, dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1873.

Letter No. 112, dated 19th April 1873, from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, requesting sanction for the payment of mileage and batta to Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants when ordered to proceed for the purpose of inspecting vaccination in the talooks.

Submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, No. 312, dated 18th April 1873.

I request you will be pleased to apply to the Chief Commissioner for sanction for payment of the usual mileage and batta to Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants when ordered by Medical Officers to proceed to the talooks for the purpose of inspecting vaccination.

As you are aware, the vaccinators of this Province are subject to no systematic inspection of their work, except such as the subordinates attached to the District Officers can make during the jamábandi seasons, but I think they might also occasionally make visits of inspection during the non-jamábandi seasons in cases where the vaccinators are suspected of idleness and neglect of duty. At present Divisional Medical Officers are prevented ordering them on this duty by the refusal of the Deputy Accountant General to pay their batta bills.

ORDER THEREON, No. 555—118, G., OF 1873.

In reply to his docket No. 312, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding in original a * letter from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, requesting sanction for the payment of the usual mileage and batta to Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants when ordered to proceed on inspection duty of vaccination operations in talooks, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is referred to the provisions contained in the Deputy Accountant General's docket No. 2875, dated the 15th November 1870, which were approved of by the Chief Commissioner, and communicated to the Deputy Inspector General's office under Endorsement No. 4353-1939 of the 23rd idem, for information and guidance.

*Herewith returned.

2. The Surgeon to the Commission has already been informed by the Deputy Accountant General (*vide* his letter No. 48, dated 4th April 1873), that Apothecaries who may be deputed to inspect vaccination work will be eligible for the marching allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem when they do not travel by rapid marches, and that Hospital Assistants will be entitled to $\frac{1}{10}$ths of pay.

3. When required to travel expeditiously however, they would be entitled to draw mileage at the rate of four annas and two annas respectively; but the time occupied in inspecting vaccination should be limited by a specific order from the Surgeon of the Division, which order should be attached to the bill.

Copy to Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th May 1873.

C. C. O.

No. 3.—DATED NANDIDROOG, 3RD MAY 1873.

The Government of India in the Foreign Department having called for information on the system under which revenue is derived from toddy in Mysore, the powers exercised by the contractors and the manner in which the revenue is realized by them and the toddy disposed of, the officiating Chief Commissioner requests that Commissioners of Divisions will be so good as to submit an early report on the points above referred to for their respective Divisions. The reports should be as clear and concise as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

From Assistant Surgeon E. Nicholson, B. A., on Special Duty, D. W. P, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1873.

I have the honor to lay before the Chief Commissioner the following proposition, with reference to the reward now paid for the destruction of venomous snakes. I am at present collecting information as to the advisability of expending public money on the destruction of venomous snakes; my impression is that such a measure could not be uniformly and effectively carried out except at an expenditure of money of which little idea can be formed; but facts are desirable, and from my studies on snakes I should be able to collect facts enabling Government to form a fair conclusion on the subject.

I propose that I be charged with the disbursement of the rewards, accounting for them monthly and according to the following scheme:—

1. The Police to be instructed to direct persons bringing snakes to my residence, Kalhalli.

2. That I be empowered to give a reward not exceeding 8 annas for all venomous snakes brought.

3 That I be empowered to give a small reward not exceeding 1 anna for non venomous snakes brought *bonâ fide* in the idea that they were venomous. This to be discontinued gradually as the snake-catchers become more experienced.

4. That I be allowed the following contingent expenses—

Writer for registering statistics	..	Rs. 10 per mensem.
Sweeper for beheading and burying snakes	..	Rs. 5 ,,
Antiseptic materials, &c.	..	Rs. 15 ,,
	Total...	30 ,,

5. The amount for reward to be drawn as required in two anna pieces and copper.

I would report from time to time the facts obtained, such as—

Number of snakes brought in for reward as venomous.
Number of really venomous snakes brought and for which rewards were paid.
Number of cobras amongst the venomous snakes.
Localities most infested.
Any appearance of diminution in the supply.

I need hardly say that this duty would be a laborious one, but I would undertake it with pleasure, as I am sure that the results would be of value in enabling Government to deal definitively with the question.

No. 670—146, G, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to Dr. Nicholson's letter No. 30, dated 30th April 1873, submitting a proposition for the destruction of venomous snakes, the President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore, is requested to state the system on which rewards for snake-killing are disbursed by the Municipality, and the amounts paid during the last three years, in order that, should Dr. Nicholson's proposal be accepted, the officiating Chief Commissioner may be in a position to apportion the cost of the rewards between Government and the Municipality.

2. The officiating Chief Commissioner requests that Dr. Nicholson will be so good as to state if an experiment, such as he proposes, would be likely within six months to yield valuable results.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—President, Municipal Commission.
,, Asstt. Surgeon E. Nicholson.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th May 1873.

From the Anché Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 40, dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1873.

With reference to my demi-official notes to Colonel Puckle, of 8th, 15th and 18th March, I beg to bring to notice that I hear that the persons who brought the express letter to the Anché, were convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and as the Mutsaddi Subbaráju who received the express used every exertion, and pointed out the real persons, he seems deserving of some consideration from the Government. I therefore respectfully beg to recommend that the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be pleased to confer upon him a reward in money.

I may mention that Colonel Puckle expressed to me that some reward would be given to the Mutsaddi, if he points out the real persons who brought the express.

No. 732—160, Genl., dated Bangalore, 13th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Although the Anché Mutsaddi simply did what was his bounden duty, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has no objection to a reward of Rupees fifty being given to the Mutsaddi, his exertions in the matter having led to the conviction of the offenders.

Mr. Gordon considers that, in calling for a reward, and especially in suggesting a money reward in this case, the Anché Bakshi acted unbecomingly.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Assistant Commissary General. To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 17, dated Hunasúru, 29th April 1873.

With reference to your letter, copy of which was forwarded to me, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the next batch of bulls supplied to the Mysore Government will, in some measure, be broken in before they are sent away from Hunasúru. I take this opportunity of suggesting that a few of the bulls put aside for breeding purposes this year, be retained by us, as it would appear from the correspondence of the Commissioner of Nandidroog and Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, that there is some difficulty in disposing of them to ryots, whilst at present there are large demands on the Amrat Mahal for Artillery bullocks, demands that I am unable to meet.

To Commissioner, Nandidroog, No 287—12, dated 19th April 1873.

Seventy bulls would perhaps be more than sufficient to supply the wants of the ryots

In time, when the value of the breed is better known, I have no doubt that every animal we can spare will be eagerly taken, and we shall then have a large number to select from; but now, as I said before, we have not enough bullocks to meet the requisitions made on the Department.

No. 767—Genl. 17, dated 14th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Before final orders are passed, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to be informed whether the Nagar Division can absorb a supply of Amrat Mahal bulls this year, and if so how many, and how the system of distributing the bulls, as laid down by the Chief Commissioner in this office No. 3407—92, dated 10th October 1871, is found to work. An early reply is requested.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 789
Genl. 18.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *14th May* 1873.

CIRCULAR.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Superintendent of Coorg,
and all Heads of Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to request that a list of letters despatched from your office for the orders of the Chief Commissioner which have not been replied to, may be submitted to this office in the accompanying form once in two months commencing from the 1st June next.

Letters not more than a week old need not be entered.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

DIVISION.

List of letters submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner remaining unanswered up to the end of 187 .

No. and Date.	Subject	Explanation of Delay.
		This column will be filled up in the Chief Commissioner's Office.

STATION AND DATE

Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th May 1873.

From the Collector of South Canara, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 577, dated Mangalore, 29th April 1873.

In forwarding, for your information, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to state that since the introduction in this District of higher rewards for the destruction of tigers and panthers, a large number of these wild beasts is annually killed, but there is reason to believe that their place is supplied by others from jungles in the Mysore Territory.

To Government, dated 2nd July 1867, No. 23.
C. O. dated 20th July 1867, No. 878, P. D.

2. I also find that skins of tigers and panthers killed in Mysore are brought down and fraudulently offered here for the sake of the higher rewards, whereby this District is by occasional oversight obliged to bear an additional charge which should properly fall on the finances of Mysore.

3. As the extirpation of these beasts, and the consequent immunity granted to cattle, are as much in the interests of the ryots of Mysore as those of Canara, I take the liberty to suggest, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the advisability of raising the amount of rewards offered in Mysore to a par with those paid in this District, at least for a few years by way of experiment. This course has been followed in North Canara by the Bombay Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department, 20th July 1867.

No. 218.—Read the following letter from H. S. Thomas, Esquire, Acting Magistrate of South Canara, To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Mangalore, 2nd July 1867, No. 23.

Having just received the orders of Government marginally quoted, I have the honor to submit the required report on the ravages committed in this District by beasts of prey, and the measures which I would suggest for their extirpation.

Public Department, dated 5th June 1867, No 612, and 26th April 1867, No. 426.

2. A reference to the death register kept in my office shews that in the official year 1865—66, no less than 40 human beings were killed by wild beasts, and that in 1866—67, the number of similar violent deaths promises to be equally high, having in ten months risen to 33.

	Deaths by wild beasts. 1865—66.	1866—67.
July .. } August .. }	5	0
		1
September ..	2	2
October ...	6	0
November ...	2	3
December ...	1	4
January ..	3	3
February	2	7
March ..	7	7
April ..	7	6
May ...	3	
June ..	2	
	40	33

3. These returns, it will be remembered, shew only the deaths known and reported by the village authorities, and are rather under the mark than otherwise. If we add a slight margin, therefore, for a few cases of neglect to report a not unusual accident, and for ignorance of those occurring in the more jungly localities, it will be found that death by leopards is an occurrence, that, on an average, takes place once a week in this District.

4. But it is doubtful whether this loss of human life is by the people themselves considered more serious than the almost daily depredations on cattle, goats and watch dogs. The great majority of tigers and leopards are, for known reasons, not man-eaters. The great majority therefore, must live on wild game or domestic cattle. There are few localities here in which deer are yet to be found. On the cultivator therefore falls the main burden of breeding and providing herds and flocks to feed these beasts of prey. One man alone complained that he had lost fifty head of cattle by leopards.

5. I should here mention that tigers are few here comparatively, and that it is by leopards that this destruction of life and property is wrought. Even since my arrival here one little child has, at dusk, been taken away from the street of the village, and one poor woman from the very verandah of her house when asleep at night, and both by leopards.

6. The Government Orders sanction the payment of an enhanced reward for man-eating tigers but not for man-eating leopards, for I believe it is not generally known that leopards are capable of being as formidable as in South Canara they are. The largest reward at present sanctioned for the destruction of any leopard is Rs. 17—8—0.

7. And yet, I would not seek sanction for any special reward for man-eating leopards, for I should be unable to award it; unable to satisfy myself as to which was, and which was not, a man-eater. In most Districts, a man-eater is well known by wide repute, his beat is known ; and the surrounding open plain of ploughed fields prevents his changing it. Here, the cover is thick, nearly every quarter of a mile contains a well wooded ravine, the cultivated valleys even are full of cocoanut, arecanut, sugar-cane, catechu, and shrubs on Kumaki lands, which afford such good shelter that any leopard can change his habitat without being noticed ; and, in practice, they generally take up their quarters within a mile of a village till they have cleared it of dogs and such goats and cattle as are not safely housed, when they remove to another village, and follow the same course ; and it is by no means in special localities that human beings are carried off, or killed in self defence. I believe it to be here generally the accident of their finding no other food on the occasion, or being interfered with. For reasons that I could give, a mangy skin too is by no means the sure indication of a man-eater that it is supposed to be, man-eaters are sometimes particulary sleek.

8. My predecessor Mr. Cadell seems to have had in view this difficulty of recognition when he enhanced the reward on all leopards generally. His letter on the subject is enclosed.

To Board of Revenue, dated 16th February 1867, No. 28.

9. The accompanying return of leopards and tigers killed in this District will shew that Mr. Cadell's enhanced rewards were not without good effects, though, possibly, the increased numbers killed may, in some degree, be owing to the increase in leopards, which I shall explain below.

10. I conceive the most practical way of inducing an increased destruction of these beasts of prey is to hold out the extra encouragement of higher rewards. The present rewards—a tiger ten star pagodas (*i. e.* Rs. 35), a chita, five star pagodas (*i.e.* Rs. 17—8—0) were fixed in 1836, since when the price of the staple grain of this District has risen 228⅓ per cent, and Rs. 35 and Rs. 17—8—0 are not the liberal rewards they were. Their equivalents would now be Rs. 114—13—0. and Rs. 57—7—0. Moreover, the jungles then provided deer enough to obviate the leopard's present necessity for feeding on the cattle of the cultivator.

11. Considering the gravity of the evil to the cultivator, both in person and property, I venture to hope the Government may be induced to consider the present rewards inadequate, and accord me permission in this District to grant rewards of Rs. 60 and 40, respectively, for tigers and leopards, and especially for leopards. If other Collectors do not agree with me, I venture to think it is because they are not similarly circumstanced.

12. The successful sportsman feels it a great tax to leave his house and march 50 or more miles with a heavy skin to Head and Divisional Head Quarters for the sake of the reward. It is discouraging. I should, therefore, propose to let all Tahsildars pay it on the spot, and, to preclude a temptation to malpractices, I would leave them no discretion, but order one uniform sum to be paid in every case, leaving the sportsman to take his luck of male or female, large or small, man-eater or not ; and I would take means to make it thoroughly well-known all over the District that one uniform sum was in every case to be had immediately on application with a head and unmarked skin of a tiger or leopard killed in the District. The Tahsildars would have to support their payments, each month, with the skins as vouchers, which they would be instructed to mark when paying the reward. The status of Tahsildars is very different since 1836 ; and thus checked, I think there is very little danger of the money not reaching the right hands. They are trusted to fine Rs. 50, and imprison for a month, and commit for murder, and I think they might similarly be trusted in this matter.

13. I should add that, pending instructions, I have taken upon me to authorize my Tahsildars to pay the present sanctioned rewards on the spot, and that one wealthy man, the one who complained of losing 50 head of cattle, has undertaken to tell off a band of ten or fifteen of his farm laborers to the one duty of tiger and leopard shooting. Mr. Whiteside sent him powder, and I have arranged for his having the temporary loan of 12 muskets. If the reward is enhanced, and these picked men are successful, they may be encouraged to keep to their new pleasant and profitable profession, and their example may, as in other Districts, be followed by men calculated to live by their gun. I think nothing is so well calculated as a high and ready reward to induce the right class of men to take up this occupation. Such men, when successful, are also made welcome visitors by all cultivators. But it is a very precari-

ous existence; there are many blank days and weary nights of watch to one successful shot, and nothing but a high reward will counterbalance the blanks, the difficulties, and, to the Native mind, the dangers too—for he shoots not for sport, but bread.

14. But the Government may desire to know whence this increase in the beasts of prey in this District. The Natives hasten to impute it to their old enemy, Coomery; the restrictions placed on the Coomery clearings have, they say, afforded more cover, but this, I think, is prejudice. Mr. Cadell has already reported that the restrictions hitherto sought to be placed on Coomery cultivation have been most successfully and generally evaded. Coomery has not diminished, and cannot affect the matter. Moreover if it did, it would rather affect it the other way, for the underwood that springs up after a Coomery clearing forms a far denser cover than the more open virgin forest. I am of opinion that the real origin of the increase of leopards and tigers is to be looked for in the extensive clearings for coffee on the tops of the ghâts in Coorg, which are kept open and worked, and the wild animals naturally retreat from them to the jungles below, whence they follow the cattle, &c., to the villages.

15. With reference to the high rewards, I have sought, I will venture to argue that it is good economy to be liberal. It will be very much cheaper in the end to have paid twice or thrice as much for the heads of the present tigers, than to go on paying moderate sums for many years for all the many cubs that they and their cubs will keep on rearing from year to year. So far do I urge this argument, that I think it would be good economy to enhance the reward in those Districts, also, in which there are few tigers, for then there would be some chance of their being thoroughly exterminated, and the evil and the expenditure for ever brought to an end. It was done in England with the wolves, when the country was densely wooded, and not so well armed as India now is. I venture to think it a stain on our administration that at this date, the beasts of prey should still contest the field with us, and no man dare leave his flocks out at night, except in those Districts and localities where we have completed the work of extermination. I specially refer to such beautiful grazing grounds as the Nilgiris, the Palanis and the Múk, where man can claim the mastery for himself and his herds only by sufferance, only by day light; whereas in Australia, the cattle, sheep, and horses are unhoused by day and night for months. The expense of secure housing is itself a very serious difficulty in the way of the grazier.

From W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of South Canara, To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 28, dated Mangalore, 16th February 1867.

The Board having disallowed, from my contingent bills, the sum shewn in the margin, in the grant of rewards over the sanctioned maximum scale for killing six chítas in September and October, and the Accountant General has consequently called on me to refund the amount of Rs. 35. I beg, however, to lay before the Board, the circumstances under which these increased rewards were given with the view of procuring their special sanction upon the same.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Objection statement for September, dated 15th December 1866	29	8	0
Ditto for October, dated 11th do	7	8	0
Total.....	37	0	0
In Oodipi Talook.			
4 Chítas at Rs. 25	100	0	0
1 Chíta	20	0	0
In Mangalore Talook.			
1 Ditto	20	0	0
6 ... ... Total.....	140	0	0
Admitted at Rs. 17½	105	0	0
Retrenched.....	35	0	0

2. The depredations caused by tigers and chítas have, of late, been somewhat serious in the District, and even the town of Mangalore itself is not free from their incursions. In the month of June 1865, it was reported that, during the previous 12 months, no less than 16 human beings had been carried off in the Oodipi and Kundapúr Talooks, and in the rest of the District the loss of life by this cause only was gradually on the increase. In addition to this, the losses by the villagers of their cattle, goats and pigs were in some localities very considerable. As a stimulus to the people to track out and destroy these obnoxious animals, I took advantage of G. O., dated 2nd February 1865, No. 184, which gives authority to Magistrates to offer as high a reward as Rs. 100 for man-eating animals, and issued a notification allowing a reward of 30 rupees in the two above talooks for a chíta, and 35 in the vicinity of Mangalore. In pursuance of this notification, the excess now retrenched was disbursed with reference to the dangerous character of the animals killed and the depredations committed by them. These orders

I may observe have had a very beneficial effect, and a large number of animals have been since destroyed by the people; in proof of this, I may mention that Lieutenant Thomson, of the Artillery, has since the date of the above, killed 5 chitas or panthers, in the very vicinity of this place.

3. Under these circumstances, I beg to request that the Board will be pleased to pass the small amount of Rs. 35, now under retrenchment.

4. The amount of Rs. 2 retrenched out of 7, paid upon the skin of a hyena in September, also under retrenchment, will be refunded.

Statement shewing the number of Tigers and Chitas killed and rewards paid from 1861—62 to 1866—67 in the District of South Canara.

Months.	1861—62.			1862—63.			1863—64.			1864—65.			1865—66.			1866—67.			Remarks.
	Tigers and Chitas.			Tigers and Chitas.			Tigers and Chitas.			Tigers and Chitas.			Tigers and Chitas.			Tigers and Chitas.			
	No.	Rewards.		No.	Rewards.		No.	Rewards.		No.	Rewards.		No.	Rewards.		No.	Rewards.		
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	
May ...	...	...	...	3	20	0	3	26	0	3	35	0	1	12	0	9	196	0	
June ...	...	...	...	2	8	0	2	30	0	...	...	...	* ...	...	...	24	518	8	* The en
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	0	4	70	0	4	112	8	hanced rate
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	2	36	0	5	60	0	4	75	0	of reward
September ...	11	119	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	124	0	9	164	0	were allowe
October ...	11	137	0	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	359	8	6	104	0	from th
November ...	4	51	8	...	...	...	1	6	0	...	...	...	9	242	8	8	143	0	month, viz
December ...	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	44	0	5	122	8	8	190	8	June 1865.
January ...	1	8	0	1	18	0	6	66	0	2	50	0	14	324	0	7	169	0	
February ...	7	64	0	2	16	0	3	55	0	9	128	0	14	305	0	3	90	0	
March ...	8	55	0	5	85	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	241	0	6	122	8	
																88	1,885	0	
April ...	2	12	0	8	85	0	6	108	0	8	169	0	10	242	8	6	154	8	
Total....	45	453	0	22	242	0	22	298	0	28	477	0	97	2,103	0	94	2,039	8	

Order thereon, 20th July 1867, No. 878.

In the above letter, which the Governor in Council has read with much interest, the Acting Collector of South Canara describes the ravages which are annually committed by wild beasts in the District under his charge. The loss of human life during the years 1865—66 and 1866—67 is lamentable, no less than 40 persons having been carried off in the former year, and 33 in the ten months of the present year; while the loss of cattle and domestic animals must have been proportionately great.

2. Mr. Thomas represents that the rewards at present sanctioned are not sufficient to induce the people to undertake the risk and labor of pursuit; that the scale of rewards now in force was sanctioned 30 years ago, when the value of money was undoubtedly greater, relatively, than it is now; and proposes that permission shall be accorded to him to grant rewards of Rs. 60 and 40, respectively, for every tiger or leopard killed. Mr. Thomas would also, as a further inducement to sportsmen, authorize the several Tahsildars throughout the District to grant the above rewards at the Head Quarters of their talooks, in

nediately on application, and on production of the head and unmarked skin of the slain animal, the kins being forwarded to the Collector's office, each month, by the Tahsildar, as vouchers in support of he payments made.

3. Mr. Thomas would not recommend special increased rewards for the destruction of man-eating igers or leopards, owing to the facility which the peculiar nature of the country affords for shelter and easy nigration from one place to another, and to the difficulty of deciding whether or not any particular tiger or leopard is an habitual man-eater or not.

4. The Government as an experimental arrangement, approve the proposals made by the Acting Collector, and they trust that the increased rewards, which will be promptly paid for every tiger or leopard killed, without entailing unnecessary trouble on the sportsman, may induce the inhabitants to devote themselves to the extirpation of the wild beasts which at present devastate their fields and homes.

5. Mr. Thomas will report at the expiration of six months the result of the measures now sanctioned.

6. On the receipt of the tiger and leopard skins, the Acting Collector will take care that they are marked in such a manner as to preclude their being again offered for the rewards.

7. The Collectors of Districts will forward in January 1868, a return of the number of persons who have been killed by wild beasts in their respective Districts during the years 1865—66 and 1866—67, and the amount paid in rewards for the destruction of these animals during each of these years.

(True Extract)

(Signed), R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

"True Copy"

H. THOMAS,
Collector.

No. 787, G. 19.—BANGALORE, 14TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—From the letter from the Collector of South Canara No. 577, dated 29th April 1873, the officiating Chief Commissioner observes that as a special case, the Government of Madras allow rewards of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 respectively for the killing of tigers and leopards. In the Nagar Division the rates are Rs. 35 and Rs. 15, great inducement is therefore held out to Shikáris who have killed tigers and leopards within the Mysore frontier to take the skins to South Canara for the reward.

2. The Commissioner of Nagar is requested to report on the advisability of raising the rates in force in his Division to those sanctioned for South Canara, and the increased cost which such a measure would involve.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15*th May* 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 14, G, dated Bangalore, 21st April 1873.

In returning the petitions from the ryots of the Síra Talook received under cover of your lett No. 7399—227, G, of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to state for the Officiating Chief Commissioner information, that on receipt of your docket No. 1761—48, R, of 5th July 1872, a statement giving par culars of the cases in which remission was claimed was called for from the District, but in the mea time, as your letter No. 2842—67 of the 22nd August 1872, was received conveying the Chief Commi sioner's final instructions on the subject of disposing of the claims to remission in settled and unsettl talooks on the principles and views set forth in the memo from the Survey and Settlement Commissione the statement since received from the District was not sent on.

2. In forwarding this statement Captain Cumming deprecated the grant of any remission to the petitioners, and Colonel Pearse gave them a detailed endorsement rejecting their claim to remission of assessment on account of the year 1871—72.

3. Copy of Captain Cumming's report is appended for perusal together with the original statement (to be obligingly returned) referred to in para 1 of this letter. It will be observed from this statement that the extent of land given out on money assessment under the several tanks in the Síra Talook was 11,324 acres and 11 guntas, and the portion left waste was 3,819 acres and 21 guntas. The total amount of banjar kandáyem was Rs. 14,766-9-0, of which Rs. 10,581-8-8 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,185-0-4.

4. With reference to para 2 of your letter under reference, the Deputy Commissioner, Toomkoor District, has been requested to postpone the collection of the arrear pending the Officiating Chief Commissioner's final instructions on the subject.

From the Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, To the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, dated Toomkoor, 15th September 1872.

With reference to your memoranda Nos. 256 and 364 of the 19th July and 4th instant respectively, I have the honor to report that I went yesterday to Síra and carefully enquired about the remissions asked for.

The rain-fall was spare all over the talook last year, but the revenue was collected in full without complaint, from all but the petitioners, who are the *more wealthy ryots* and *Shánbhógs*. To give them only a remission, would be unjust. There are no lands below the tank in Síra, where dry crops cannot be raised, as the quality of the soil, red and black, is much better than the soils about Toomkoor. Those who did not choose to cultivate dry crops have, I consider, *no claim to any remission*.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rates in Síra are too high. The average wet rates for the whole talook are *less than a rupee and a half*, and these rates admit of a profit even with dry crops. Considering also the quality of the lands about Kallambelle, where there is a good rain-fall, the average for the remaining parts of the talook, would be *even lower*. Under the above circumstances I have ordered the outstandings to be collected, as it can be done without any trouble. I enclose the statement called for; but as I opine it will not be required, I have forwarded it in original and not kept a copy.

In conclusion I have great pleasure in reporting that since I issued orders on the subject, all the revenue survey accounts of the Síra Talook have been most carefully and neatly written up. I went through several villages and found no mistakes at all, about four days more will put every thing there quite right. It will be very gratifying when I can report that the Toomkoor accounts have been similarly written up.

No. 806—23, G., dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With this letter the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division returns three petitions that had been forwarded to him from this office, in which certain ryots of the Síra Talook represent their claim to remission of assessment on account of their wet lands which had lain fallow owing to a failure of the water supply, and submits the required statement of particulars and a report made by Captain Cumming on the subject.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
15th May 1873.

2. It appears that the survey assessment of the lands in question was fixed low on purpose to provide for vicissitudes of season, and the Deputy Commissioner points out in para 2 of his report dated 15th September 1872, that the ryots might have cultivated dry crops, and that such would have yielded a profit.

3. Under these circumstances the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not disposed to grant any remission to the petitioners, who should be informed accordingly, and the outstanding arrears for 1871—72, the collection of which had been postponed pending orders from this office, should be forthwith recovered from them and credited to Government.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 64—27, dated Mysore, 9th May 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 2710—69 of the 16th August 1872, conveying sanction to the establishment, as an experimental measure of Anché offices at Hirisávé and Madihalli, pending submission of a report on the result thereof at the end of six months, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 101 of the 3rd instant from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, from which it will be observed that favorable results have attended the experiment.

2. I request you will therefore have the goodness to obtain sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the continuance of the two Anché houses alluded to for a further period of one or two years, if not permanently.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 101, dated Hassan, 3rd May 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 617 of the 22nd August 1872, conveying the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the establishment as a temporary measure for six months, of Anché houses at Madihalli in the Hassan Taluok and Hirisávé in the Chennarávapatna Taluok, I have the honor to report that the receipts in these Anchés amounted to Rs. 37—6—0 & Rs. 60—6—0, up to March 1873 respectively, from which it will be seen that their establishment has proved to be of advantage to the public. The one at Hirisávé is found to be particularly useful to the subordinates of the Public Works Department, now that it has been made the Head Quarters of the Irrigation Tank District. For these reasons I beg to recommend the continuance of these Anchés for sanction.

No. 821—28, General, dated 15th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the above letter, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is informed that an application has been made to the Government of India, for the permanent establishment of a Post Office at Hirisávé in the Hassan District.

2. With regard to Madihalli, the Anche Bakshi reports that the expenditure is in excess of the receipts; the opening of a Post Office at that place is therefore for the present uncalled for.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 15th May 1873.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 424, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1873.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, No. 670—146, G, dated 8th May 1873, soliciting information as to the system on which rewards for snake killing are disbursed by the Municipality, I have the honor to inform you that provision was annually made in the Budget of the Cantonment Municipal Commission in each of the official years *marginally quoted, for the sums noted opposite each year as rewards to be disbursed to the parties who brought snakes to the Sar-Amín's Cutcherry for decapitation on the following scale, 1870—71, 1871—72 :—

	Rs.
*1870—71	550
1871—72	500
1872—73	500

Cobras and other poisonous snakes	3 to 4 feet	long	4 annas.
Do	do	2 to 2¾	3 do
Do	do	1 to 1¾	2 do
Do	do	1 foot	1 do

but these operations were not carried out in 1872—73, and the amount apportioned in the Budget for the purpose has consequently been saved. Provision for Rs. 500 has been made in the Budget for 1873—74, and the notices to the public, offering a reward of 8 annas for each cobra brought to the Sar-Amín's Cutcherry, duly promulgated by publication in local papers and by beat of drum throughout the Cantonment. A sum of Rs 100 has been advanced to the Sar-Amín for disbursement on this account.

From the Surgeon E. Nicholson, R. A., on special duty, D. P. W., To the offg Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 34, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1873.

With reference to proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 8th May, I have the honor to state that the six month's experimental encouragement to the destruction of venomous snakes would be sufficient to afford valuable information. Hitherto such experiments have been nearly invariably extended to snakes reputed venomous, and the expenditure has been very great; it remains to be seen whether good rewards for really venomous snakes would cause these to be brought forward in considerable numbers, and whether any diminution in the numbers brought or in the mortality from snake bite can be shewn as a result of the expenditure of money for this purpose.

No. 818—175, G, DATED 15TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Referring to the above communications, on the subject of the destruction of venomous snakes, the President of the Municipal Commission is informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner has decided to accept with thanks the offer made by Dr. Nicholson, in his No. 30, dated 30th April 1873, as an experiment for six months. It is accordingly suggested that the present practice of offering rewards at the Sar Amín's Court be discontinued, and that the Municipality join with the Government in accepting Dr. Nicholson's offer, the cost being defrayed in equal shares by Government and the Municipality.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the Police may be informed of the arrangement, and the Sar Amín also instructed to send all snakes brought to him to Dr. Nicholson.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Reverend J. Greenwood, Wesleyan Mission, To J. D. Gordon, Esq., c. s. I., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, dated Mysore, 3rd April 1873.

I beg to lay before you the following statement and request.

With a view to building a school for the Hindu girls of the city of Mysore, I lately applied to the Municipal Board for a grant of land in front of the old Rest House, adjoining the premises known as the "Europe Shop," at the entrance to Shivarâma Pête, and looking towards the Kalyâni maidân.

The then President of the Board, Colonel Renton, favored my application and promised to further it to the utmost of his power. The members, however, decided that the site could only be disposed of to the highest bidder at public auction.

Hereupon I was about to ask the Board to put the land up for auction when another difficulty arose. It is considered undesirable to have shops and private dwellings on the site in question, while no objection could be made to such a building, and for such a purpose, as we wish to rear. The land cannot therefore be sold in the ordinary way.

I therefore, on behalf of the Wesleyan Mission, beg that you will grant an order for the site above mentioned to be made over to us, subject to such conditions as you may deem it right to impose.

In consideration of what the Wesleyan Mission has done for this Province in the way of education during the past thirty-five years, and of which each succeeding Chief Commissioner has taken favorable notice, I may hope we are not asking too much in begging that this plot of land 66 ft. by 36 ft. may be secured to us for a Hindu girls' school.

I have reason to believe that the Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner of this Division, as well as Major Armstrong, the present President of the Municipality, would willingly see us in possession of the ground for which we ask.

Trusting you will see it right to grant a favorable reply as early as convenient.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, General No. 206—6, dated Nandidroog, 16th April 1873.

Forwards for report in communication with the President, Mysore Town Municipal Board, copy of a letter dated the 3rd instant, received from the Rev. J. Greenwood of the Wesleyan Mission, applying for a piece of ground situated in the town of Mysore, for the erection of a school for Hindu Girls.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 76—31, 6, dated Mysore, 12th May 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 206—6 of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 30 of the 8th instant from the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, on the subject of Mr. Greenwood's desire to get a piece of ground on the Kallyâni Maidân in the town of Mysore, for the purpose of building a Hindu girls' school thereon, and beg leave to observe that although as a rule building on the Kallyâni Maidân is objectionable, a neat building on the spot selected by Mr. Greenwood would be less so than on any other part of the Maidân. But the property belongs to the Municipality of Mysore and is very valuable, and though a girls' school may be very desirable in Mysore, I question whether it would be right to establish it at the expense entirely of the Municipality. The ground in question only a few yards in length and breadth is worth Rs. 1,000, that is to say private offers of that sum have been made to the President, Municipal Board, for it, and I have no doubt if it was put up to public competition a much larger sum would be realized. Under these circumstances I deprecate the free grant of it to so wealthy a body as the Wesleyan Mission. If the Government considers that it has the power to give away municipal property, and if it considers that the establishment of a girls' school would benefit the rate payers generally, then I would beg leave to suggest that the ground should be given to Mr. Greenwood for the purpose specified on payment of half its ascertained value say Rs. 500.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the President, Municipal Board, Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 30 G, dated Mysore, 8th May 1873.

No. 206 of 6th April from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Letter from Mr. Greenwood to the Chief Commissioner.

With reference to your docket No. 16 of the 26th April 1873, giving cover to copies of letters as per margin, I have the honor to report that the site applied for by Mr Greenwood of the Wesleyan Mission, is situated at the western corner of the "Kallyáni square;" the land is the property of the Municipality Mr. Greenwood first applied that this site might be given to him free of all charge, but this the Board declined to do, but were willing to put the site up to auction.

Subsequently I personally informed Mr. Greenwood, that in all probability, he would have to pay very high for the land, and that there was an objection to putting it up to public competition as it was no deemed desirable to allow of shops or dwelling houses being built upon it, which if he were outbid would be most probably bought up for this purpose, and I therefore suggested that he should apply to the Chief Commissioner for a grant of the land.

The erection of a neat school house would beautify the town, and the opening of a girls' school would be really beneficial, and I see no objection to the site being given to Mr. Greenwood, and would only suggest that he be bound to erect a neat building, the plan of which should be submitted to the Board for its approval.

No. 852—184, General, dated Bangalore, 17th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the foregoing letter, the Officiating Chief Commissioner requests that the Officiating Director of Public Instruction will report on the propriety of granting the site in question, with reference to the grant-in-aid rules now in force.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, Bangalore, General No. 6047—1071, dated Bangalore 10th March 1870.

Referring to Dr. Oswald's *letter No. 261—65, dated 22nd August 1868, submitting proposals for the establishment of a training institution for Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants, for service in Mysore, I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to request you to submit in detail the probable cost of such an institution, and to state whether the requisite building accommodation could not be provided for in connection with either the Bowring Civil Hospital or the Pété Hospital.

* Enclosures to Deputy Inspector General's letter to this office, dated 25th August 1868, No. 190.

From the Officiating Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, No.96—22, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1870.

In reply to your letter of the 10th March last, General No. 6047—1071, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the probable cost of establishing a school for the professional training of the medical subordinates serving the Mysore Government.

2. Dr. Oswald has, in the letter you refer to, so fully entered into the subject of the desirableness of training the Mysore medical subordinates in a school at this place, that I need make no further remarks on the general question; except to record my opinion that it should be an essential preliminary to admission into the school, that each candidate should have passed a satisfactory examination in both the English and Kanarese languages. A proper knowledge of the first is indispensable to a facile comprehension of the professional training to be undergone, and of the second for the usefulness of the subordinate in his ultimate duties among a Kanarese speaking people. There need I think be no hesitation about enforcing such a test because the excellent English and Kanarese schools in many parts of the territory afford ample opportunities for the acquirement of both languages. In the case of East Indian lads it might, however, be sufficient as to Kanarese if a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language was proved.

3. The first point to be considered in the question is the probable number of students who will have to be trained, as upon this all the arrangements will have to be based.

4. At present there are in the establishment of the Mysore Government, 12 Apothecaries, 25 Hospital Assistants, and 3 Medical Pupils; of whom 10 of the first class and 10 of the second are lent from the Madras Government. These, it is presumed, would under the scheme be replaced in time by youths educated in the Mysore Government Medical School.

5. If the school be intended for maintaining only the above establishment of subordinates, new buildings would hardly be required, as the occasional use of a room in the present Government High School would be sufficient for any lectures that might be given; but most of the other appliances as subordinate teachers, plates, books, &c., would be requisite, and would prove very expensive in proportion to the work done, for the casualties in the above strength would not at most exceed one or two a year, and the whole cost of the school would be spent in preparing the one or two pupils needed to replace them. It would be much cheaper for this purpose, and quite as efficient, to defray the expenses, at the Madras Medical College, of a sufficient number of selected pupils.

6. If however it be proposed to establish a school where not only the medical subordinates of the Government but other stipendiary or private students may be educated in medicine, then in addition to a staff of teachers, &c., it will be necessary to provide special accommodation for the lecture, museum, and library rooms, which are necessary parts of such an institution.

7. There is no doubt that the wants by the country are great of a class of medical attendants superior to the present Vaithians, and it is probably most felt in the kasabas or principal towns of the talooks. Requisitions for supplies of European medicines for distribution during epidemics have been frequent, and suggested by these and by an unusual number of reports of the prevalence of disease in the different parts of the country, I several years ago submitted in one of my annual reports to the Commissioner a sketch of a plan for gradually introducing a better class of medical practitioners throughout the country by employing pensioned dressers of the Madras Government at the kasabas on a stipend of 10 Rs. a month each, with certain facilities for purchasing supplies of the more important European

medicines as quinine, jalap, ipecacuanha, &c., at prime cost from the Government stores. These stipendiary practitioners were to *bonâ-fide* practice their profession and send in returns of sick treated in proof thereof, but were in other respects to be considered independent of the talook authorities, not bound to attend them, and to be in reality private practitioners whose earnings would in a great degree depend upon their own exertions. The object of proposing that they should not be bound to attend the talook authorities gratuitously, was to prevent their services being monopolized as they otherwise would be, by the latter. The scheme was never tried, and there would then have been, and still would be, great or insuperable difficulties in getting the requisite number of pensioned Dressers or Hospital Assistants as they are now termed. But if a Medical School be established at Bangalore, the difficulty of getting qualified men would be surmounted. The general progress of the country since I submitted the above proposal has been great, there is every prospect of its continuance, and with such progress the want of skilled medical men must be greater. Probably however some stipendiary system is still needed to establish well educated private practitioners throughout the country. The cost of such would be something not very large but it need not be permanent, and it would be more than repaid by the good done and the lives saved. To meet a demand for the production of such stipendiary practitioners, and perhaps afterwards of private students, the school would need a more extended basis than if intended only for training the subordinates of Government.

8. I shall suppose in submitting the following details of estimated cost that a purpose of the above kind is intended, and that it will be determined to establish a school to turn out say 6 or 8 qualified medical practitioners a year—a by no means large number for such a territory and population as that of Mysore. As each native pupil would need 4 years' training, and the Apothecary class 5 probably, and as allowance must be made for casualties and failures to qualify, the number of students to be provided for would be from 35 to 40. Even on those who fail to pass, the training would not be quite thrown away as some might be usefully entertained as vaccinators. One of the best vaccinators now in the Kolár District was a pupil in Péte Hospital who failed to qualify as a Dresser.

9. I shall also have to suppose that the rates of pay to the pupils will be the same as now granted under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 550 of 1868 to the subordinate medical service of the general government, and extended by the Chief Commissioner to the present medical subordinates in Mysore.

10. The buildings necessary will I think be one containing a teacher's room including library and a museum room in the centre, with two class lecture rooms for ten students each, one at either end. A separate building with a small washing room and side room will also be wanted for practical anatomy. These buildings will, so far as I can ascertain, cost about Rs. 8,000. They could be put up within the present premises of either the Péte or Bowring Civil Hospital. Each site has certain advantages of its own, and the determination of this point as of several other questions might advantageously be further discussed with the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore and Ceded Districts.

11. The question as to the necessary teaching establishment is the most important one, being that of the principal item of expenditure. At Nagpore where a similar school for 30 or 40 students, but all taught in the vernacular, is in operation, the cost of the establishment is as follows :—

	Rs. per mensem.	
Principal	250	„
3 Sub-Assistant Teachers at 200, ...	600	„
Stipendiary allowance	100	„
Contingencies	50	„ .
	1,000	„ or

Rs. 12,000 a year ; which amount is given by Government ; and is supplemented by local funds to the amount of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

12. For a provincial school of medicine with 27 pupils proposed to be established at Cuddapah for the instruction of village Dressers, the Committee charged to report on the subject of provincial medical schools to the Madras Government recommended the following establishment :—

	Rs.	
Superintendent at Rs. 200 per mensem	2,400	
1 Assistant to „ 100 „	1,200	
27 Pupils at 5, 6, 7	1,944	
Special grant to Hospital	1,000	
Books, Diagrams, &c., ...	500	
Prizes	100	
	Rs. . . . 7,144	Per annum.

For this the teaching was to be in the vernacular, and the aim no higher than to produce village Dressers.

13. From the same Committee's report it may be gathered that Doctor Mackenzie, the Inspector General of Hospitals at Madras, has estimated that the annual cost of four provincial medical schools in different parts of the Presidency would be Rs. 32,000 or Rs. 8,000 each.

14. Taking the above as guides and assuming that the teaching in the school here is intended to be in English and of a higher standard, I would submit the following as the probable annual outlay for the establishment.

	Rs.
Principal at Rs. 250 per mensem	3,000
2 other Professors at Rs. 200 „	4,800
2 Assistant Teachers at Rs. 200	4,800
32 Native Pupils at Rs. 7, 8, 9, 10, ...	3,264
4 East Indian do at Rs. 16, 20, 25, 30, . . .	1,092
Rations for 4 East Indian Pupils at Rs. 10 each . . .	480
Books, Diagrams, &c, ...	750
Prizes	150
Rs. .	18,336 Per annum.

A first outlay of probably Rs. 3,000 would also be required for furniture, books, plates, &c.

15. The allowances proposed for the Principal and Professors would be staff allowances to the Commissioned Medical Officers performing the special duties. Those for the Assistant Teachers would be the pay inclusive of a staff allowance of two Assistant Apothecaries, whose sole duty should be to superintend the studies and practical duties of the pupils in Hospital.

16. It will not be necessary to incur the whole of the above annual outlay at once. During the first and second years the only necessary expenses will be a small sum for books, and the pay of 8 and 16 pupils, and of the one and two Assistant Teachers, who would instruct the pupils in their initiatory practical duties under the control of the Medical Officers in whose Hospitals the pupils would be doing duty. In the 3rd year the Principal and one Professor would have to be appointed, and the other Professor in the following year.

17. The two Civil Hospitals, the Central Jail, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lying-in-Hospital when established, will afford ample means of giving the lads practical instruction in their work and in the case of the sick, and in my opinion the practical part of their training should be enforced as the principal and most important point of it throughout the whole period of their study, and in fact the actual duties of the Hospitals should be performed by the senior students, and thus it would be possible to dispense with some of the present Hospital Assistants in the Hospitals here, and so effect a counterbalancing economy to a considerable amount, or of about Rs. 1,750 per annum.

18. It would not be necessary to provide domicile or grant compensatory allowance to the lads either East Indian or Native, as with the pay they could afford to live comfortably with their friends.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, No. 1068—238, G. dated 27th May 1870.

I have the honor, by desire of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to forward the accompanying original letter* No. 96—22 of the 20th instant, from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, containing proposals for establishing a training institution for Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants for service in this Province; and to request the favor of your submitting your opinion on the subject.

* To be returned.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the project of establishing a Medical College at Bangalore would, for the present at all events, be a far more costly measure than would be justified by the requirements of the public service in this territory, or the probable results as regards the diffusion over the latter of competent Native medical private practitioners, and he considers that to make

such a project of real practical benefit to the country, it would be necessary not merely to educate and train these men, but thereafter to maintain them *at the public cost*, and to establish dispensaries all over the Province under their charge at a large annual outlay. That such a measure would be an immense boon to the people the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully and freely admits, but the question is whether it is necessary or advisable to incur the large annual expense stated in Doctor Kirkpatrick's report to prepare men for the purpose? Colonel Meade thinks not, and that the object in view could be equally well attained by entertaining a certain number of pupils at each of the Civil Hospitals in the Province and sending such of them as promise to turn out well, for the requisite course of training at the Madras Medical College at the cost of the Mysore State, a covenant being entered into by them beforehand by which they shall bind themselves to service under the Mysore Government for a specific minimum term after they become qualified for such employment.

3. With the means so close at hand of training a class of men for the required purpose, where they would probably have advantages that could hardly be found for them at Bangalore, it seems to the Officiating Chief Commissioner wholly unnecessary to incur the outlay attending the establishment of a local Medical College, until the former measure has been fairly tried.

4. Colonel Meade entirely concurs in the opinion expressed in para 2 of Doctor Kirkpatrick's letter, *viz.*, that the students trained for service in Mysore at the cost of the State should be required to qualify in Kanarese and English, and considers that this should under any circumstances be insisted on.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner also quite concurs in the proposal in para 7 of the report to post pensioned Dressers of the Madras establishment, if such can be found qualified for and willing to take service, at the kasaba towns on moderate stipends, and he remarks further that if the measure could be even partially carried out, it would be an advance in the right direction. I am to add that it is a matter of regret that this has not been tried, and that dispensaries might be established under men of this class for the relief of the poor.

From the Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 151, dated Bangalore, 6th June 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1068—238 of the 27th ultimo, transmitting for my opinion original * letter No. 96—22, herewith returned, of the 20th idem from the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, proposing to establish a training institution for medical subordinates for service under the Mysore Government, and conveying the Officiating Chief Commissioner's sentiments and views thereon.

2. The question of making the Mysore State independent of extraneous aid by organizing a Medical School has long engaged attention, and the perusal of correspondence in my office certainly led me to favor the project of developing the Bowring Civil Hospital into a Medical School, an institution which offers advantages for such extension of its usefulness, under its present able Medical Officer.

3. I note however that the Officiating Chief Commissioner holds that a project of this nature, whether viewed in relation to the education of medical subordinates for the public service, or for the training of private medical practitioners destined in time to replace the present class of Native Doctors, would be a more costly measure than would be justified by the requirements of the public service or by the probable results as regards the diffusion throughout the Province of competent medical practitioners; that he points to the Medical College at Madras as a source whence the Subordinate Medical Staff must be obtained; and that he is disposed rather to extend the public service by appointing medical subordinates to dispensaries to be established at every kasaba town, than to encourage the education of a class of medical practitioners who, though receiving a small stipend from the Government, are expected to look to their own exertions in private practice as the principal source of their incomes.

4. The two schemes for extending the benefits of European medical skill to the masses require very different treatment in their educational aspects. Subordinates destined for the public service must receive their education entirely in English, though required to qualify in the vernacular of the country; while a class of medical practitioners calculated to replace the present race of Native Doctors or Vaithians need only receive instruction in the vernacular.

5. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the social progress of the Province, to be able to form an opinion as to whether the time has arrived for diffusing a body of educated private medical practitioners amongst the masses.

But dismissing this scheme from consideration and confining my remarks entirely to training a ody of men for the public service, I am disposed to agree with the Chief Commissioner that the Medical ollege at Madras offers the more readily available means to the end in view, and probably at a mini- um of cost to the State.

6. The necessity which led to the establishment of Medical Schools at Lahore, Nagpore, Hyderabad, nd more recently at Allahabad, *viz.*, the distance of those Provinces from Presidency Colleges does not pply here, though it is a question whether the youths who will be encouraged to enter the medical ser- ice of the Mysore State will not more readily come forward as candidates, if educated in the Province han if required to go to Madras, which is in a measure to them a foreign country, foreign both to their abits and constitutions.

7. Before it is possible to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion as to the relative cost of edu- ating these young men at Madras or at Bangalore, it is necessary to ascertain the terms under which he Madras Government will consent to admit a number of them, and what number, to the classes of the Iadras Medical College. The Professors would have a reasonable claim to a salary from the Mysore overnment for the additional duties thrown upon them, while there would be certain expenses connect- d with scholarships, prizes, provision of books, &c., &c.

8. To meet the views expressed by the Chief Commissioner it will be necessary to put a large body f young men under instruction. Dr. Kirkpatrick has shewn that the present subordinate establishment onsists of 37, 12 Apothecaries and 25 Hospital Assistants, 10 of the former, and 10 of the latter being ent by the Madras Government. But to give a medical subordinate to each kasaba town will require 4 additional recruits, bringing the total number up to 104, to which must be added 10 per cent for asualties, sickness, absence on leave, &c. To replace the subordinates now lent by the Madras Govern- ent and to provide for kasaba towns it would be necessary then to put about 112 youths under nstruction. It is not of course contemplated that provision of this nature can be made all at once; but hat the public department shall be expanded as candidates come forward and qualify, and if they are o be educated at Madras, the numbers who pass out of College on completion of their educational course t the end of the 3rd year, and each successive year, will depend upon the number the College is able to dmit each year into the classes.

9 If a school were organized locally, a much larger number could be taken under instruction, than ould, I apprehend, be admitted into the classes at the Madras Medical College.

10 The first thing to be done then is to ascertain what number of students the Madras Govern- ent will consent to admit annually to the classes of the Medical College, and the probable cost to the lysore State of their education. It will then be possible to compare the cost with that which would robably be incurred in establishing a Medical School in the Province. I confess that apart from finan- ial considerations, I am in favor of a local school. Candidates will, I think, come forward in greater umbers if not required to leave the Province for their education, and it will be possible at the same ime to put larger numbers under instruction at once, and thus recruit the ranks of the service more peedily, and this is of great moment in relation to the Officiating Chief Commissioner's scheme of establish- ng dispensaries at each kasaba town.

11. In regard to supplementing the public service by obtaining the services of pensioned Apothe- aries and Dressers, I fear that there will be difficulty in inducing them to serve on the small stipends roposed by Dr. Kirkpatrick. I do not think that Apothecaries will be got for salaries less than from 40 to 60 Rs. or Dressers for less than 20 to 30 Rs., and even then I doubt if they will volunteer in any umbers. Indeed I do not think they are to be had, for I know that Dr. Balfour while Deputy Inspec- or General, Hyderabad, had great difficulty in obtaining men on liberal salaries to take service in he Hyderabad Assigned Districts—the Berars.

The best way perhaps of getting at this class of men will be through Pension Pay Masters of Circles.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 1582—11, G, dated Bangalore, 21st June 1870.

I have the honor by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to solicit the favor of your infor- ming him if Medical Pupils from the Civil Hospitals in Mysore, can be permitted to attend the classes at the Madras Medical College, and, if so, if any limit should be observed as to numbers, and what charges would have to be provided for College fees, &c.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
17th May 1873.

2. The necessity for the adoption of some measure for the training of a sufficient number o Medical Pupils for service in Mysore is urgently felt, and it would be a great advantage to this State i with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, such could be done in the manner propose herein, the Mysore Government paying all College charges for the pupils.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 285, dated Ootacamund, 9th September 1870.

I am directed to forward, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Director o Public Instruction in which he asks certain questions with reference to th
13th July 1870, No. 1255. proposal to train Medical Pupils from Mysore at the Madras Medica College.

2. The rules regarding the preliminary education test and the pre-collegiate course of instructio required from all candidates for admission to the second Department of the College are embodied in th accompanying copies of Proceedings in the Military Department, dated 26th August and 8th Septembe 1868, Nos. 3330 and 3506.

From the Director of Public Instruction, To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 1255, dated Madras, 13th July 1870.

Referring to the letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to th Chief Secretary, Madras, regarding the training at the Medical College of pupils from Mysore, in con nection with which a report has been called for, I have the honor to request that information may b obtained on the following points in order to allow of the report being drawn up :—

1*st.*—Whether the term Medical Pupil includes pupils joining the second Department of the Col lege to be trained as Assistant Apothecaries, or pupils joining the junior Department in Colleg and undergoing training for the grade of third-class Hospital Assistant, or both classes c pupils ;

2*nd.*—Whether the Chief Commissioner of Mysore is prepared to indicate the number as well as th description of medical students whom he would propose to transfer to the College annually; an

3*rd.*—Whether it is possible to carry out, in Mysore, the pre-collegiate system of training require of the Government Military students of this institution.

Military Department, Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers :—

Memorandum from the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 14th August 1868, No. 107 to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

In submitting the accompanying letter* from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Departmen the Commander-in-Chief recommends the adoption of the propose
*No. 254, dated 6th August 1868.) rules for the examination of "Hospital Apprentices" and "Nativ Medical Pupils" in training at the Medical College, and is of opinio that the text books referred to in paragraph 3 of Dr. Mackenzie's letter might be supplied with advantag

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17*th May* 1873.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 6th August 1868, No. 254; to the Adjutant General.

Experience having shewn that paid medical candidates and pupils, (now designated "Hospital Apprentices," and "Native Medical Pupils," respectively.) have not hitherto derived nearly so much benefit from their pre-collegiate hospital training, as such a preparatory course, if efficiently carried out, is capable of affording; and this unsatisfactory result being apparently due to the want of any methodical system of instruction, and of any means of accurately ascertaining, from time to time, the progress made by these lads, I have the honor to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, the enclosed rules, drawn up in communication with the Principal of the Medical College, which it is hoped, will have the desired effect of making the pre-collegiate course more efficient than it is found to be at present.

2. The several examinations will, it is proposed, be conducted by means, chiefly, of written questions, prepared by the Principal of the Medical College, and forwarded in the usual way under sealed covers; the answers being returned to him for valuation.

3. To give effect to the project now submitted, it would be necessary to furnish the lads with text-books; but those required would be few, and of an inexpensive kind; and the comparatively costly works at present supplied, (to European Hospitals only) for the same purpose, might be discontinued; so that probably no increased expenditure would be incurred.

4. I am at present making inquiries as to the most suitable text-books procurable at moderate cost; and should the scheme I have proposed be approved, I shall do myself the honor of submitting a list of these as soon as I am in possession of the requisite information.

PROPOSED RULES.

A.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Hospital Apprentices." Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First Examination; at the close of six months.

Subjects:—The sensible properties, names, uses and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination; at the close of twelve months.

Subjects:—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination: at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects:—The pharmacopœia, and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical pharmacy; the pharmacopœia; minor surgery; and osteology, *i. e.* the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital 'Returns;' in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

B.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Native Medical Pupils." Native Medical Pupils will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First Examination; at the close of six months.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
17th May 1873.

Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination ; at the close of twelve months.

Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination ; at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects :—The pharmacopœia ; and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination ; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects :—Practical pharmacy ; the pharmacopœia ; minor surgery ; reading of prescriptions and the elements of osteology.

At this final examination, Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns ;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

ORDER, No. 3330, 26th August 1868.

The proposed rules are sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

Military Department.—Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following papers :—

From the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 5th August 1868, No. 132 ; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the sanction of Government, a draft G. O. C. C., laying down rules for the preliminary examination of "Hospital Apprentices" and Native Medical Pupils, "in substitution of paragraph 4 of G. O. C. C., Nos. 55 and 84, dated respectively, 21st July and 28th August 1866, pages 135 and 189.

A letter from the Principal Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, representing the necessity for a higher standard of examination, and the advantage to the service which will be derived from it is herewith enclosed.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 20th July 1868, No. 240 ; to the Adjutant General.

As the recent re-organization of the Subordinate Medical establishment so greatly improves the position and prospects of lads entering that Department of the public service, it may be confidently anticipated that a considerably larger number will seek admission to it ;—and it therefore appears to me that the time has come, when the standard of the preliminary examination for 'paid Medical Candidates' and 'Pupils,' (or, as they are in future to be designated 'Hospital Apprentices,' and 'Native Medical Pupils,') might with advantage be somewhat raised.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

2. It has been found by the experience of the last two or three years, that the imperfect knowledge of English especially, possessed by most of the pupils, greatly retards their progress in professional acquirements, both during their pre-collegiate hospital training, and their subsequent attendance at the Medical College:—and as, under the new arrangement of providing Native Regiments with 'Hospital, Assistants' only, men of this class will in future be much sooner placed in positions of responsibility than they were formerly, it becomes especially important that they should have sufficient preliminary education to enable them to derive the fullest advantage from the whole of their course of professional study.

3. I have the honor, therefore, to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, the enclosed rules for the preliminary examination of 'Hospital Apprentices and 'Native Medical Pupils,' which have been drawn up in communication with the Principal of the Medical College, and which I would recommend should be substituted for those contained in paragraph 4 of G. O. C. C, No. 84 of 28th August 1866, and in paragraph 4 of G. O. C. C., No. 55 of 21st June 1866, respectively.

G. O. C. C., No. 84 of 28th August 1866.

A.—A portion not exceeding 30 lines in length, selected from a Standard English Author will be given as an exercise in dictation—ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted,) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective handwriting.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in grammar generally.

B.—Candidates will undergo a colloquial examination in one of the following vernaculars at their option:—

Hindustáni.
Tamil.
Telugu.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each candidate of making himself understood in the vernacular which he has selected.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the histories of England and of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

E.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic, in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and in Proportion.

F.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and simple equations.

G.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid.

G. O. C. C., No. 55 of 21st June 1866.

A.—As in the candidates for the second Department, add—

Candidates will also be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own vernacular, and to translate into their own vernacular, a short exercise in English.

B.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the history of India.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the Geography of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic and in Vulgar and Decimal fractions.

E.—Candidates will be required to read and write their own vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

Memorandum from the Deputy Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, 1st September 1868, No. 345; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Submitted, with reference to memorandum from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 21st August 1868.

Draft G. O. C. C., herewith returned.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 27th August 1868, No 3108; to the Adjutant General.

In reply to your memorandum No. 3357 of the 24th current, I have the honor to state that I did not think it necessary to communicate with the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the proposed draft rules for candidates entering on their PRE-COLLEGIATE course of instruction, because these lads, as mentioned by Mr. Powell in his letter marginally noted, are not at all under the control of the Educational Department, but solely under that of the head of the Medical Department.

Herewith returned.

No 1677 of 29th July 1865, para 9. Printed in Pro. of Govt. Educational Dept. No. 244 of 5th September 1865.

2. Should Government, however, desire a reference to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject, I shall be happy to place myself in communication with him.

ORDER, No. 3506, 8th September 1868.

The Governor in Council sanctions the publication, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of a G. O. corresponding with the draft submitted with the foregoing letter.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, No. 3283,—827 G, dated 20th September 1870.

Your letter No. 151, dated 6th June 1870, on the subject of the proposal for training candidates for the medical service in Mysore.

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1. With reference to the above forwards a printed copy of a letter No. 285, dated 9th September 1870, and its enclosures, from the Government of Madras; and requests an expression of the views of the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, on the three points therein specified.

2. As regards the 2nd point, the Chief Commissioner observes that the number of students to be transferred to the Medical College annually should be limited to the probable requirements of this Government.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 308, dated Bangalore, 27th September 1870.

I have the honor, with reference to your Docket Memorandum No. 3283—827 of 20th instant, and its accompanying Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Educational Department No. 285 of 9th September, to reply to the several questions put by the Director of Public Instruction.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

2. It appears to me desirable that the training of medical subordinates for the service of the Government of Mysore, should embrace both the Apothecary and Hospital assistant class; and I gather from para 1 of your letter No. 1068—238 of the 27th May 1870 that such is the intention of the Chief Commissioner, since both classes are referred to.

Whether the term Medical Pupil includes pupils joining the second Department of the College to be trained as Assistant Apothecaries, or pupils joining the junior Department in College and undergoing training for the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, or both classes of pupils?

3. The present subordinate medical establishment comprises 12 Apothecaries (10 being of the Madras medical service and 2 entertained under local Regulations) and 25 Hospital Assistants, 10 of whom belong to the Madras establishment, and 15 to the local service. There are also 4 pupils under tuition in view to future admission to the ranks of the Hospital Assistant class. In the Apothecary class no provision is made for the contingencies of death, sickness, or absence on leave. I think that two should be added, or at the rate of 16 per cent for such contingencies, raising the number to 14, which will, I think, meet all the requirements of this Province as regards this class of medical subordinates.

II. Whether the Chief Commissioner of Mysore is prepared to indicate the number as well as the description of Medical Students whom he would propose to transfer to the College annually? and—

4. On this estimate it will be necessary to obtain 12 candidates to replace the 10 Apothecaries of the Madras establishment and to supply the two additional hands. I would advise that the relief of the Madras Apothecaries be gradually effected. The course of education required under the Madras rules for this class comprises two years of pupilage, and three of attendance at the Madras Medical College, or in all 5 years' training. I would suggest then that in the first year 4 candidates be entertained, in the second three, in the 3rd three, and in the fourth 2, and that afterwards candidates be invited to come forward as their services may be required: should one or more of the first or succeeding batches fail to qualify, the number of candidates in succeeding years must be raised.

But assuming that all qualify, the first four entertained in (say) 1871, would qualify in 1876, and the last two in 1879, when the local establishment would be complete.

5. In regard to the Hospital Assistant class, 10 will be required to replace those lent by the Madras Government and two additional for contingencies, total 12; who might as in the case of the Apothecaries be supplied gradually. There are now 4 pupils who have entered upon their pre-collegiate course in the Hospitals of this Province. They, if willing to take service on the terms of passing through the Madras Medical College, would constitute the first batch, and each succeeding year 3 might be entertained as Native Medical Pupils, each batch in succession passing through the Medical College.

6. But in your letter No. 1068—238 of 27th May, you indicate that the Chief Commissioner desires eventually to establish dispensaries in all the Kasaba towns. There are, I am informed, 80 such towns, in 8 of which dispensaries already exist, leaving 72 to be provided for. If the "probable requirements" of the Government of Mysore referred to in your memorandum under reply, are to be made to embrace this contingency, then 87 Hospital Assistants will have to be trained, *viz.*, 72 for dispensaries not yet established, 10 to replace existing Hospital Assistants of the Madras establishment, and say 5 to meet casualties. If candidates come forward, the number of Hospital Assistants required might be brought forward year by year by 20 at a time, till the establishment is complete.

III. Whether it is possible to carry out, in Mysore, the pre-collegiate system of training required of the Government Military students of this institution?

It will be quite possible to carry out the pre-collegiate system of training required under the Madras system in the Hospitals of this Province. The Pête, Bowring Civil Hospital, and the Central Jail at Bangalore, afford excellent fields for training as do also the Hospitals at Mysore and Shimoga. One Medical Pupil could also be placed if necessary under each of the Apothecaries in charge of District Head Quarters where Civil Dispensaries and Jails exist.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, No 3108, G. 889, dated Bangalore, 5th October 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 308 of 27th ultimo, submitting your views on the subject of the proposal for training candidates for the Medical Department in Mysore, I am directed to observe that there seems to the Chief Commissioner to have been a misapprehension as to the proposed project as regards the medical subordinates of the Madras Presidency *now employed in this Province*. The Chief Commissioner has never contemplated the training up of new hands for the local service, in view *to the latter being substituted* for them, and there is no reason that he knows of for such a measure, beyond providing for *casualties* among them being so filled up.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

2. As regards the requirements of the country in the matter of new dispensaries, the only course that can be advantageously taken at present is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, the preparation of a certain number of native Medical Pupils who shall receive at the several Civil Hospitals of the Province the pre-collegiate hospital training required to qualify them for admission to the Medical College. The individuals so trained, who are admitted to and qualify at the College, can ultimately be available to fill vacancies in the existing institutions, or for the charge of new dispensaries.

3. The question is, how many should be brought forward for this purpose. The Chief Commissioner will be prepared to approve of any number, between 6 and 12, that you think can be so supervised and trained by the Civil Surgeons, and he will be much obliged by your letting him know if so many as 12 can be adopted as the number

4. The pre-collegiate course, it is observed, requires the pupil to be under instruction for two years, so that we should have none ready till the middle or close of 1872 for admission to the college, and if we could then and thereafter send up from 6 to 12 annually we should, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be able gradually to provide for our more pressing wants in this respect.

5. With respect to the Apothecary class, the Chief Commissioner is not disposed to take any steps to train up persons to enter it for the local service, and he would infinitely prefer that our efforts be directed to prepare natives to fill all such posts as Apothecaries are now employed in. If for any special reason the services of an Apothecary are required, we must trust to getting them from the Madras Government.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 326, dated Bangalore, 11th October 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 3498—889 of the 5th instant, and with reference especially to paras 2 and 3, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that, although it will be possible to bring forward annually the maximum number of lads indicated (12), I think that eight will suffice to meet the more limited requirements of the replacement of casualties, and the gradual establishment of new Dispensaries.

2. These eight lads can undergo their pre-collegiate course at the Hospitals named in the margin, all of which offer the field of practice and instruction required by the regulations.

Pête Hospital.
Bowring Civil do.
Mysore Civil do.
Shimoga Civil do.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 3668—27, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 285 of the 9th ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, with reference to the queries put by the Director of Public Instruction in a letter from that Officer of which a copy was enclosed, that,

1st. It is only intended that the Medical pupils sent from Mysore, shall join the Junior Department of the College, and be trained for the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.

2nd. The number of such pupils sent up annually will not exceed eight, and

3rd. The pre-collegiate system of training required of the Government Military Students of the institution, can be duly carried out at the several Civil Hospitals in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 388, dated Fort Saint George, 13th December 1870.

Referring to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 29th November 1870.

From Chief Commissioner, Mysore, 21st June 1870, No. 1582-11.
To do. 9th September 1870, No. 285.
From do. 14th October 1870, No. 668—27G.

2. I am to state that the Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Powell in thinking that it will not be necessary to make any special provision for meeting the small extra charges which will be entailed by the admission of the Mysore students.

From the Director of Public Instruction, To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 29th November 1870.

With reference to the letter to the Madras Government from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1582-11, of the 21st June last, and subsequent correspondence regarding the training in the Medical College of Hospital Assistants for service in Mysore, I beg to submit the following extract from a report upon the subject by the Acting Principal of the Medical College :—"I have the honor to state, that arrangements can be made for the admission of the Mysore pupils into the Junior Department of the Medical College on the 1st of October 1872, provided their pre-collegiate training commences at, or before, the close of the present year ; if this be deferred to a later period, the time of their joining the institution must be postponed till October 1st, 1873, as any shorter training will scarcely fit them for profiting by the instruction given at the College. As the proposal is to send annually to the Medical College a number of pupils not exceeding eight, it will not be necessary to increase the teaching power just now at disposal of the Principal. As no fees are paid by students supported by the Madras Government, nor by students now qualifying for employment under the Government of the Straits Settlements, it is presumed that the same privilege will be extended to the pupils in the employ of the Mysore Government. I would, however, solicit attention to the fact that there will be an annual increase in the expenditure of medicines in the class of practical Pharmacy ; of apparatus in the class of minor Surgery ; of stationery including case books, &c., and of prizes. This increase will probably amount to about Rs. 200 per annum, for which provision will have to be made to enable the Principal of this institution to meet charges as above indicated."

2. Dr. Chipperfield's estimate of the extra charge which will be incurred in training Hospital Assistants for the province of Mysore is so low, and is spread over so many heads, that it appears to me there need be no special provision made, but that the expenditure may be met from savings on the College Budget.

3. It is a matter for regret that the pre-collegiate training necessary will delay the admission of the Mysore students into the College ; but Government are aware that experience has shewn the necessity for such pre-collegiate training.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, No. 5097—G. 1305, dated Camp Sukravárasante, 24th December 1870.

With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the training in the Medical College at Madras of Hospital Assistants for the Mysore Medical service, I am directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying * copy of a letter No. 388, dated 13th instant and its annexure, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras ; and to request that you will be so good as to take the necessary steps for the due pre-collegiate training of the number of pupils specified, and also favor the Chief Commissioner with your opinion as to the necessity for any further arrangements with that object.

1. From Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, No. 95—22, dated 20th May 1870.
2. To Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, No. 1068—238, dated 27th May 1870.
3. From do do do No. 131, dated 6th June 1870.
4. To Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 1582—11, dated 21st June 1870.
5. To do do do No. 3283—827, dated 20th September 1870.
   With Madras Government letter No. 285, dated 9th do do.
6. From Deputy Inspector General I. M. D. No. 303, dated 27th September 1870.
7. To do do No. 3498—889, dated 5th October 1870.
8. From do do No. 326, dated 11th October 1870
9. To Madras Government No. 3668—27G, dated 14th October 1870.

* With 2 spare copies.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 17, dated Bangalore, 6th January 1871.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 5037—1305 of 24th ultimo, transmitting letter No. 388 of 13th idem and its annexure, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, regarding the training of native youths for the medical service of the Province at the Medical College Madras, I have the honor to state that there are 3 lads who were entertained on the dates entered against their names in the margin.

Medical Pupil Govindnáju, Pête Civil Hospital, Bangalore, January 1870.
Do Ethanáju, Bowring Civil Hospital, August 1870.
Do John Taylor, Rája's Hospital, Mysore, June 1864.

2. The two first have passed the required preliminary examination in English and will have completed their two years pre-collegiate course of training before the commencement of the College session of October 1872. The 3rd lad was in the service of His Highness the late Rája, and was drafted into the local service on His Highness' death. I do not know whether he has passed the required preliminary examination in English and Kanarese, but will ascertain this point and report the result.

3. To obtain candidates who will complete their pre-collegiate course in time for the October session of 1873, I would advise that a notification be inserted in the *Mysore Gazette* together with the conditions of service, in accordance with the Madras rules, modified to meet the requirements of the Province.

4. To this end I annex for the Chief Commissioner's information and approval Rules thus modified.

It will be observed that it is proposed to make the examination competitive, should a sufficient number of candidates come forward.

I would advise that in the first instance eight vacancies be notified, and that Superintendents' Deputy Superintendents and Civil Surgeons be requested to give as wide publicity to the notification as possible.

A competent knowledge of English is made a *sine quâ non* and I have not divided Hospital Assistants, as in Bengal, into the two classes under different rates of pay of—

(*a*.) those possessing a complete knowledge of English, and those—

(*b*.) not possessing a knowledge of English, as I consider an acquaintance with the English language necessary to that acquisition of professional knowledge, which is only to be obtained by study of text books and other works in that language.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 5309—1340, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 20th January 1871.

Forwards for perusal * letter No. 17, dated 6th instant, from the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, together with the * Rules drawn up by him for the subordinate Medical Department of Mysore in the grade of Hospital Assistants, and requests that the Deputy Accountant General will be so good as to report if the proposed measure requires the sanction of the Government of India in connection with the financial part of the question.

* In Original to be returned.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 3044, dated Bangalore, 25th January 1871.

In returning the enclosures of your letter No. 5309—1340 of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that as the proposed "Rules for the subordinate Medical Department of Mysore, in the grade of Hospital Assistants," will entail an additional charge under the head of "Medical Establishments," which will be of a permanent character, they will require under the orders hitherto in force in Mysore, the sanction of the Government of India, so far at least as they provide for the admission of candidates to the grade of "Medical pupil," and their promotion to the grades of "Passed Medical Pupil," and "Hospital Assistant," on the proposed rates of pay.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17*th May* 1873.

2. I may observe that by the orders of the Supreme Government No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, (*Gazette of India* 31*st*) conferring enlarged financial powers on the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces, the control of public expenditure under the head of "Medical services," is assigned, with exception to that coming under the sub-head of "Medical Establishments." This sub-head comprises the Medical staff of all grades attached to Public Establishments, but not employed in "Government Hospitals and Dispensaries," "Medical Colleges, and Lunatic Asylums." As however the proposed rules now under report are apparently intended to provide a subordinate Medical staff for all branches of the Medical service in Mysore, the special authority of the Supreme Government would seem necessary even if the orders of 14th December be extended to Mysore.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 5707—256, G, dated Bangalore, 8th February 1871.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to solicit the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to the adoption of the scheme embodied in the enclosed rules, which have been drawn up by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals under the Chief Commissioner's directions, for the establishment of a Native Subordinate Medical Department for local service in this Province in the grade of Hospital Assistant.

2. The want of some well considered system for the due supply of men of this class has long been felt up to the present time, the local Administration has been almost wholly dependent on Madras for medical subordinates, and, while the number in its employment is altogether insufficient for the requirements of the Province under this head, the charges increased therefor are unnecessarily heavy, owing to the large proportion of persons of the apothecary class included in the establishment, as shewn in the * margin.

*

	No.
Apothecary class	11
Native Hospital Assistants ...	24
Total.....	35

3. On this circumstance coming to the Chief Commissioner's notice, in connection with the proposed opening of new dispensaries, enquiries were instituted with the view of obtaining the services of Hospital Assistants for the latter purpose, as also, if possible, of replacing some at least of the Apothecaries, should such appear desirable, but none were procurable ; and it has been stated by the Medical authorities that, were it otherwise, none of the present class of Hospital Assistants in this part of India are fit to be entrusted with the independent charge of a dispensary or civil hospital.

4. The extension of dispensaries to any parts of Mysore in which there are none at present is most urgently needed. In some of the Malnád Districts the mortality from fever is very great, while this disease may be said to be more or less prevalent all over the Province, its character in many localities being of an aggravated type ; and no greater boon could, in Colonel Meade's opinion, be conferred on the people generally who do not now enjoy the means of obtaining medical aid and treatment, than the extension to their neighbourhoods of the facilities therefor that the establishments of dispensaries would afford.

5. But, it is essential to the success of the efforts made with this object, that a local service of native medical subordinates shall be formed and trained for employment under the Mysore Government.

6. The greatest difficulty is at present experienced in finding competent men from other parts of the country, *i. e.*, even of Mysore, willing to serve in the more unhealthy districts of the Province. Few of the men of this description who are employed in these Districts retain their health for any length of time, and the service is hence very unpopular.

7. The only remedy for this state of things, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, is to select and train for the several departments of the public service in such Districts, the most promising pupils in the local schools who have already made sufficient progress in their education and are likely to turn out well, and who themselves, or whose parents, are willing that they should become Government pupils or apprentices for the above purpose ; and it is proposed that, should the adoption of the scheme now submitted be sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, a certain proportion of the number of medical pupils' appointments annually available shall be specially reserved for candidates from the Districts in question.

8. The Government of Madras has intimated * its willingness to allow the admission to the Madras Medical College, for the prescribed training therein, of a moderate number annually of Mysore Medical pupils who have completed their pre-collegiate course in the Province, and it is proposed to limit the number for the present to eight annually, who will be trained in the local civil hospitals, and on completion of their pre-collegiate course therein will be sent to Madras at the charge of the Mysore Government for their further instruction at the Medical College, their pay during these periods, and thereafter when they pass the examination and are finally entertained in the service, being fixed at the rates shewn in Section 17 of the rules.

* *Vide* appended correspondence, from Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr., No. 1582, dated 21st June 1870.
Do from Chief Secy. to Govt., No. 285, date 9th September 1870.
Do from Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr. No. 3668.
Do Chief Secy. to Govt., Madras, No. 388.

Notification, No. 102. dated 7th June 1871.

The following rules for the establishment of a Native Subordinate Medical Department, in the grade of Hospital Assistants, for local service in Mysore, having been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

Rules and Regulations for the Subordinate Medical Department of Mysore in the grade of Hospital Assistant.

Hospital Assistant Class.

1. *Native Medical Pupils.*—The following regulations are sanctioned for the training of Medical Pupils to qualify them for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

2. Candidates must not be below fifteen, nor above nineteen years of age, and they must obtain—

(*a*.) A testimonial as to character.

(*b*.) A certificate of physical fitness for service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Indian Establishment.

3. These certificates must be lodged with the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, at the time of making application, when the candidate's name, age, parentage, caste, &c., are to be registered in a book kept for that purpose.

4. In the selection of candidates, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of individuals in the service of the Mysore Government.

5. *Competitive Examination.*—Candidates who may be approved of will have to undergo a competitive examination to determine their fitness to undergo a course of Medical Study. The examination will be held once a year, and the number of vacancies to be filled up, and the time and places of examination will be notified by public advertisement in the *Mysore Gazette*.

6. *Standard of Examination.*—The following standard of Examination will be adhered to:—

A. English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling, exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted, will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in grammar generally.

Native Language.—Candidates will further be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own vernacular, and to translate into their own vernacular a short exercise in English.

B. History.—The leading facts of the History of India.

C. Geography.—The Geography of India.

D. Arithmetic.—The first four rules of Arithmetic, and vulgar and decimal fractions.

E. Translation.—To read and write their own vernaculars, with fluency and accuracy

7. Examinations will be conducted by means of printed papers prepared by the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, in communication with Director of Public Instruction.

At the end of each day's examination, the papers of each candidate stitched together and signed by the candidate, will be forwarded in sealed covers superscribed as such, by the superintending officer, to the Deputy Inspector General, when steps will be taken in communication with the Head of the Educational Department, to have the results valued, for submission to the Chief Commissioner.

8. *Attestation.*—Candidates who obtain the highest number of marks in the competitive examination will be admitted upon the Establishment, and will be designated "Native Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter into and sign a Covenant in the following form :—

Covenant.—I _____ do hereby covenant and agree to serve as a Native Medical Pupil under the Government of Mysore, upon the terms and conditions applicable to the same class of public servants serving under the Madras Government as laid down in the Code of Medical Regulations for that service as to promotion and pay ; I further covenant and agree not to relinquish the service of the said Government of Mysore without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and a refund of the whole amount of stipend received during my service as a Native Medical Pupil.

9. *Pre-collegiate Course*—Medical Pupils will be attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such Civil Hospitals as the Deputy Inspector General may select, and provided they have attained the required standard in the knowledge of English, will, while so attached, receive the following stipends :—

1st year	..	..	..	Rupees 7 per mensem.
2nd ,,	..	..	..	,, 8 ,,

and free quarters, or Havildars' rate of hutting money (Rupees 4) will be given. Free passage or travelling allowance will be given when proceeding to join the Hospital to which they be posted, and pay will commence from date of passing the examination.

10. *Pre-collegiate Training.*—During the period they may be attached to Hospitals, Native Medical Pupils will be instructed by Medical Officers in charge, and examined every six months, as follows :—

First Examination at the close of six months.

Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

Second Examination at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of practical Pharmacy and the reading of prescriptions.

Third Examination at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The Pharmacopœia, and the essentials of Minor Surgery.

Fourth Examination at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical pharmacy, the pharmacopœia, minor surgery, and osteology, *i. e.* the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

11. *Medical college.*—Native medical pupils will undergo a course of two years' training in the Junior Department of the Medical College, Madras, and while attached to that Institution will be amenable to the orders of the Principal of the college. The stipends, while at college, will be as follows :—

2nd	Class	Students	Rs. 9.
1st		do	do 10.

with free quarters or hutting money.

12. *Passed Medical Pupils.*—Native Medical Pupils will, on completing their college career, and passing the prescribed examination, receive the designation and pay of "Passed Medical Pupils" unless or until they are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant. In such case, they will join a Civil Hospital, as subordinates, until they receive promotion.

13. *Classification of Hospital Assistants.*—Medical subordinates of the "Hospital Assistant" grade are classified as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, the classes being regulated by length of service.

1st Class Hospital Assistants are those who have completed fourteen years of service; 2nd Class seven years; 3rd Class includes all those who have served a shorter period than seven years.

14. *Promotion of Hospital Assistants.*—Hospital Assistants will be subjected to examination for promotion to the 2nd and 3rd Classes of their grade by a Board of Medical Officers appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the following subjects, *viz.*, Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Vaccination, to ascertain that they keep up their knowledge of professional subjects.

15. A report agreeably to the following form is to be forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General in duplicate, signed by the President:—

* Report upon examination of a Medical subordinate at (here enter station) dated (here enter and month) 18

RANK AND NAME.	For what class examined.	Qualifications in—						Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Practice of medicine.	Vaccination.	
								(Here state distinctly whether the Hospital Assistant is found qualified for the higher class or not.)

*(Size Foolscap half a sheet.)

President, Medical Committee

16. 3rd Class Hospital Assistants will be examined before they are promoted to 2nd Class, and 2nd Class before promotion to 1st Class. Promotions to the several classes will not be made unless the reports of the Medical Boards on the qualifications of candidates are quite satisfactory.

17. *Pay.*—The monthly pay of Hospital Assistants is consolidated, and on the following scale:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

	Monthly Pay.
	Rs.
1st class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years service	60
2nd Do. of above 7 Do Do.	40
3rd Do. under 7 Do Do.	25
Native Medical pupil, 1st year	7
Do. 2nd year	8
Do. in College or Medical schools 1st year	9
Do. Do. 2nd Do.	10
Passed Medical pupils	16

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, (General) No. 1015, G, under date Simla, the 23rd May 1871.

Read the undermentioned correspondence relative to the establishment of a Native Subordinate Medical Department, for local service in the Mysore Province.

From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5707—256, G, dated the 8th of February 1871.
Docket to Home Department No. 619, G, dated the 8th of February 1871.
From Home Department No. 2194, dated the 5th of May 1871.

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council observes that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, no greater boon could be conferred on the people generally who do not enjoy the means of obtaining medical aid and treatment, than the establishment of Dispensaries, but that it will be essential to the success of the undertaking that a local service of Native Medical Subordinates should be formed and trained for employment under the Mysore Government.

2. It is anticipated that by this arrangement a considerable saving will eventually accrue to the State, as at present the places which these Hospital Assistants will occupy are filled up in a great measure by the Apothecary class, who are more highly paid than Hospital Assistants.

3. A Code of Rules has been prepared embodying a scheme which the Chief Commissioner thinks will meet the requirements of the case.

4. His Excellency in Council views the scheme so submitted, (which has met with the approval of Government in the Home Department,) with complete satisfaction, and is pleased to sanction the Code of Rules recommended by the Chief Commissioner.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to his letter No. 5707—256, G, dated 8th February 1871.

From the Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 306, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1871.

I have the honor with reference to Notification No. 102 in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th instant, to report that there are 3 lads,* Medical pupils, reported to be qualified to pass the entrance examination into the Madras Medical College and to solicit the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding them.

*John Taylor.
P. Ethirajulu.
Govindurajulu.

2. By the regulations in force in Madras † Medical Pupils should undergo 4 separate examinations at the termination of each six months of their 2 years pre-collegiate course, and these periodical examinations are conducted "by written questions prepared by the Principal of the Medical College under instructions from the Inspector General," Indian Medical Department. These lads have not passed the successive examinations, but as they are reported qualified to pass the final one for admission into the college, I recommend that they be permitted to undergo it.

†Medical Code Volume I, page 85, paras 22 to 27 and para 50, page 90.

3. I solicit instructions whether I am to place myself in communication with the Principal of the College direct or through the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Madras, or whether the application for the necessary examination papers will be made through your office.

4. I should explain that Medical Pupil Etharájulu was entertained only on the 8th of August 1870, but that he had previously undergone 14 months' pre-collegiate course of training for the Madras Medical service which he resigned, and subsequently came forward as a candidate for the service of the Mysore Government. E. B. Góvindarájulu was entertained on the 12th January 1870, and will have completed 21 months' service by the time he enters the Madras Medical College, the winter term of which commences in October. A full period of two years pre-collegiate training is by the regulations subject "to the exigencies of the public service," and in this case I think the 3 months necessary to the completion of the two years' course may be remitted. I therefore recommend that steps be taken for these lads to pass the final examination in view to joining the classes at the Medical College in the October term.

From the Acting Principal, Medical College, Madras, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Madras, 30th June 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of copy of Mr. Ranking's letter, forwarded with yours of the 27th instant. In reply to the letter I have to state that by the words "the pre-collegiate system of training, required of the Government Military Students of the institution, can be duly carried out at the several Civil Hospitals in Mysore," (Officiating Secretary's letter, No. 3668—27, G, dated 14th October 1870). I understood that this training would be carried out in its entirety in Mysore, in accordance with the Madras Regulations, and therefore that the periodical examinations would be regularly held. It is to be regretted that these examinations have not been held, but as Mr. Ranking reports that three lads are qualified for admission to College, I would suggest that they be at once submitted to an examination in Practical Pharmacy and Reading of Prescriptions, under the superintendence of a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, and that the result be reported to the Officiating Principal of the College. I would further suggest that the three lads continue their training in Hospital, and that they be sent down to Madras on or about the 25th September, when after a day or two's rest they could be submitted at the College to the Final Examination of the pre-collegiate course. This examination is so entirely practical that it would be more satisfactory to the College authorities to ascertain for themselves that the pre-collegiate training of these lads, which has been somewhat exceptional, has fitted them to benefit by the instruction given in the College. By the course suggested the Mysore Government would be put to no extra expense, except in case either of the pupils failed, for such failure would necessitate his return to Mysore to undergo another year's pre-collegiate training. The lads who passed could remain in Madras for entry at College on the 1st October.

The expression in the Medical Code, part 49, page 90, Vol. I, "if the exigencies of the service permit" was merely intended to allow the Inspector General in case of sudden emergency to draft into College some of the more advanced of the lads undergoing the pre-collegiate course to fill vacancies. It is much to be desired that in future the full two years pre-collegiate training be undergone by every student, and that the periodical examinations be regularly held. Should the Mysore Medical authorities prefer that the examinations be conducted by the same papers as are issued to the Madras Military students, copies of these papers can be supplied; the replies to which need be sent to the Principal for the purpose of their value being assigned. But I think it will always be desirable that the final pre-collegiate (or, as Mr. Ranking calls it, the entrance) practical examination should be held at the Medical College towards the end of September, and I beg to recommend that this course be adopted.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, No. 1791—451, General, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1871.

I am desired with reference to your letter No. 306 of 23rd ultimo, to forward copy of a communication received from the Acting Principal of the Medical College at Madras, dated the 30th idem, offering certain suggestions as to the course to be adopted in respect of the 3 Medical pupils named in your letter.

2. The Chief Commissioner learns from your demi-official letter of the 8th instant, that the proposals made by Mr. Chipperfield have your full concurrence, and I am desired accordingly to request that the candidates may be at once subjected to an examination in practical pharmacy and reading of prescriptions under the direction of a Medical Officer to be appointed by you, and the result communicated to the Principal of the College.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

3. Colonel Meade desires also that the candidates should be required to proceed to Madras on or about the 25th September next for the purpose of undergoing the final examination of their pre-collegiate course prior to admission to the College, and with reference to the suggestions made by you, authorizes the payment of the travelling expenses incurred by those of the candidates who are sent to Madras, as a public charge. In the event of the candidates or any of them failing to pass the examination at Madras, the cost of the return journey by rail will also be borne by Government.

4. I am directed to request that in carrying out the necessary arrangements in these matters, you will be good enough to place yourself in direct communication with the Principal of the Medical College.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 472, dated Bangalore, 20th September 1871.

With reference to your letter No. 1791—451, dated 12th July 1871, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to instruct the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore to advance the current month's * pay and rail fares (2nd class) to the Medical pupils noted in the margin who are under orders to proceed to Madras on the 25th instant, to join the Medical College.

* Rs.	16	0	0
2. 2nd Class fares	11	4	0
P. Etherájulu	8	0	0
E. B. Govindurájulu	8	0	0

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, General No. 3168—692, dated 25th September 1872.

Your No. 472 of the 20th instant requesting sanction to the disbursement of Rs. 27—4—0 as marginally noted, on account of two Medical pupils proceeding to Madras to join the Medical College.

	Rs.	A.	P.
P. Etherájulu his pay for September 1871.	8	0	0
E. B. Govindurájulu do do	8	0	0
2. Second class fares	11	4	0
Total	27	4	0

In conveying the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the above, states that the amount will be disbursed at once, as an advance, to be adjusted on submission of the requisite bill.

The amount of rail fare should be debited against the Budget grant for travelling allowances. The pay of the Medical pupils has been specifically provided for.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 93, dated Bangalore, 4th March 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter from the Principal of the Medical College, Madras, enquiring whether, in the event of the curriculum of the Junior Department of the College being extended from two to three years, the Mysore Government will permit their students to be enrolled for the extended term.

2. There can be no question that an additional year at the College, at the expense of one year of their pre-collegiate course, will be a great advantage to the pupils, and I beg to recommend the proposed alterations in the curriculum of study, which will then consist of one year pre-collegiate, and three years' collegiate training.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Madras Medical College Principal, To the Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D., Mysore Division, No. 320, dated Bangalore, 1st March 1873.

No. 68, 21st February 1873.

With reference to your demi-official communication No. and date as per margin, I have the honor to request information as to whether, in the event of the curriculum of the Junior Department being extended from two to three years, it would meet the wishes of the Mysore Government to permit their students to be enrolled for the extended term mentioned. I need not say how great the advantage would be to those young men to pass through the extended and more complete course which, if sanctioned, will probably commence on the 1st of October next.

The year thus added to the College will be deducted from the pre-collegiate course.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts General No. 7082—1190, dated Bangalore, 14th March 1873.

Your letter No. 93 of the 4th instant, submitting for consideration copy of a letter from the Principal of the Medical College, Madras, and recommending the alterations therein proposed, as being of great advantage to the Medical pupils of Mysore, whose curriculum of study will then consist of one year pre-collegiate and three years collegiate training.

In reply, states that the Chief Commissioner concurs in the view expressed by Dr. Ranking in the above commission.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1873.

Your Secretary's letter No. 5707—256 of 8th February 1871, submitting for the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a proposal to establish a local Sub-Medical Department for the Province and which met with approval, proposed the admission annually of 8 pupils for pre-collegiate and collegiate training, at Madras, I have the honor to request instructions as to whether this arrangement is to hold good in perpetuity, or for what number of years, or up to what strength the subordinate Medical Department in the grade of Hospital Assistant is to be recruited.

Last year out of 9 candidates 4 only passed the required entrance examination, so that it will be necessary to call this year for 12 candidates, and permission is solicited to issue the necessary Notification in the Gazette.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Departments Mysore Division and Ceded District, General No. 107—26, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1873.

Your letter No. 138, dated the 27th March 1873 requesting certain information in connection with the local Sub-medical Department, and requesting sanction to issue a notification inviting 12 candidates for the service.

Observes that the Budget only provides for the entertainment of 5 pupils and enquires whether the cost of the remaining 7 pupils which it is proposed to entertain, can be met from savings.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 17th May 1873.

From the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts,
To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 224, dated 7th May 1873.

Your Docket No. 107—26 of 7th April 1873, stating that the budget only provides for the entertainment of 5 pupils and enquiring whether the cost of the remaining 7 pupils, which it is proposed to entertain, can be met from savings.

In reply, has the honor to observe that the necessary provision has been duly made in the budget estimate of 1873-74 for the pay of 12 Medical pupils as particularized in the margin.

Grant No. 22, Medical Service item 20 Medical Pupils 1st year. ...	Rs. 800
Pay of 12 Medical Pupils 1st year at 7 Rs. each for 9 months, viz., from 1st July next.	Rs. 756
Balance ...	Rs. 44.

No. 842—G. 180. DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that the course of education prescribed for pupils entering the local Medical Service extends over a period of 5 years, during which it is possible that their numbers will be lessened considerably by resignations or failure to pass examinations. He therefore considers that the entertainment of 12 medical pupils for the current year will not be in excess of requirements, and the Deputy Inspector General is accordingly authorized to issue the requisite notification inviting candidates to present themselves for the entrance examination as proposed.

2. With regard to the other question raised by Dr. Ranking in his letter No. 138, dated the 27th March 1873, Mr. Gordon observes that the number of pupils to be entertained annually depends entirely on the scale on which the Provincial subordinate medical service is to be maintained in future. If the subordinate medical establishment is always to be maintained on the scale mentioned in Dr. Ranking's letter dated 27th September 1870, No. 308, it would appear that an annual supply of 8 pupils will be in excess of requirements, but before orders are passed, the Officiating Chief Commissioner requests to be furnished with a full report on this question. In submitting his proposals the Deputy Inspector General should not lose sight of the principle laid down by Colonel Meade, in this office No. 3498—889, dated the 5th October 1870, that the local medical service is not intended to displace the Madras medical subordinates now employed in the province.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 20th May 1873.

From the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mayo Memorial, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated *Calcutta* 6th May 1873.

On the 7th February I had the honor to reply briefly to your letter of 29th January relative to subscriptions to the funds which are being raised to erect memorials in honor of the late Lord Mayo; and in further acknowledgment of it, I request you will do me the favor of informing the Chief Commissioner that the Calcutta Committee have since received very liberal contributions which will enable them to provide not only for the Equestrian Statue subscribers have unanimously voted for, but to contribute materially to other objects of public interest and usefulness not unworthy of the late Viceroy's memory: and if the subscriptions which have been collected in the Territories under Colonel Meade's administration were added to the Calcutta Fund, they would undoubtedly influence the decision at which subscribers may hereafter arrive in those respects.

Notably among the recent contributions has been the very handsome sum presented by His Highness the Nizám and his principal officers of state.

Up to the present moment the subscriptions amount to (1,06,000) a lac and six thousand rupees; of this about half a lac will be reserved for the Statue, and the remainder appropriated as the subscribers may hereafter determine.

No. 879—186, G, Dated Bangalore, 20th May 1873.

Order thereon.—With reference to the above letter, the officiating Judicial Commissioner is requested to furnish a memo, shewing from the papers in his possession, what amount will be available, stating at the same time the several proposals that may have been received from the different parts of the Province as to the form of the memorial.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 481, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 1563—22 of 12th July 1866, addressed to the Commissioners of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions, in which authority was given for the employment of Bégáris, at an allowance of 1 Rupee each, per month, to accompany the Anché runners at night on certain roads in those Divisions, I have the honor to request that the subject may again be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, as the arrangement appears to have arisen from circumstances of a temporary nature and may no longer be necessary.

The charge continues to be made by the Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore, Shimoga, Kadoor and Chituldroog Districts, on a reduced scale as shewn in the annexed Memo.

Memo shewing the charges on account of Begáris.

DISTRICTS.	Monthly allowance sanctioned as per Secretary's partly circular No. 1563—22. dated 12th July 1866.	Monthly average allowance passed.
Shimoga ...	74	20
Chituldroog	59	41
Kadoor ...	13	3
Mysore ...	6	4

No. 886—187, G, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The foregoing letter from the Deputy Accountant General, No. 481 of the 10th May 1873, is referred to the Anché Bakshi for early report.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21st May 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3393—327, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 441 of the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division with its enclosures (in original, to be kindly returned) and, under the circumstances therein brought to notice, to recommend that Pápaiya Náidu, acting Amildar of the Nágamangala Talook, may be remanded to his substantive appointment.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 441, dated Mysore, 8th March 1873.

In forwarding the correspondence noted marginally, I have the honor to request that you will move the Chief Commissioner to remand Pápaiya Náidu, who has shewn no aptitude for the work of an Amildar in his judicial capacity, to his substantive appointment.

*No. 857, dated 27th September 1872, from Hassan.
No. 824, dated 8th October 1872, to do
No. 1379, dated 8th February 1873, from do

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, Gl. No. 21—2, dated Bangalore, 2nd April 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 3393-327 of the 24th ultimo, recommending under the circumstances brought to notice by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division that Pápaiya Náidu, acting Amildar of the Nágamangala Talook, may be remanded to his substantive appointment, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that the Amildar should be permitted to retain the post he holds until the expiry of the further period of probation granted to him in*January last, when a report regarding him should be submitted by the Commissioner for the Chief Commissioner's orders. The Amildar should be reminded of the condition on which the terms of probation was extended, and that he will be required to vacate his appointment on failure to qualify.

The † enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

* This office No 5952, dated 25th January 1873, to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

† From Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, No. 857, dated 27th September 1872.
Do No. 824, dated 8th October 1872.
From Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, No. 1379, dated 8th February 1873, with enclosures.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. Gl. 42—13, dated Mysore, 26th April 1873.

Adverting to your letter No. 21-2 of the 2nd instant to the address of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me of the date from which the further period of probation granted to Pápaiya Náidu, Amildar of Nágamangala, now transferred to the Háranahalli Talook, is to be calculated.

If, from the date of the above letter, the period is in effect eight months instead of six, the last examination for the Amildars having been held on the 1st November 1872.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 560, Finl. 45, dated Nandidroog, 1st May 1873.

The Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division reports that Pápaiya Náidu, Record-keeper in your office and probationary Amildar of the Háranahalli Talook, has proved a failure, and that he was moreover unsuccessful in passing the Examination prescribed for Amildars which was held in November last.

2. Under these circumstances the Officiating Chief Commissioner is desirous of allowing him the option of reverting to his permanent appointment in your office *at once*, or to remain in his present probationary appointment till the 15th of July next, on the understanding that should he again fail to pass the prescribed Examination on the expiry of the further period allowed him, he will be removed from the service and will forfeit his right to be provided for; but before this is done, Mr. Gordon wishes to know if his permanent appointment in your office is still vacant.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21*st May* 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 375, dated Bangalore, 5th May 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 560—45 of the 1st instant, regarding Pápaiya Náidu, late Record-Keeper of this office, I have the honor to state that the post was filled up on his being appointed as a probationary Amildar. He was one of the officials transferred to my office on its organization in 1863, from the Chief Commissioner's Dafter, and though possessed of some linguistic attainments and general intelligence, he was not qualified for a higher post in the Account Department, and was dissatisfied with the one in which he was placed.

Having apparently had ample time to qualify as an Amildar, I trust he may not be allowed to revert to his appointment in this office, as he could only do so to the detriment of the junior men.

No. 902.—30, G, DATED 21ST MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances of the case, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that the further period of six months allowed to Pápaiya Náidu, probationary Amildar of the Háranahalli Talook, to enable him to pass the Amildar's test should be reckoned from the 14th of January last, and that should Pápaiya Náidu fail to pass his examination on or before the 15*th* July next, he should be dismissed the service, without the option of reverting to his substantive appointment in the Deputy Accountant General's office, which has been filled up.

2. In the event of his passing the examination successfully by that date, he should still be considered as on probation for a further period of 3 or 4 months, and if, after a practical trial, he is found unfit for the duties of an Amildar, he should be in that case also dismissed.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, No. 7441—1251 G, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1873.

Draws attention to the marginally noted rule* contained in Revenue Circular No. 1 of January 1873 of the Revenue Board, Bengal, which will be published as a Notice in the *Mysore Gazette.*

* "Security Bonds given on plain paper by Ministerial Officers are exempted from payment of registration fees."

From the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 426, dated Bangalore, 31st March 1873.

In acknowledging receipt of your Memo No. 7441-1251, dated 27th March current, drawing attention to an extract from a Circular of the Bengal Board of Revenue which, I observed, has since appeared in the *Mysore Gazette,* I have the honor to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice that a Local Government is not empowered to remit any registration fees without the sanction of the Government of India, (*Vide* Part XIII, Registration Act 1871).

2. Security bonds given to Government by ministerial or other officers are not required by the Act to be registered unless they relate to real property of the value of 100 Rs. and upwards, and in such cases, registration being in the interests of Government, as the party claiming under the document, the sanction of the Supreme Government may be obtained to a rule exempting such documents from the imposition of registration fees.

No. 901—189, G, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees in the view taken by the Inspector General of Registration. In future persons tendering the bonds referred to should be required to pay the regular registration fee.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th May 1873.

From the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 363, dated Bangalore, 6th May 1873.

Some months ago, the Reverend Gasnier, Roman Catholic priest of this station, applied to me for a supply of medicines from the Mysore Government medical stores, on payment, stating that he had obtained the Chief Commissioner's sanction. I had not received any official communication from your office to this effect; but as I had no reason to doubt Mr. Gasnier, I supplied him with what he required.

From time to time he has made fresh requisitions for medicines, and today he has again applied, stating that "nothing remains from his provisions of last year," by which I presume he intends to send a fresh indent shortly.

His requirements have hitherto not been very large, and he has been supplied at cost price.

I beg the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to whether I am to continue to let him have drugs from the Government stores on payment.

I would beg to point out that, if this privilege is conceded to the Roman Catholic mission, there is no reason why all other missionary bodies might not claim a similar concession, which would obviously be inconvenient.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, No. 717—G, 156, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1873.

Referring to your letter No. 363 of the 6th instant, I am directed to request you will ascertain from the Reverend Mr. Gasnier for what dispensary or dispensaries the medicines in question are required.

From the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 388, dated Bangalore, 17th May 1873.

In reply to your No. 717—156 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to forward the enclosed original letter from the Reverend Mr. Gasnier for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

The Dispensary which, Mr. Gasnier states, he is in charge of is of course a private one for the use of the members of the mission.

Mr. DeSaint of the Settahalli Dispensary Hassan District, receives his medicines in the usual way on indent passed by the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

From the Assistant Catholic Chaplain, To the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1873.

In reference to your Memo No. 380, dated 14th instant, I have the honor to give the information requested by the Chief Commissioner in his letter of the 12th of the same month.

The medicines in question are required for the only Dispensary we have *here* in Bangalore, and of which I am in charge.

In some occasions I applied for some articles required by Revd. Père DeSaint, in charge of Settahalli Dispensary, (Hassan District.)

Medicines are given here to—

1st. The inmates of the convent, 240 in number.

2nd. To the European male orphanage, having 80 pupils.

3rd. The native orphanage under my charge, having an average of 22 inmates.

4th. Many Catholic priests live in Districts where there are no medical officers and therefore no medical attendance. I provide them with the most indispensable medicines, and when they have to come to Bangalore to restore their health injured by jungle fever and insufficient food, I have often to provide the medicines prescribed by a Doctor who charitably attends on them.

The Reverend Peri DeSaint, as well as I, gets his supply from Paris. The medicines are from the first house in Paris. They are cheaper than those I may get from the Government stores.

But we have been by unforeseen emergencies running short with some articles as our things have been delayed by some mistakes or sometimes political troubles, and had to purchase in the civil dispensaries at the well known *charges*.

Medical attendance as well as medicines are obtained gratis at the Bowring Hospital, but we see great inconvenience in sending sick children such a distance, chiefly the girls.

Then to avoid the heavy loss above mentioned and the breach of discipline caused by sending the children to hospitals, I asked Colonel Meade to be kind enough to authorize my having medicine from the Government stores at cost price, which was willingly granted.

I have nothing to add but that, I will never avail of the Chief Commissioner's concession if it causes any one either trouble or dissatisfaction.

No. 955—202, Genl., dated Bangalore, 26th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that, by this office letter dated 15th April 1872, No. 201---12, to the Commissioner of Ashtagram, sanction was accorded to the supply of medical stores at cost price to the Settahalli Dispensary, Hassan District.

2. With reference to the question now raised by Dr. Oswald, Mr. Gordon is of opinion that a broad and liberal view should be taken of it, and that medicines should be supplied at cost price, when they can be conveniently spared, to any person or persons of respectability, irrespectively of race or creed, who may require a supply for good and unselfish purposes. It rests with Dr. Oswald to give effect to these views, exercising his own discretion.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th May 1873.

From the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 41, dated Vellore, 29th April 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith a petition in original from Ghulám Mahomed Ali, eldest son of the late Mahomed Taki, a Mysore pensioner, to whom a pension of Rs. 87—5—4 has been sanctioned in the letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, No. 186, F, dated 11th March 1873, praying that the said pension may be disbursed to him from the date of his father's death. *viz.*, the 1st December 1872.

2. The petitioner has been paid his pension from the date of the above order, as no date was specified from which payment was to commence.

3. In their * order of 20th July 1840, sanctioning a pension to Ghulám Husén, son of the late Mahomed Naki, younger brother of Mahomed Taki, the Government of India ruled that the pension should commence from the date of his father's demise: a similar concession might, it appears to me, be extended to the petitioner, as his father was the eldest son of Ali Réza Khán. I request therefore you will be good enough to submit his application for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Supreme Government.

* *Vide* your letter No. 465, dated 14th August 1840.

No. 17, dated 14th May 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the disbursement to Ghulám Mahomed Ali, eldest son of the late Mahomed Taki, a Mysore pensioner, of the pension, *viz.*, Rs. 87-5-4, recently granted to him by the Government of India, from the date of his fathers death, *viz.*, the 1st December 1872.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From Mirza Abbás Husén, Mirza Hyder Husén, Mirza Mira Husén and their seven sisters, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Bangalore, dated Mysore, 20th April 1873.

That your honor's poor petitioners' father named Mirza Bhadrúdin Husén, son of Mira Huséf Mirza Mira Husén, brother-in-law of the late Tippu Sultan, had received a pension from the two Lac Fund of Pagodas 350 per mensem, after the death of the latter incumbent one half the amount was granted to his family by Government.

That your honor's poor petitioners respectfully beg to state the death of their father on the 21st March 1873, and the pension drew by him Rs. 15—12—0 was stopped.

A pensioner of the Two Lac Fund named Abdul Kháder Sáhib died about 6 months ago and who drew a pension of Rs. 49, his family was granted a pension of one half the amount.

Nabob Gam Raza Alli Khán and his brother Nabob Jaffer Alli Khán, who drew a pension from the same fund of Rs. 108 each, after their death their families were allowed one half the amount and they enjoy the privilege now, and several other families are, in like manner, provided with pensions.

That your honor's poor petitioners now beg to state that they possess no property or funds to support them, they are very poor and no means whatever to keep themselves up, that your poor petitioners

therefore humbly and respectfully crave that your gracious honor will take their deplorable case into consideration and grant them the pension drew by their late father, viz. Rs. 15—12—0. For which act of charity, your poor and distressed petitioners will always pray to the Almighty for your honor's long life and prosperity.

No. 18 P, DATED 14TH MAY, 1873.

ORDER THEREON—As the pension granted to their late father Mirza Bhadrúdín has already been enjoyed in petitioners' family for two generations, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers, that it cannot properly be longer continued.

2. Petitioners are therefore informed that their prayer cannot be complied with.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Grant-in-aid Rules.*—Letter to Government of India submitting a revised set for approval.	No. 951—5, dated 26th May 1873	...	Nos 1 to 11, 29th April 1873.	1 to 2
3 to 5	*Superior Officers of the Educational Department.*—Government of India Resolution sanctioning alterations in, and additions to the establishment, communicated to Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Accountant General.	No 993—1, dated 27th May 1873	.	...	3

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, **Educational Department**,*
26th May 1873.

No. 954.
5.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *26th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

TO

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of your letter No. 61, dated the 22nd February 1873, I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to submit for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying revised rules for grants-in-aid for this Province, and to state that although the additional rules (the two last) proposed to meet the case of educational buildings are not so complex as those in force in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab, they appear to Mr. Gordon satisfactory, and effectually secure the principle on which grants-in-aid should be disbursed, *i. e.* that the Government grant is not to exceed private contributions in amount.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 26th May 1873.

MYSORE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

Dated Bangalore, 1st May 1873.

The Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books or otherwise, to any school under adequate local management, in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points :—

1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school will depend for support.
2nd. The proposed monthly expenditure in detail.
3rd. The average number of pupils to be instructed.
4th. The persons responsible for the management.
5th. The nature and course of instruction.
6th. The number and salaries of masters or mistresses.
7th. The nature and amount of aid sought.

3. Any school to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by any officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not; and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants-in-aid the following principles will be observed :—

(*a*) The Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

(*b*) Grants will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools and girls' schools) at which fees of reasonable amount are required from the scholars.

(*c*) In no case will the Government grant exceed in amount the sum to be expended on a school from private sources.

(*d*) For schools educating up to the University Entrance Standard, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(*e*) For other schools in which the expenditure is more than Rs. 30 per mensem, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed two-thirds of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(*f*) The proportional amounts above laid down for Government grants are *maximum* amounts: and it must not be assumed that the *maximum* will, in all cases, and as a matter of course, be sanctioned.

(*g*) The conditions of every grant will be subject to revision periodically.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

7. The erection, enlargement, and repairs of school houses are included among the objects for which aid may be given, subject to the conditions prescribed in para 5, *C*. Whenever a building grant is asked for, a plan and estimate of the building, and the number for whose accommodation it is required, should accompany the application.

8. In the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, enlargement or repair of which a grant may have been made by Government, being devoted to any other than educational purposes, the Government shall have the option of purchasing the building at a valuation to be determined by arbitrators, credit being given for the amount of the grant which may have been made by Government

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 27th May 1873.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Home Department, Education, No. 194, dated Simla, 15th May 1873.

With reference to your letters noted on the margin, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Resolution † recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department, sanctioning a revised scale of salaries for certain officers of the Educational Department in Mysore, and to remark that the Governor General in Council is unable to grant any increase to the salaries of the Principal of the Bangalore High School and the Principal of the Rája's School.

* No. 6223—49, dated 3rd February 1873.
† „ 6913—56, F., dated 5th March 1873.
„ 49, dated 26th April 1873.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 49, dated Simla, 26th April 1873.

Read an Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 163, dated the 10th instant, recommending for sanction certain alterations in, and additions to, the establishment of superior officers of the Educational Department, Mysore.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the alteration of the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, from Rs. 900 a month to Rs. 900 rising to Rs. 1050 after 5 years' service; and of those of the Inspectors from Rs. 700 and 500 to Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700, and to Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 500, respectively. His Excellency in Council also sanctions the appointment of a Deputy Inspector on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250, with an establishment costing Rs. 20 a month to assist the Director.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, and that the original papers received therefrom be returned, copies being kept for record.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

No. 993—E. 1, dated 27th May 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be forwarded to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. Subjoined is also a comparative statement showing the present scale of officers in the higher grades of the Educational Department in Mysore, and the revised scale as now sanctioned by the Government of India in the above quoted letter.

Present Scale.					Revised Scale as sanctioned by the Govt. of India.				
	Details.	Salary. Minimum.	Salary. Maximum.	Remarks.		Details.	Salary. Minimum.	Salary. Maximum.	Remarks.
1	Director ...	900	900		1	Director ...	900	1050	Attains maximum after 5 years' service.
1	Inspector ...	700	700		1	Inspector ...	500	700	Attains maximum by increments of Rs. 100 after 3 and 5 years' service.
1	2nd do ...	500	500		1	2nd do ...	350	500	Do do by increments of Rs. 75 after 3 and 5 years.
1	Principal, High School, Bangalore.	400	500	Attains maximum on passing in vernaculars.	1	Dy. do ...	150	250	Do do by annual increments of Rs. 20.
1	Principal, Rája's School, Mysore.	250	350	Attains maximum by increments of Rs. 50 after 5 and 10 years' service in the post.	1	Principal, High School ...	400	500	As per old scale.
					1	Principal, Rája's School ...	250	350	
	Total.....	2750	2950			Total.....	2550	3350	

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—Letter from Commandant of the Corps urging the formation of a Company of recruits, ordered to be submitted to the Government of India for orders.	No 657—1, dated 5th May 1873			1 to 2
3	Letter to the Government of India submitting the above.	No 668—14, dated 8th May			
4 to 7	*Muskets for the use of the Mysore Infantry*—Letter from Military Assistant requesting a supply of 600, sanctioned	No 887—17, dated 20th May 1873		...	2 to 3
8 to 12	*Drill Instructors of the Mysore Infantry*—Passing orders on letter from Military Assistant on the subject of their salary.	No 623—19 dated 22nd May 1873.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
5th May 1873.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 25, dated Bangalore, 17th April 1873.

I have the honor to solicit permission to raise a company of boys, to be attached to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers at Head Quarters.

In pointing out the advisability of such a measure, I would beg to state that as boys between the ages of, say, 14 to 16 are particularly anxious, as a rule, to be associated with anything having a military character, it is a pity that advantage should not be taken of this feeling to instruct them in military duties.

The company thus formed would become the nursery of the corps, and there would be some certainty that those who were drafted therefrom to the ranks, would be thoroughly grounded in drill.

Adult volunteers generally are too desirous of getting over drill as quickly as possible and joining the ranks; this difficulty would be partially removed by the formation of this proposed company, as the boys would be made to understand that their being drafted into the ranks depended on several causes, such as age, size, and more especially their proficiency in drill.

Many boys might perhaps join and leave for other places on getting appointments, before attaining such an age as to admit of their ever joining the corps; but even then nothing but good could accrue, as the scheme will at all events serve to scatter over the country, men, who have in early life learnt to stand shoulder to shoulder, to move in a body, and to handle a rifle: or if they happen to go to where a Volunteer Corps already exists, being already trained they are fit to be enrolled at once.

If the idea meets with the support which I trust it will, I would beg that sanction should be obtained for an amount sufficient to cover the expense of clothing at least 100 of such youths, say at Rs. 15 each, the arms used by them might be those of absentees belonging to the Corps which are kept in store.

No. 654—11, Military, dated 5th May 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of the proposal submitted by the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, in his letter No. 25, dated the 17th April 1873, for the formation of a company of recruits, and is prepared to recommend it for the favorable consideration of the Government of India; but as other proposals for extending the corps, which will involve a considerable increase of expenditure over the sanctioned annual grant, have recently been made, the sanction of the Government of India can only be asked for the adoption of the measure now proposed from 1st January 1874.

2. ORDERED—That the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
5th May 1873.

No. 655.
Mily. 1.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, *5th May* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the officiating Chief Commissioner, to submit for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a *letter from the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, soliciting sanction to the formation of a company of recruits.

* No. 25, dated 17th April 1873.

2. The officiating Chief Commissioner considers the proposal a good one, but other † recommendations having recently been made for extending the corps which will involve considerable increase of expenditure over the sanctioned annual grant, Mr. Gordon is unwilling therefore to recommend the above proposal for immediate acceptance, and I am accordingly desired to solicit that, in the event of the Government of India approving of the measure, the sanction to its introduction may have effect from the 1st January 1874.

To Government of India, Military Department.

† No. 6989—9, dated 8th March 1873.
„ 7118—11, M, dated 17th „ 1873.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 71, Military No. 10, dated Bangalore, the 24th April 1873.

With reference to your docket No. 332—71, dated 23rd instant, forwarding copy of a letter No 1324, dated 17th April, from the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction to my obtaining 600 muskets at a cost of rupees 15 each for the use of the Mysore Infantry.

2. A sum of rupees 9,500 has been included in the current year's Budget to meet this expenditure.

No. 668—14, M, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH MAY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the above letter from the Military Assistant, No. 71—10, dated 24th April 1873, the officiating Chief Commissioner requests that the number of muskets at present in store, and the dates on which they were purchased may be stated. From the information before him the officiating Chief Commissioner is not in a position to judge whether a further supply is absolutely necessary.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department.
20th May 1873.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore G No 123 M No 19, dated Bangalore 12th May 1873.

Adverting to order of the Government of Mysore, No. 668—14 dated 8th May 1872, I have the honor to request a reference to former correspondence as per margin regarding the arming of the Mysore Infantry with percussion muskets, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No 237. M dated 19th November, 1870, *vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner's docket No 5055—76, dated 31st December 1870, and beg to report that the number of percussion muskets now in use with the Regts is 570 and that they were purchased in 1871

From Secretary to Military Assistant No [illegible]—107, dated 30th September 1868
From Military Assistant to Chief Secretary No 696—187, dated 27th November, 1868
From Secretary to Military Assistant No 996a—66, dated [illegible] October, 1869
From Military Assistant to Secretary No 677—45, dated 4th January 1869
From Secretary to Military Assistant No 5413—74, dated 10th January 1869
From Military Assistant to Secretary No 817—70, dated 23rd February 1869
Do do No 846—81, dated 12th February, 1869
Do do No 927—91, dated 19th March, 1869
From Secretary to Military Assistant No 2932—87, dated 26th February, 1869
Annual Report of 1869—70
From Military Assistant to Secretary No 188—84, dated 20th September, 1870
Do do No 996—96, dated 4th November, 1870
From Secretary to Military Assistant No 4033—70, dated 3rd November, 1870
Do do No. 5055—76, dated 31st December, 1870
Do do No 5591—376, dated 6th January 1871

2 The remaining Battalions of Rifles are armed with flint muskets, which have been in use since the beginning of this century, I believe

No 887—Genl, M 17. DATED BANGALORE 20TH MAY 1873

ORDER THEREON.—With reference to the above letter, the officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the purchase of (600) six hundred percussion muskets from the Madras Government at a cost of Rs 15 each for the use of the Mysore Infantry, the amount being met from the sum of Rs. 9500 provided in the current year's Budget for expenditure under this head.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 22*nd May* 1873.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore No.—dated Bangalore, 22nd April 1873.

Adverting to your letter No. 6839—56, dated 3rd March, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a docket No. 133 of the 17th instant from the Deputy Accountant General, and to request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's final orders for the amount of pay to be drawn by the two Havildars of the 23rd and 36th Regiments, Native Infantry, on duty as drill instructors of the Mysore Infantry.

2. I am to observe, with reference to para 2 of Mr. Hudson's docket, that it is not contemplated to retain the drill instructors of the Cavalry and the Infantry permanently.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, No. 133, dated Bangalore, 17th April 1873.

In returning passed for Rs 24—6—2 bill for pay due to the two Non-Commissioned Officers of the 23rd and 36th Regiments, Native Infantry, on duty as drill instructors of the Mysore Infantry, from 14th to 31st March 1873, has the honor to intimate that the Chief Commissioner's orders sent with the above bill are not final, but only suggests the rate of pay.

The bill has therefore been passed provisionally, and it is requested that further orders may be obtained. If the charge is likely to be of a permanent character, the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary in this case as well as in that of the Madras Cavalry men employed with the Silédar Force.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, No. 545—12, M, dated Nandidroog, 30th April 1873.

Your letter No. 60—8, dated the 22nd April 1873, forwarding for orders copy of a docket from the Deputy Accountant General, on the subject of the salary to be paid to the drill instructors of the Mysore Bár, &c.

Requests that the Military Assistant will be good enough to report the probable period for which the services of the instructors will be required, when final orders will be issued in the matter.

Official Memorandum No. 96—15, M, dated Bangalore, 2nd May 1873.

In reply to docket No. 545—12, dated 30th April, has the honor to intimate that the probable period for which the services of the drill instructors will be required is about one year.

No. 923—19, Military, dated 22nd May 1873.

Order thereon.—At the instance of the Deputy Accountant General, the Military Assistant requests that final orders may be passed regarding the pay to be drawn by the two Havildars, at present employed as drill instructors with the Mysore Infantry.

2. The Military Assistant originally proposed that the drill Instructors should receive the pay of a Havildar of the 1st class in the local force, *viz*, Rs. 11. This rate was apparently intended for privates appointed as instructors, but as Havildars were nominated whose salary is Rs. 14 per mensem, it was suggested in this office letter No. 6839—56, dated the 3rd March 1873, that they should receive as remuneration an increase of 50 per cent on their pay or Rs. 21 each per mensem, at which rate they have accordingly been paid.

3. It is anticipated that the services of these men will not be required for a longer period than twelve months, and Mr. Gordon sanctions payment to them of the enhanced rate of pay as above during that period.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification empowering Nanjundaiya, Amildar of the Málúru Talook, under Section 33 of Act XVIII of 1851, to try and dispose of such offences, under that Act, and Act XXV of 1871, as fall within his jurisdiction, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	1st May 1873.	
2	Notifications investing Amildars Raghunáth Rao, Appannaiya, and Mahomed Táyer, under Section 23 of Act X of 1872, with power to commit for trial, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to explain the circumstances under which the provisions of Act XXVI of 1855, were worked in this Province.	21st do	
4	Two warrants for the apprehension of offenders who had escaped to Her Majesty's Territories were returned to Ashtagram Commissioner duly countersigned by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
5	Copy of Home Department Resolution No. 796, dated 12th May 1873, on the subject of the statistical forms of Civil and Criminal statements forming appendices to Administration Reports, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for guidance.	23rd do	
6	Copy of Home Department Secretary's No 892, dated 21st May, forwarding copy of a letter to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, conveying observations regarding the outbreak in the Central Jail at Moulmain, was forwarded to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	29th do	
7	A warrant for the arrest and rendition of one Bhímasén Rao of this province accused of embezzling Government money was forwarded to the Magistrate of Poona.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Foreign Department Secretary was informed that Act XXVI of 1855 was never formally extended to this province, but that its provisions were introduced under the authority of Financial Department No. 753, dated 7th June 1870.	Do do	Vide Progs., for April. Judl. No. 8.
9	A petition from two prisoners undergoing a sentence of transportation praying for a remission, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for report.	31st do	
10	A warrant received from the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, was returned duly countersigned.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th April 1873, was submitted to Secretary, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts	3rd May 1873.	
2	In reply to Ashtagram Commissioner, instructions were communicated regarding the levy of local fund cess on inám holdings.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was requested to submit a special report on the Kadaba Chatram in his Division and as to how its funds were applied, &c.	7th do	
4	In reply, the Nandidroog Commissioner was informed that it was presumed that in cases where exemptions had been made from the payment of the local fund cess, the Patéls and Shánbhógs so exempted had enjoyed similar indulgence when the old plough tax, which it had supplanted, was in existence.	Do do	
5	In reply, the President of the Pété Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was instructed as to the amount of compensation to be awarded to parties who owned certain lands taken up by the Municipality for building purposes.	Do do	
6	The usual fortnightly season report was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	8th do	
7	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in Mysore and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th April 1873, was forwarded to the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.	12th do	
8	The Superintendent of Inám Settlements was requested to report what had been done with "Jódi" or "Chór" ináms, whether they had been remitted or included in combined quit rent charged for their enfranchisement.	13th do	
9	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that, under the orders noted, the sanction of the Supreme Government would be required for the grant of an assessed piece of land for building purposes situated in the Kalhalli village of the Kadoor District.	14th do	
10	Copy of a communication from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, offering explanation relating to an item of Rupees 1,600 provided for for the construction of a Clock-tower in the town of Mysore, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
11	The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, was solicited to furnish this Government, with a copy of Government order, dated 6th October 1862, together with any further orders laying down the course to be adopted in leasing lands restored by the Railway Department.	16th do	
12	Three printed copies of returns of food grains, for fort-night ending 30th April 1873, was submitted to Secretary, Department of Agriculture, to replace manuscripts.	Do do	
13	The usual fort-nightly season report of rain-fall, and prospects of the crops, was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	22n do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	Copies of Agricultural Department Secretary's communication, expressing a hope that the experiment of the sun-flower seed might be continued this year, on a larger scale, and the oil expressed and sold to ascertain financial results, were forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Colonel Boddam, and Dr. Henderson, with a view to the suggestion being carried out, and the results reported in due course.	26th May 1873,	
15	As solicited by Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, sanction was conveyed to the reduction of assessment on a piece of land held by one Subbaiya, on the understanding that if the portion now covered with sand was ever reclaimed the full amount of assessment was to be paid.	27th do	
16	Classified and General Lists of survey officers, on 1st April 1873, were submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary, and instructions were solicited as to the submission of the Disposition List for the same date.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 187?

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Dat prev Ord
1	As recommended by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the grant of horse allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem to the Police Inspector, lately appointed to the Dávanagere Talook.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd May 1873.	
2	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, formal sanction was conveyed to a payment made last year of arrears of pension due to one Jina Bóyi, a Madras pensioner.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to report whether the permanent appointment of Pápaiya Náidu, late of his office, and now officiating Amildar, was still vacant.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was conveyed to the payment of Rs. 120—2—0, on account of railway charges on cases received from the Assistant Commissary General, Madras.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Military Assistant was directed to report the probable period for which the services of the Instructors of the Bár would be required.	Do do	
6	As solicited by Museum Superintendent, the purchase of gold coins, furniture, &c., at a cost of Rs. 266—14—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	Copy of Financial Department Assistant Secretary's No. 2575, dated 22nd April, intimating circumstances under which defalcations in a Government Treasury, or other loss of public money, should be reported, was forwarded to Deputy Accountant General for guidance.	3rd do	
8	In reply, two bills aggregating Rs. 47—3—0 on account of expenses incurred in the Agricultural Department, during March and April 1873, were returned countersigned, to Colonel Beddam	6th do	
9	As solicited by the Anché Bakshi, the purchase of furniture, &c. for Rs. 220—15—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General	7th do	
10	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to state whether the sum of Rs. 1,795—11—4 had been saved by the temporary suspension of the feeding allowances of the Tirupati and other chatrams, to pay towards the reconstruction of His Highness the Mahárája's Chatram at Tirupatty.	Do do	
11	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, sanction was conveyed to the purchase of a press with dies, by the Stamping Department of the Accountant General's office, Madras, in connection with the impressment of the new Mysore bi-color stamps.	Do do	
12	As solicited by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the grant of the usual annual reward of 10 Rs. each, to 9 deserving vaccinators, was sanctioned.	9th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	As solicited by Colonel Puckle, Officer in charge of the Lál Bágh, sanction was conveyed to the expenditure of Rs. 500, for improving the band stand in the gardens, the amount being met from general savings if convenient.	9th May 1873.	
14	As solicited by the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, the grant of gratuities aggregating Rs. 444—14—0, on behalf of two men of the Police Force, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
15	As solicited by the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, sanction was conveyed to the pay of a Munshi in his office being reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30 per mensem, and the salaries of two other clerks raised by Rs. 15 and 5 respectively.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Inspector General of Registration, the purchase of office furniture, &c., at an outlay of Rs. 86—4—0, for his office use, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
17	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the disbursement from the 1st ultimo of the several grants in-aid, sanctioned by the Government of India for 1873—74, was authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	
18	Under circumstances reported by Nagar Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 10—10—0, being irrecoverable balance, in the Kadoor District, for 1871-72, was sanctioned.	14th do	
19	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the continuance of the payment of Rs. 4—4—0 per mensem, as rent for school premises, at Sidlaghata, until further orders, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	As requested by the Nandidroog Commissioner, the purchase of two copper pots for Rs. 20 for the Distillery at Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	As requested, a bill was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for Rs. 276—11—7, in adjustment of the payment made in England by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on account of certain stores supplied to this Administration.	Do do	
22	Copy of Foreign Department Under Secretary's No. 255, F, sanctioning the entertainment of two clerks on Rs. 25 and 20 per mensem, for the compilation of vital statistics, was forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with an intimation that the clerks would be borne on the permanent strength of this office establishment.	Do do	
23	Copies of Financial Department Under Secretary's No. 2495, dated 19th April, forwarding copy of Her Majesty's Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of the regular submission of indents for stores, &c, with full information, were circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do do	
24	As solicited by the Superintendent of Inám Settlements, sanction was conveyed to a contingent bill, amounting to Rs. 60—7—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
25	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, an establishment consisting of a writer and 3 peons, for collecting tolls on the Harihara bridge, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th do	
26	As solicited by the Deputy Accountant General, the disbursement of Rs. 31—8—0, being the cost of six pairs of scales purchased from Madras, for the use of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, was sanctioned.	19th do	
27	As solicited by Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 56—11—2, for making up at the Central Jail pegs and hammers for the tents of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
28	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Museum, sanction was conveyed to the employment of a Shikári on Rs. 8, and a Cooly on Rs. 5, per mensem, with the usual batta when employed in the District, as also to the disbursement of batta to the Taxadermist when so employed.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd May 1873.	
29	As solicited by the Anch Bakshi, the purchase of 215 wallets at a cost of Rs. 460 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	As solicited by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the retention of certain servants, whose salaries aggregate Rs. 16 per mensem, for the new Hospital at Hassan, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
31	Copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the subject of advances being made to covenanted civil servants who may resign in England, received from Under Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
32	In reply, the Military Assistant was requested to forward a statement of the services of a lascar recommended by him for a gratuity.	28th do	
33	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, a gratuity of Rs. 110, on behalf of a sweeper on the establishment of the Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with roll.	Do do	
34	A transfer receipt for Rs. 420—5—0, in adjustment of the cost of 25 copies of Prinsep's code, was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.	29th do	
35	A transfer receipt for Rs. 81—1—2, being cost of dieting Mr. C. Ward, *alias* Whittle, a lunatic, from 1st November 1872, to 30th April 1873, was forwarded to Chief Secretary, Judicial Department, Fort St. George.	30th do	
36	On a final report submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the grant of pensions aggregating Rs. 150 per mensem, to certain employés of the Chief Commissioner's establishment, was sanctioned.	Do do	
37	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of scabbards at a cost of Rs. 659—6—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	Rupees 50—12—0, in adjustment of the cost of making up flags, were forwarded to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
39	The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division was requested to retransmit the papers in connection with Mr. Assistant Commissioner Narasimmaiengar's pension, to the Deputy Accountant General for final report.	31st do	
40	Statements shewing charges incurred on account of peons' clothing were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, Secretary, Public Works Department, Deputy Accountant General, and Officer in charge of Chief Commissioner's Treasury, for adjustment.	Do do	
41	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements was informed that a few clerks would be deputed to work under his orders, from the Secretariat, for three months, to bring up arrears, in lieu of the temporary establishment applied for by him.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, June 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that no privilege leave could be granted to Mr. Assistant Commissioner, Rangappa, whose pension had already been sanctioned, and that he should be informed that he must retire from the service by the 15th instant.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st May 1873.	
2	Copies of a communication from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., requesting that measures may be taken to secure any property which may have been left by the late Colonel T. M. McIlutchin, were forwarded to the District Magistrates Mysore and Toomkoor.	2nd do	
3	As solicited, the Military Assistant was authorized to purchase for the use of his office a copy of the Army List.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
4	Copy of a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, stating that the examination passed by Lieutenant A. McCally, Mysore Revenue Survey, was equivalent to the Higher Standard, was forwarded to that officer.	Do do	
5	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the irrigation cess of one anna in the rupee was only to be levied on surveyed land, and that until the assessment upon lands was revised by the Survey Department, the existing rates of water cess should be continued to be levied. Communicated to Commissioners, Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions.	Do do	
6	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for April 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Officiating Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, was informed that the claim put forward by one Mr. Brown, to a tank on Nandidroog, was inadmissible.	9th do	
8	In reply, the Surgeon to the Commission was requested to ascertain from the Revd. Mr. Gasnier, a Roman Catholic Priest, for what dispensary or dispensaries certain medicine applied for by him was required.	12th do	
9	The annual return of papers worked, and news-papers or periodicals published, in this Province, during 1872—73, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
10	A copy of the Mysore Civil list, as it stood on the 1st April 1873, together with a copy of letter No. 1166, dated 19th February last, from the Officiating Under Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that the salary, &c, enjoyed by each officer, might be duly filled in and the list returned.	Do do	
11	A telegram was despatched to Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to expedite the transmission of his classified, general and disposition lists of officers.	Do do	
12	Mr. Tendal Currie, Deputy Commissioner, Oonao, Oudh, was requested to forward two copies of the 4th edition of the "Indian Criminal Codes."	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Doctor Orr, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, was requested to report the date on which he availed himself of the six weeks' privilege leave of absence applied for by him on 23rd April 1873.	13th May 1873.	
14	A petition received from the Officiating Under Secretary, in the Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Government of Madras, for disposal, as the writers of it resided in that Presidency.	14th do	
15	In reply, Colonel Boddam was requested to forward a supply of cinnamon seed to the Commissioners, Ashtagram, and Nagar and Superintendent of Coorg, who had reported that several planters residing in their respective Divisions, would be glad to try an experiment in growing the same.	Do do	
16	Notification transferring certain Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Bâr Establishment, to the Pension List, on pensions aggregating Rs. 43—0—0 per mensem, was gazetted and copy sent to the Military Assistant, with an extract from a letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	Do do	
17	A copy of the Disposition List of Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey, on 31st October 1872, was transmitted to the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, with a remark that the Classified, General, and Disposition Lists, for 31st April 1873, would be submitted as soon as they were received from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner for immediate attention.	15th do	
18	Copy of a communication from the Post Master General was forwarded to the Anché Bakshi, with a request that he would supply Mr. Rice with statistics of the working of the Anché Offices in the Province, for incorporation in the Gazetteers now under preparation.—Communicated to Mr. Rice.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to dismiss a clerk in his office, who had been sentenced to imprisonment in a criminal case.	16th do	
20	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, was informed that Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, should not have been granted leave in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's, sanction, and he was requested to communicate to the Assistant the order directing his retirement from the service from the 15th instant.	17th do	Vide this statement, No. 1.
21	In reply, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Tinnevelly, was informed that no information could be afforded him regarding the number of persons speaking the Dravidian languages in this Province, as the house schedules returned at the late Census did not give the language spoken by the people.	Do do	Vide statement for April 1873, No. 47.
22	Notification appointing Guru Rao, Péshkar of the Soraba Talook, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chennagiri Talook, within the meaning of Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers conferred by Sections 22 and 23, except the power to commit for trial, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division.	14th do	
23	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for April 1873 were submitted to Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial, Agricultural and Home Departments.	17th do	
24	A petition received from one Nasim Sáib was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner, for report, whether the statement therein made, that all work on his coffee estate had been ordered to be brought to a stand still, was correct, and, if so, to report the circumstances under which such an order had been issued.	20th do	
25	Two printed copies of the Mysore Civil List, as it stood on 1st April 1873, were submitted to Financial Department Secretary.	21st do	
26	An indent in triplicate for the annual supply of drugs, &c., required for the Medical Department of this Province, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	

No.	Subject a. d Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Notification appointing Captain C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, a Magistrate of the 1st Class, with powers of a Magistrate of a divison of a District, within the meaning of Section 40 of Act X of 1872, and under Sections 26 and 28, with powers under Section 29, of the Act, gazetted and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	21st May 1873.	
28	In reply, the Officiating Under Secretary in the Foreign Department was informed that the Manual of the General and Revenue Administration of Mysore would be ready for submission to the Government of India by June or July next.	Do do	
29	In reply, the Secretary to the Committee for examining educational text books was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the addition of 4 more native gentlemen to the Committee, and that the time prescribed for completing the enquiry would be readily extended, if such was deemed necessary.	Do do	
30	Notification granting Captain Anderson, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, subsidiary leave from 14th to 30th March 1873, was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey Settlement Commissioner.	23rd do	
31	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that Mr. Venkat Varadaiengar's application for furlough could not be entertained until the orders of the Supreme Government on the circumstances under which he was lately transferred to Chituldroog were received	Do do	Vide part I of Progs., for April, "General," Nos. 99–107, pp. 65–69.
32	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police subscribing for a copy of the Madras Quarterly Army List, and Police weekly circulars. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	Notification granting Assistant Apothecary Hellier six weeks' privilege leave of absence gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	Do do	
34	The Officiating Director of Public Instruction was requested to ascertain and report, whether one Mr. Ward, *alias* Whittle, formerly an Assistant Master under this Government, and at present an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, had any friends in this country or England who could take charge of him.	Do do	
35	An application was submitted to Secretary, Foreign Department, for 3 or 4 quires of scarlet paper used in the Government of India Offices to signify urgency, as none was procurable in Bangalore.	27th do	
36	Copy of communication from Commissary General, Calcutta, requesting to be supplied with 8 lbs., of Sorgho seed, was forwarded to Colonel Beddam, for attention.	Do do	
37	Referring to Military Secretary's No. 510, the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, was requested to forward such of the revised regulations and book of forms as were provided for the Chief Commissioner and Secretary.	Do do	
38	Notification granting Mr Krishnasami Modaliar, Judicial Assistant, Toomkoor District, three months' extension of sick leave, from the 19th June 1873, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	28th od	
39	Copies of notification transferring Assistant Commissioner Srinivas Rao. from the Shimoga to the Toomkoor District, were forwarded to Commissioners. Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions.—Gazetted.	30th do	
40	Notification appointing Timmaiya, Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bangalore District, to officiate temporarily as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Chennapatna Talook, within the meaning of Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and vesting him with powers conferred by Sections 22 and 23, except the power to commit for trial, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nandidroog Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
41	Copies of Government of India, Home Department, Under-Secretary's No. 216, explaining that the instructions issued in Resolution No. 143—151, dated 29th March last. regarding the compilation of text books, were meant to apply to all books in any language that were used in Government Schools, were forwarded to the President of the Local Committee, convened for examining school books.	30th May 1873.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1873.

"By Order."
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
1	Notification cancelling the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr R G. Hodson, Officiating Inspector of Schools I Circle, and granting him under Supplement F, Section 3, fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, was gazetted, and copy sent to Director of Public Instruction	12th May 1873.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Bangalore, *June* 1873

"By Order,"

H W. WELLESLEY,

Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification making certain promotions in the Bár gazetted and copy sent to Military Assistant.	3rd May 1873.	
2	In reply, the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was requested to state under what rules band allowances might be disbursed to Volunteer Regiments.	Do do	
1	In reply, the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was informed, that a further communication had been addressed to the Government of India, soliciting early orders on this office communication on the subject of the embodiment of a company at Mysore. Letter submitted to Military Department Secretary accordingly.	Do do	

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *June* 1873.